All Saints' Church.

CHRONOLOGY OF STAMFORD.

COMPILED FROM

PECK, BUTCHER, HOWGRAVE, HARROD,

DRAKARD, PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS, AND OTHER

IMPORTANT WORKS.

BY GEO. BURTON.

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PREFACE.

In presenting this little volume to the Public, the author ventures to hope that it will prove not only amusing and instructive, but serviceable as a book of reference in all matters of local interest. Facts have been collected with the utmost impartiality; and in consulting the different authorities, and collating various versions of the same incidents, great care has been taken to adopt those only which will stand the test of probability. An alphabetical arrangement has been observed, that form being deemed the most advantageous in a work the primary object of which is to present in a convenient compass an epitome of all the remarkable events pertaining to the locality.

The historical books noticed at page 293 being out of print (with the exception of Mr. Drakard's, which cannot be obtained with the plates complete,) and many civil and political changes, as well as improvements in the town, having occurred, formed a leading inducement to the compilation of the present work.

The author returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have kindly assisted him by the loan of records, books, &c.

In consequence of the heavy expenses occasioned by a much larger quantity of typography than was originally contemplated, the wood engravings are limited to three; but it is hoped that the increase of descriptive will more than compensate for the deficiency of illustrated matter.

As there are no *facts* connected with the History of Stamford prior to the dates given in the body of the work, the fabulous story of the foundation of the Town and University, by Bladud, a Trojan Prince, 860 years before Christ, has been purposely omitted, there being no reliable circumstances to support this tradition.

With these brief remarks, and an earnest apology for any literal errors (which the pressure of other avocations render liable), this volume is respectfully offered to his fellow townsmen and the public, by

their humble servant,

GEORGE BURTON.

Stamford, September 1, 1846.

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CHRONOLOGY.

Adelaide, Dowager Queen of William IV, passed through Stamford to Burghley on Monday the 8th of August, 1842. Her Majesty was met near Tinwell toll-bar by the Mayor (Joseph Phillips, Esq.), and a guard of honor composed of the Town Council and gentry on horseback, who escorted her to Burghley. Triumphal arches were erected at Saint Peter's Gate, and at the George Inn, Saint Martin's. During her Majesty's visit, the children of the Sunday-schools in connection with the Established Church, dined together on the lawn before Burghley House, where her Majesty and suite were very active assistants on this large juvenile assembly. On Tuesday, her Majesty took the office of sponsor at the christening of Lord Adelbert Cecil. A subscription was made by the Dissenters, for the purpose of regaling the children of their schools; and, on the following Thursday, upwards of 3000 children (including the Poor-Law Union school), joined in procession on the Corn-hill, preceded by music, flags, and banners; the children carried about sixty small flags with appropriate mottoes. On reaching the meadow, (where tables had been previously placed,) they partook of tea, cake, and other refreshments; after tea, the young party amused themselves by singing and listening to

the music, and separated after singing the National Anthem, in which they were joined by about 2000 adults who went to view this interesting fête. Her Majesty returned on the Thursday.

Agricultural Society.—This Society was established in 1840. At a Lady-day audit dinner of the Marquis of Exeter's tenantry, held at the Crown Inn, the subject was agitated; and, in consequence, a meeting of influential farmers and tradesmen was held on the market-day, in the following week, at Standwell's Hotel, for the purpose of appointing a provisional committee, and making the necessary arrangements for obtaining the support of influential parties in the neighbourhood: a large sum was then subscribed. The subsequent exertions, for the establishment of the society, were eminently crowned with success; the support obtained being very much more important than anticipated. A second and much larger meeting was held—laws were framed, and a committee was appointed. The Marquis of Exeter subsequently consented to become Patron, and Sir J. Trollope, Bart., at the unanimous wish of the members, assumed the office of President. For the first year, Mr. J. Morton (of Pilsgate), Mr. H. Whincup (of Stamford), and Mr. J. Lowe (of Belmisthorpe), were chosen Stewards; Mr. Standwell, Treasurer; and Mr. Fricker, Secretary. The district of the society was decided to be a circle having a radius from Stamford of twenty miles. The first Exhibition was held on Tuesday, September 22, 1840, (it being fixed to be held in future years on the last Tuesday in September,) in a ground, most admirably adapted for the purpose, (immediately east of the Infirmary,) which had been liberally offered for the use of the society by Messrs. Simpson and Sons. Spacious sheds were erected for sheltering cattle, (in great part *gratuitously* by Mr. James Richardson, and every year up to this period, 1845, entirely so,) and every exertion was made for carrying off the first year's meeting with spirit and eclât; and not in vain,—"for the show of cattle was excellent—the attendance in the ground most numerous—and Sir John

Trollope, as chairman at the dinner, was supported by many influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood and about 120 guests." The amount of premiums awarded for Stock was £171, to Labourers £15, and for Seeds and Vegetables £3. 10. £34. 13. was taken at the door of the show-yard as admission-money, at one shilling a head. Premiums amounting to £35. were also awarded for several classes of Cattle brought for sale to the November fair.

The same gentlemen acted as Stewards for 1841 as for the previous year. A Ploughing Meeting was added to the Annual Exhibition of Stock, &c., and a series of prizes were offered—a Cup, value £10., for competition by farmers' sons; another Cup of £5. to the owner of the winning plough in the ploughmen's class; and about £10. in other prizes to ploughmen and ploughboys: the first ploughing meeting took place on the day of the annual show, in a close of the Messrs. Simpson, on the Great North Road. This year also, the Marquis of Exeter, Patron, announced his intention of offering the munificent Annual Premium of £40. to the occupier of the best cultivated Farm of not less than 200 acres of arable land within the district of the society; and for this (the first year), there were nine competitors—Mr. Baker, Cottesmore; Mr. Leeds, Stibbington; Mr. J. Christian, Barrow; Mr. J. Owen, Deeping Fen; Mr. T. Parkinson, Ryhall; Mr. Warsop, Alconbury; Mr. Bradford, Tickencote; Mr. J. Nixon, Great Casterton; and Mr. W. Pawlett, Barnack. The prize was awarded to Mr. Warsop. The prizes awarded for Stock this year amounted to £160; to Labourers, &c., £15; and for Seeds and Vegetables, £4. 15. The amount taken at the door of the show-yard was £32. 4. Premiums at the November fair, £17. 8.

In May this year, 60 petitions in support of Protection to Agriculture were presented to Parliament under the auspices of this society from places situate within its district.

In April, 1842, a meeting of the members of the society was called together to investigate certain charges brought by Mr. Thos. Healey, of Ashwell, against R. W. Baker, Esq.,

of Cottesmore, of wilful mis-statements in the entry of Stock, in two instances, at the show in the previous year: after a full investigation, spreading over two meetings most numerously attended, it was decided that the charges were not proved. The Stewards for this year were Messrs. J. Lowe (Belmisthorpe), Francis Simpson, jun. (Stamford), and M. Bradford (Tickencote). The premiums for the November fair were discontinued. The premiums paid this year amounted to £257. 4., consisting of Stock premiums, £157. 5. Servants and Labourers, £16.; Cups for Ploughing, £14. 19; other Ploughing premiums, £12.; premiums (including Seeds, Vegetables, &c.), given by members, £17.; Lord Exeter's Farm premium, £40. (awarded to Mr. Bradford, of Tickencote). £23. 1. was taken at the door of the show-yard this year. The ploughing meeting was held on land belonging to Mr. H. Whincup, with an increased competition and attendance.

For 1843, Mr. Bradford (Tickencote), Mr. F. Simpson, jun. (Stamford), and Mr. T. Parkinson (Ryhall), acted as Stewards. In June this year, the Secretary, Mr. Fricker, announced the resignation of his office, in consequence of his removal to Boston. A subscription was raised for the purpose of presenting him with a Testimonial in acknowledgment of his services, and about £100. being collected, a handsome service of plate, (provided by Mr. Joseph Wilson), an elegant vellum scroll, mounted in silver, containing the names of the subscribers, and the surplus in specie, were presented to him at the subsequent annual dinner, with an appropriate address, by the President. Mr. Samuel Sharp, bookseller, was elected Honorary Secretary in his room. The premiums given this year amounted to £172, consisting of Stock, £96.; Labourers and Servants, £15.; Cup to Farmer's Son, £5.; other Ploughing premiums, £16.; and Lord Exeter's premium, £40. (won by Mr. Owen, of Deeping Fen). The money taken at the doors of the show-yard this year was £17. 8. The ploughing meeting was held in a close north of the road between the Great and Little Castertons,

occupied by Messrs. Simpson. Thirty-two ploughs started.

For 1844, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Parkinson, and Mr. Nidd (of Barholm), were chosen Stewards. At the annual financial meeting of the committee, held in February, it appearing that, in consequence of the accumulation of arrears and the prevalent agricultural depression, a deficiency of nearly £100. existed in the funds of the society, a subscription was entered into, and £83. 3. (including £20. from the Marquis of Exeter,) was collected from 20 individuals, principally consisting of parties then present. On the 5th of February in this year, a public meeting of the members of the society was held at Standwell's Hotel, Sir J. Trollope, Bart., M.P., in the chair, to consider of the best means to adopt for maintaining the existing Protection to Agriculture. More than 200 attended; forms of Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were adopted, and a committee for controlling the funds and corresponding with the Central Committee of London, was appointed: subsequently numerous Petitions were prepared, and about 50 to either House of Parliament afterwards presented by Lord Exeter and Sir John Trollope. £148. 1. 6. was raised by subscription, of which £50. has been sent to the London Society. In the course of the same year, under the auspices of the Protection Committee, the Secretary drew the attention of numerous gentlemen present at the Public Railway Meeting, to the impending Bank Charter Bill, which threatened peculiar pecuniary restrictions; these were fully explained by Messrs. Cayley and Edmonds, bankers. Mr. Sharp produced a Petition to Parliament, praying for certain modifications, which received about 500 signatures in 4 hours, and, being presented next day, formed one of a mass which induced Sir Robert Peel to modify his bill. The premiums awarded this year amounted to £172. 16. 6., consisting of—Stock, £98. 10.; Servants and Labourers, £13.; Cup to Farmer's Son, £5. 6. 6.; other Ploughing premiums, £16.; and Lord Exeter's premium, £40. (awarded to Mr. J. Holland, of Deeping Fen). £11. 18. 6d. was taken for admission to the show-yard. The

ploughing meeting was held on Mr. Whincup's farm, on the London-road, and though the rain descended in torrents, the competition nearly doubled that of former years, 51 ploughs having started, and the attendance being large in proportion.

In 1845, the Stewards were Mr. T. Parkinson, Mr. Nidd, and Mr. J. Brown (Uffington). The chief object of note in the operations of the society, independent of its usual routine of premiums, &c., is the establishment of a new Spring Stock Fair. At the February meeting, a resolution was passed, directing the secretary to communicate with the Mayor upon the subject, and, in consequence, the stewards and honorary secretary attended a Council Meeting, held on the 26th of March, 1845, when it was resolved that a fair be held on the 10th of April following, and in subsequent years on such day in April as the Mayor for the time being might appoint. The first fair so originated was held on the day named, and the large supply of stock and numerous attendance, attested its utility. The amount of premiums offered this year was £164. 10.; Stock, £89. 10.; Labourers and Servants, £15.; Cup to Farmer's Son, £5.; other Ploughing Classes, £15.; best cultivated Farm, £40. (awarded to Mr. Bamber, Stoke).

Thus it will be seen that, during the six years this society has been established, besides the heavy expenses of working it, printing, &c., it has disposed of £1252. 16. 0. in premiums for the promotion of the improvement and welfare generally of the agricultural body of this neighbourhood, not omitting the rewarding of excellence when found among the labouring classes, whether in regard to their general good conduct or their skill in their avocation. The following are the amounts of premiums given under their several departments;—Stock, £782. 5.; best cultivated Farm, £200; Ploughing, £114. 6.; Labourers and Servants, £89. 9.; Stock at November Fairs, £52.; and Seeds and Vegetables, £15. 5. The society at present numbers 228 members,—its nominal income is £223. 7. 6d., but this is materially reduced by continually accruing arrears.

The following is an Analytical Table of the different Subscriptions:—

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1	Lord Exeter's Farm Premium	40	0	0	.....	40	0	0
	Ditto Subscription	10	0	0	.....	10	0	0
5	Subscribers at	5	0	0	.....	25	0	0
1	.....	3	0	0	.....	3	0	0
1	.....	2	2	0	.....	2	2	0
5	.....	2	0	0	.....	10	0	0
12	.....	1	1	0	.....	12	12	0
58	.....	1	0	0	.....	58	0	0
2	.....	0	10	6	.....	1	1	0
107	.....	0	10	0	.....	53	10	0
29	.....	0	5	0	.....	7	5	0
7	.....	0	2	6	.....	0	17	6
228	Subscribers.				Subscriptions	£223	7	6

Alkfrid, a Saxon King of the Northumbrians, married Kenburg, daughter of Penda, King of Mercia, and held his court in Stamford on that occasion, 658.

All Saints' Church—a spacious and handsome edifice, distinguished by many architectural beauties, is situate between Red Lion-square and Barnhill, and faces Scotgate, or the northern outlet to the Great North Road. Mr. Thomas Rickman, a celebrated architect, in an interesting description of this church, says, "It is curious, from the way in which the early English and perpendicular portions are united to each other; in some parts both styles are exceedingly well worked: the tower and spire are very beautiful, of the rather late perpendicular, but with very good details, and there are two porches of the same style. Most of the interior, and the lower part of the exterior, is early English, of a very fine character: there is a beautiful perpendicular panelled Font, and a rich wood roof to part of the church." The edifice consists of a nave, north and south aisles, two chancels, (one of which is called *Saint Mary's Chapel*,) an embattled tower with turrets at the corners, and crowned by a beautiful octangular crocketed spire. The interior of the church is 56 feet long, and 48 feet wide; the chancels united are 24

feet by 18 feet; the nave is 34 feet, and the chancels are 27 feet high; the steeple, from the base to the top of the vane, is 152 feet. The steeple and part of the body of the church was erected by some of the Browne family about the year 1465; but there must have been a church here previous to 1170, as Peck states that Achard de Stamford granted "All Saints' Church in the Mercat," to the Nuns of Saint Michael, who continued to hold it and present a Vicar until their Nunnery was dissolved in 1539. The building was repaired and beautified in 1721. In the tower were five bells besides the "saints' bell," on one of which was inscribed "Margaret," and on another "John:" it is supposed that these bells were the gift of John and Margaret Browne, whose remains were interred here.

In 1808, the whole of the bells were re-cast by Mr. Taylor, of St. Neots, and a new one added at a cost of £230. The peal is now considered a beautiful one; the tenor weighs 14½ cwt. In this church there are several objects of antiquity worthy of note—the most prominent of which is the marble font which has, by order of the present Vicar, been recently denuded of a coat of paint, and restored to its original beauty. In the roof of the chancels are several curiously-carved figures in wood, some representing angels with extended wings: these, with the roof, which had become much decayed, have also been tastefully and substantially restored by the present incumbent. The church is in many parts studded with grotesque carvings of excellent workmanship. On the wall, at the east end of the north aisle, is a curiously-wrought brass plate with a latin inscription,—the English of which is, "Pray for the souls of John Browne, merchant of the staple of Calais, and Margaret his wife: the said John died July 26, 1442, and the said Margaret, November 22, 1460; on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen." In Saint Mary's Chapel is a blue slab to the memory of "William Browne, eldest son of John and Margaret his wife," on which are the effigies of a male and female with their hands joined in the attitude of prayer. The male

figure is clothed in a long gown, girt round the waist, and stands upon two cushions; the female, in rich flowing drapery, with a dog at her feet. Over his head, is '+ me spede;' over her's, 'Der Lady help at nede;' and at their feet an inscription, which Mr. Peck thus translates:—

"O King of Kings and Lord of Lords! thy will
In yielding to the grave all must fulfill,
But as my flesh to earth, my sp'rit to thee,
On whom my hope depends, make haste to flee;
Then, gracious Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Receive my soul, or I'm for ever lost.
'A many sins I've done, and much I'm grieved;
Then let my cries for mercy be received:
Enter not into judgment with me, Lord,
Mercy I beg; thy mercy first afford:
Thou who in pity didst our nature take,
Hear, and oh save me for thy mercy's sake."

There are also, in this chapel, brass plates and tablets to the memory of members of the families of Browne, Elmes, Wykes, Wingfield, and Denshire; and one for Thomas Truesdale, which is likewise translated by Mr. Peck, thus—

"Beneath this marble are deposited the remains of Thomas Truesdale, of Stamford, Gent., known to very many, dear to all; but most dear to his friends. In the use of English laws and practice of the courts, excellently skilled; by his knowledge wherein he made others, as well as himself, honestly rich. To the poor, whilst he was yet alive, he gave often; when he died, always. In a neighbouring street, called Scotgate, he founded an hospital, a fit dwelling for six poor people for ever; and endowed the same with revenues at Baston and Morton, in Lincolnshire. His fame, like a tree, grows and shall grow to unknown time. For charity (which surpasses poetry) forbids that a person so deserving praise shall ever be forgot. If gravity, if sobriety, if a mind sincerely honest, can any of them procure a fair name, this man had made sure of it. He died October the 23rd, in the year 1700."

In 1829, the interior of the church was much improved; a new gallery was erected, and several pews were added to the aisles by Messrs. Richardson and Boyfield. In 1831, there was church accommodation for 1000 persons. All

Saints' was valued in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, at £2. 13. 4. Value in the King's books, £12. 7. 8½.: in 1831, All Saints' with Saint Peter's was stated to be worth £431. An Organ was opened in this church on the 2d of March, 1836; the Dean of Stamford (Dr. Bonney) preached, and £50. 2. 3. was collected.—The Rev. T. C. Wilkinson was Incumbent from 1802 to 1836, when the Rev. Nicholas Walters was presented to the living by the Marquis of Exeter, who has the sole patronage.—The Tithes were commuted for, in 1842, for upwards of £464.; there are also about 74 acres of Glebe Land, besides a Glebe House for Saint Peter's, now occupied by George Chambers, Esq.—*See Population.*

In All Saints' Church-yard, on the north side of the church, is a square vault or cell, 9 feet 6 inches wide, and 12 feet high, with passages on the south and west sides about 6 feet in width, and 7 feet in height; it is partly constructed out of a natural rock, with artificial masonry added to it: the two semi-circular arches of the ceiling are groined, and the key-stone of both is in the form of a cross, and appears to be of a much earlier date than the present church. The two passages are now walled up at a distance of a few feet from the cell. The rock is of a hard limestone. The south passage is believed to lead under the church, (as between this cell and the church another part of a passage was sometime since discovered,) and possibly to the Castle; and it is surmised that it was constructed by the monks for flight and safety during the wars: the other, which branches towards Barn-hill, is likewise supposed to have been a way to escape from the town in case of danger, or the cell itself might have been a prison for ecclesiastical offenders.

The burial ground to this church only contains about 1016 square yards, and is consequently much too small for the decent interment of the dead. On the 30th of August, 1833, the parishioners in vestry resolved to convert the site of Saint Peter's church into a burial-ground, and a wall was commenced opposite to the house of Jas. Torkington, Esq.,

who objected to the scheme; he, therefore, in the presence of witnesses, took the mason's hammer and demolished the work, and no further stir has since been made.

Dr. Cumberland, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, was Rector of this church from about 1670 to 1691.—*See Cumberland.* Dr. Stukely was also Rector from 1729 to 1747. —*See Stukely.*

All Saints' Church in Water-street, was founded previous to 1170, but was destroyed during the Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

All Saints' College at Wothorpe.—Speed mentions this college (of which no trace remains), and gives the value at its suppression, at £1. 19. 4., but when, and by whom founded, is not stated.

All Saints' Fields.—These fields were stated in Mr. Dunn's Plan, in 1836, to be as follows, viz:—

OCCUPIED LANDS.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Ketton Dale	538	2	19			
Pringle	165	3	27			
New Close	286	3	33			
Low	181	0	7			
Breadcroft Meadow	34	0	20			
Broading Meadow	44	1	29			
Enclosed Meadow	15	1	2			
				1266	1	17
WASTE AND COMMON.						
Several Pieces	11	2	27			
Lings (438*)	24	2	20			
Bull Meadow (670*)	1	0	6			
				37	1	13
COMMON ONLY IN MEADOW.						
Several Pieces	3	3	16			
Bull Meadow (5*)	3	0	30			
				7	0	6
Unoccupied Land				23	1	20
Total Land in the Parish				A1334	0	16

* Numbers in Mr. Dunn's Map.

In March, 1842, the apportionment in lieu of tithes in kind was stated to amount as follows—

	£.	s.	d.
1259 acres at 7*s.* 10*d.*	457	5	7
Land belonging to the Rector of Saint Michael	5	1	10
Land belonging to the Rector of Saint John	1	11	4
Land belonging to the Rector of Saint George	0	7	10
	£464	6	7

Total, titheable, 1319A. 3R. 30P, Tithe free, 29A. 1R. 19P.

Freehold of the Marquis of Exeter, 648A. 3R. 10P.

Freehold of James Torkington, Esq., 168A. 0R. 0P.

All Saints' Parish Statistics.—Quantity of land is 1334A. 0R. 16P. Length of roads under the repair of the parish is 3 miles 1 furlong. Population of this parish was, in 1785, 815; 1811, 1114; 1821, 1326; 1831, 1769; 1841, males 892, females 1086, total 1978; under 20 years, males 405, females 455; 20 years and upwards, males 487, females 631; 1235 were born in Lincolnshire,—the rest elsewhere. Houses inhabited 399, uninhabited 7. In the 6 years, 1837 to 1842 inclusive, there were 357 births, 212 deaths, and 78 marriages. Annual value of land, in 1837, was £1459. 19. 4.; tithe, £200.; houses, £4359. 9. 8.; total, £6019. 9. Houses at and under £5., 189; from £5. to £10., 66; £10. to £20., 48; £20. to £30., 23; £30. to £40., 13; £40. to £50., 3; £50. to £60., 2; £60. to £70., 4; £70. and upwards, 4; total, 352 houses. Persons rated, 432. In September, 1845, there were 13 licensed victuallers and 2 beer-houses.—*See Burgesses* and *Electors* and *Poor-Law Union.*

All Saints' Steeple—the height of which is 152 feet, was ascended by means of the crockets, by Henry Richards, fishmonger, and Thomas King, pavior, on the 4th of June, 1816. Charles Blake, apprentice to Mr. J. Burton, slater, also ascended in the same manner, on the 9th of November, 1827; and, it is a singular fact, that these three persons died, within a few weeks of each other, in 1844.

All Saints'-street.—This street, by the Saxons called Gannock-street, commences in the square in which the church from which it takes its name stands, and runs in a westerly direction to Saint Peter's-hill. It is irregularly built, containing a few houses evidently of an ancient date, and joined with others of modern construction. The Catholic Chapel is situated in this street.—*See Catholic Chapel.*

Almanack.—In the library of the "Spalding Gentleman's Society," several years ago, there was an almanack dated 1625, "calculated for the famous and antient Borough of Stamford."

Assembly Rooms, built by Mr. Askew Kirke, dancing master, in 1725. The ball room is 75 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the height is 20 feet. There are card and tea rooms attached. The Marquis of Exeter is the owner, and Mrs. Cole the tenant. [Mr. H. Weldon has now succeeded Mrs. C.]

Assessment (Browning and Hack's), in May, 1837, gives—

	Land.			Houses.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
All Saints'	1,459	19	4	4,359	9	8	6,019	9	0
Tithe	200	0	0						
St. George	484	13	2	3,190	19	0	3,743	12	2
Tithe	68	0	0						
St. Michael	17	6	2	4,705	5	0	4,726	11	2
St. John	4	0	4	2,512	0	0	2,516	0	4
St. Martin	136	6	7	3,083	10	0	3,219	16	7
St. Mary	0	0	0	1,686	0	0	1,686	0	0
	£2,370	5	7	£19,537	3	8	£21,907	9	3

Augustine, or Austin Friars.—This Friary was situated opposite Rutland Terrace; the College was founded by Wm. Fleming, of Stamford, about 1380. The west front was 80 yards long, the south front 10 yards; the chapel on the north side 40 yards long, and 20 yards wide,—the latter from the westward ranging along the cloisters which are said to have been of the same length and breadth. The chapel ranged even with, and joined, the east, as the cloisters did to the west. The east front was also 80 yards long, making

an entire square, and leaving a court 30 yards wide each way. The discovery on the site of some stone pillars and windows, and some pieces of tesselated pavement finely glazed, which have been dug up at various times, gives an idea that the structure must have been one of grandeur as well as of great extent. The west front was faced by a beautiful garden, commanding a delightful view of the valley of the Welland and the stately woods of Easton. In 1711, some stones, richly carved with birds, beasts, fruits, and flowers, were dug up: a workman also found two ancient seals—one of them, about the size of a halfpenny, represented the bust of a bearded man, and bore the inscription "*Sigillum Hugonis Capellani.*" The other contained a representation in the centre, of the Blessed Virgin and Child; at the top a shield, with three Bishop's mitres, and at the bottom, a Bishop in a supplicating posture: the inscription on the latter was "*Sigillum D'ni. (Domini) Thome Dei Gracia Elphinensis Ep'i" (Episcopi).* Mr. Peck supposes it to have belonged to Thomas Barret, Archdeacon Enachdun, who was consecrated in 1372, and died in 1404. Among the learned persons who flourished within the walls of this convent in the fourteenth century, were Thomas Winton, the Provincial of the whole order in England, and William de Steneford (William of Stamford), a man of great learning and an eloquent preacher. Richard Warner was its last Prior, who, with the remaining five friars, surrendered it October the 6th, 1539. The site was granted to Edward, Lord Clinton, by Edward VI, in the sixth year of his reign. The Lord Treasurer Burghley died possessed of it in 1598, and it now belongs to the Marquis of Exeter.

Austin-street, or Augustine-street, is situate between St. Peter's-hill and the Austin Friary; that part on the east side of King's Mill-lane, which it crosses, is called Austin-street east, and that on the other is styled Austin-street west.

Bacon (Roger), an English monk, born at Ilchester, Somerset, in 1214, was educated at Oxford and at Paris, entered the Franciscan order in his twenty-fifth year, and returned

to Oxford. His lectures and experiments, in which he displayed talent and knowledge far transcending what was possessed by his contemporaries, soon excited wonder and envy: his admirers gave him the deserved title of "the wonderful doctor;" his stupid and malignant enemies accused him of magic: the latter prevailed. His lectures were interdicted, and he was confined to his cell: his seclusion lasted ten years—during which he composed many excellent works. He himself collected several of his writings, and gave to the collection the title of "*Opus Majus.*" After having obtained his liberty, he died in 1292. Gunpowder, the camera obscura, the burning glass, and the telescopic properties of convex and concave glasses, seem to have been known to him, and his acquirements in every science were truly surprising. He wrote about eighty treatises. This celebrated scholar resided for some time at the Brazennose college at Stamford. A curious legend is yet current, that Friar Roger, on some particular occasion, set his servant to watch when the brass head (which formed the knocker at the gate) spoke. The head, says the story, did speak, and immediately flew to pieces. The prophecy was that, if the man had snatched the ring from the head when it was speaking, Stamford would instantly have been walled round with brass.—*See College.*

Balloon Ascents.—Mr. Green's first ascent, from Stamford Gas-works, took place on the 2nd of July, 1825; he was accompanied by Miss Stocks, and the balloon descended safely at Thorney. Upwards of 20,000 persons were assembled near the gas-works to witness this novel spectacle. September 11th, 1826, Mr. C. Green, accompanied by Mr. O. N. Simpson and Mr. W. Reed, (the present Chief Constable,) ascended from the same gas-works. August 18th, 1828, Mr. Green ascended alone, and alighted at Coney Weston, 12 miles from Bury Saint Edmunds. October 8th, 1841, Mr. Gypson, accompanied by Mr. O. N. Simpson and Mr. Samuel Sharp, of Stamford, and Mr. Warsop, junior, of Alconbury Hill, ascended from the Stamford gas-works, and, after a short ride, alighted in Burghley Park.

Banks.—There are one Private, and two Joint Stock Banks, of which the official returns give the following, viz:—

Stamford and Rutland (Private Bank)—Eaton, Cayley, and Co., established 1800. Authorised issue, £31,858. London Agents, Masterman, Peters, and Co. Principal office, Stamford; Branches—Uppingham and Oakham.

Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company, established December, 1831—80 partners. Amount of issue, £55,721. London Agents, Barclay and Co. Principal office, Stamford; Branches—Boston, Bourn, Crowland, Market Deeping, Melton Mowbray, Oakham, Oundle, Peterborough, Spalding, Spilsby, Uppingham, and Wainfleet. Manager, Orlando Edmonds, Esq.

Northamptonshire Banking Company, established May 13, 1836—221 partners. Paid Capital, £57,205. Amount of issue, £26,401. London Agents, London and Westminster Bank; Principal office, Northampton; Branches—Daventry, Wellingborough, and Stamford. Dividend, £5. per cent. Manager at Stamford, Robt. Sandall, Esq.

Bellairs' Bank stopped payment, 1814.

Bank for Savings.—This bank was opened in March, 1818, under the patronage of the Marquis of Exeter and the Earl of Winchelsea. Several Trustees were appointed, including the Earl of Lindsey, Sir John Trollope, Bart., Gen. Birch Reynardson, Dr. Willis, E. Brown, S. R. Fydell, G. V. Neunberg, and H. Fryer, Esquires. The subscriptions at the commencement were numerous, and amongst which were the following, viz:—

	£.	s.	d.
The Marquis of Exeter	100	0	0
The late Earl of Winchelsea	100	0	0
The late Earl of Lindsey	50	0	0
The late Lord Heniker	26	5	0
Sir John Trollope, Bart.	20	0	0
The late Dr. Willis	20	0	0

The interest at its commencement was £4. per cent. In

1843, the interest was £3. 8. 5½, and in 1845, £2. 18. 4. In the first month there were 117 depositors, and the receipts amounted to £1900.

From the last account, ending November 20th, 1845, it appears that the balance due was £57,615; received of Depositors, £9,232.

Depositors.		Total of each Class. £.	s.	d.
813	whose respective Balances, on the 20th November, including Interest, did not exceed £20. each	5,953	10	8½
474	were above £20. and not exceeding £50. each..	14,754	8	6¼
214	were above £50. and not exceeding £100. each	14,783	16	6¾
71	were above £100. and not exceeding £150. each	8,611	3	8½
43	were above £150. and not exceeding £200. each	7,186	7	8¾
11	ditto exceeding £200	2,624	2	3¾
1626	Total Number of Depositors	53,913	9	6½
38	Charitable Societies	1,675	6	8
17	Friendly Societies	3,839	1	9¼
1681	Total Number of Accounts	£59,428	17	11¾

The last year's accounts show an increase of 74 Depositors, and £3272. 0. 3¼. in capital, on the previous year's statement.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
Received from the commencement of the Institution, 31st March, 1818, to the 20th November, 1845, inclusive, of 4412 Depositors, in 21,844 sums	169,661	16	1¾
Amount of Interest on Monies invested	38,507	10	3
Amount of original Subscription Money for establishing Institution, and Interest	938	13	7½
	£209,108	0	0¼

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Paid to Depositors from the commencement of the Institution to the 20th Nov., 1845, in 6908 sums..	144,713	8	9½
Amount of expenses of establishing and conducting the Institution from the 31st March, 1818, to the 20th November, 1845, inclusive.....	3,173	14	5
	147,887	3	2½
Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt 59,279 14 11½			
Ditto Reserved Fund..... 1,224 1 4			
Amount of Auxiliary Fund invested in the 3 per cent. Consols..... 333 1 6			
Balance in hands of Treasurer..... 383 19 0½			
	61,220	16	9¾
	£209,108	0	0¼

Mr. Nathaniel Farrant has been Secretary since its commencement. The office was at the Town-hall until 1843, when it was removed to a house in Saint Peter's-street. The days for transacting business are Tuesdays and Fridays.

Baptist Chapel.—The General Baptists here are not numerous, and cannot be dated earlier than 1826, when their number did not exceed 20. On the 30th September, 1829, six persons were baptized by immersion in the river Welland, a few yards west of the Lammas bridge, when upwards of 2000 persons were present. Several other public baptisms soon after took place, and this sect gained sufficient means to hire a house in Bath-row, in 1835, which they converted into a chapel.

Barn-hill—so called from its having been the site of a large barn (where the Methodist chapel now stands), and farm yard, belonging to Mr. Alderman Wolph, in 1638. It is situated north of All Saints' church.—*See Charles I.*

Barons.—The barons met at Stamford, in Easter week, 1215, with an army of 2000 knights, besides yeomen on

horseback, servants, and footmen in divers sorts of armour, to oppose King John: the chief leaders were "Robert Fitzwater, Eustace Vescy, Richarde Percy, Robert Roos, Peter de Breuse, Nicholas de Stonteville, Saer Earle of Winchester, Henry Earle of Clare, Richard Earle Bygot, William de Mowbray, William de Cressy, Raufe Fitz-Robert, Robert de Vere, Fulke Fitz-Warren, William Mallet, William de Monteacute, William de Beauchamp, Simon de Kime, William Marshall the younger, William Manduyt, Robert de Montbigonis, John Fitz-Roberte, John Fitz-Alane, G. Lavale, O. Fitz-Alain, W. de Hoburg, O. de Vales, G. de Gaunt, Maurice de Gaunt, Robert de Brakesley, Robert de Mountfichet, William de Lanvalley, G. de Maundeville Earle of Essex, W. his brother, W. de Huntingfield, R. de Gresley, G. Conestable of Menton, Alexander de Panton, P. Fitz-John, Alexander de Sutton, Osbert de Body, John Conestable of Chester, Thomas de Mulcton, Conant Fitz-Hely, and many others. They had also of counsel with them as chief, the Archbishop of Canterburie." From Stamford they marched to Saint Edmunsbury (Bury Saint Edmunds), and thence to London. William Earle Warren (Lord of Stamford), William Earle of Albemarle, William de Albiney (who afterwards built Newstead), and Ranulph Earle of Chester, joined the side of the Barons, and renounced aid to King John. On the 15th June following, the *Magna Charta* was signed at Runnimede by the advice of William Earle Warren.

Baths—situated in Bath-row, west of Lammas-bridge, were erected for the use of the public by Dr. Coleby, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Denham, and Mr. John Hepburn, surgeon, in 1722: they are now in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter, and were greatly improved in 1828.

Battles.—The first battle with the Saxons and the Picts and Scots was at Stamford, in 449, in which the Saxons were defeated. The Danes burnt and ravaged many Towns and Villages east of Stamford, and a battle ensued, when the British, headed by one Harding of Ryhall, were defeated, but not without great loss on the side of the enemy, 870. The

Danes were defeated on Wittering Heath by Edward the Elder, 921. Stamford being the Danish head quarters, Edward advanced to reduce the town, but the Danes yielded without any difficulty, 922. The battle of Losecoat-field took place at Horne-field, in the parish of Empingham, (and not between Stamford and Little Casterton,) on the 13th of March, 1470, between Edward IV. and the Lancastrians, headed by Sir Robert Welles, of Hellow, and Sir Thomas de la Launde, of Horbling, who were both taken prisoners and beheaded at Doncaster seven days after. It is estimated that 10,000 men fell in this battle: the field in which the action was fought still retains the name of the "Bloody Oaks." The Lancastrians, it is said, threw off their coats in order to make a quicker retreat, and thus gave the name to the battle. Butcher says this victory induced the King to allow (as a token of his especial favor), the town to bear the Royal Arms on a surcoat, namely, Mars, three lions passant gardant Sol; impaled with checky sapphire and topaz, the former arms of the Earls Warren.

Bazaars.—In the Midlent fair week, 1828, a bazaar was held for the benefit of the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary, when the receipts amounted to £1754; and on the 17th of July, 1834, a bazaar was opened for the benefit of the Stamford and Saint Martin's Infant School, the proceeds amounting to £500., of which £100. was voted towards the re-building of Saint Michael's church.

Beadle—an officer of the Corporation, whose duties are to attend the Mayor, serve summonses, &c., and act as constable; he resides in a house at the Portico. He is provided with a gold-laced cocked hat, scarlet coat with green facings, green cloth waistcoat, and green plush breeches.

Beer-houses.—In 1837, there were 14; in 1845, 5.—*See Public-houses.*

Bells in Stamford.—Saint Mary's church contains 8; All Saints' 6; Saint Michael's 6; Saint George's 4; Saint John's 4; Saint Martin's 3; of the latter, one is cracked—but we hear that, in consequence of the interference of the

Archdeacon, the three are shortly to be re-cast and two new ones added.

Bell Foundry.—There was a foundry in Stamford for casting bells, conducted by Mr. Tobie Norris, about 1670. Mr. Norris died November 7th, 1676, and was buried in the north aisle of Saint George's Church.

Bellman.—This officer (sometimes called *Billman*, from his bearing a bill for the double purpose of arms and for chopping down parts of wooden houses which he might discover to be on fire, to stop the flames), was first appointed in the reign of Queen Mary, in January 1556, in London, where he went about all night with a bell, and at every lane end gave warning of fire and candle, and "to helpe the poor and pray for the dead." The office of bellman, at Stamford, there is reason to believe, was established about the same time, and for the same purpose. He commences his duties at Saint Simon and Saint Jude Fair, and goes his rounds from midnight until about two in the morning, three times a week, (on those nights which are omitted by the Waits,) here and there ringing his bell and calling out "Good morning to my worthy masters and mistresses all,—past one, fine morning" (as the case may be). On Christmas morning he used to call—

> "Arise! arise! fair maids arise,
> Pick your plums and make your pies;
> Do not spend your masters' or mistress' goods in waste,
> But let the poor bellman have a taste."

About ten years since, the then new bellman changed this rhyme for the first verse of the Christmas Hymn—

> "Hark! the herald angels sing,
> Glory to the new born king;
> Peace on earth, and mercy mild,
> God and sinners reconciled."

He leaves off at Christmas, when he presents a "Copy of Verses humbly addressed to his worthy masters and mistresses," and receives the voluntary gifts of the townspeople.

Benefit Societies.—The Friendly Society of several Trades and Callings, was established in 1765, at the house of Mr. Simpson, Bull and Swan Inn, Saint Martin's; afterwards removed to the Horns, Broad-street; thence to the Black Swan; and subsequently to the Roe-buck, where it is still held. There are upwards of 90 members belonging to this society, the rules of which do not admit of more than 100 subscribing members.

The Tradesman's Loyal Society of Good Fellowship.—This society was established at an Inn in Scotgate, in 1788, and afterwards removed to the Old Salutation Inn, All Saints'-street; thence to the New Salutation Inn, Broad-street; and subsequently to the Dolphin, where it was held until April, 1838, when the society removed to the Carpenters' Arms, Saint Leonard's-street, which, with 4 tenements, they purchased for about £1000. The objects are for mutual provision in sickness, and for the decent interment of the members and their wives. This society is enrolled, and has about 130 members. The anniversary is held on the last Monday in September.

Stamford Loyal Independent Order of Odd Fellows (No. 6, Nottingham Order). Established April 16th, 1800, and Dissolved July 1st, 1844.

On the 1st July, 1844, a special meeting of the whole Lodge was held at the George and Angel Inn, for the purpose of making alterations in the rules, as the out-payments had, for a length of time, far exceeded the income; and, on a fair and careful calculation (prepared by the secretary and others), it was fully shown that the existence of the society, "*all circumstances considered,*" was limited to a very short period.—The novelty of Odd Fellowship had, in fact, considerably subsided amongst the members: the public display of the regalia and lodge banners was thought to be unnecessary and obtrusive; and as this part of the ceremony of the order had been discontinued, and many of the members were declining in

the vale of years, the attraction for young aspirants to odd fellowship were not so powerful in this as in many other lodges of recent formation, whose annual exhibitions excited the wondering attention of the admirers of emblematical symbols, banners, and music. Only one member had been made since 1836; and the funds of the Lodge, which at one period amounted to £1400. had dwindled down to less than £900. The calls upon the stock were indeed annually increasing, while at the same time there was a declining revenue: it became necessary, therefore, either to reduce the allowance to sick and feeble members, or to dissolve the society. The alteration was proposed at the special meeting above referred to, when it was unanimously resolved to break up the Lodge and divide the Stock—all those who had received out of the funds more than £50. to be allowed £10. each, and all who had received less than that sum to share the residue after paying all contingencies.

At this meeting the Lodge entered into a subscription to present two of their officers with a suitable mark of esteem; and, accordingly, two very handsome silver cups were presented to Mr. J. Horden, High-street, and Mr. W. Oldham, Saint Paul's-street, bearing the following inscriptions:—

"This token of respect is presented to Mr. John Horden by the Brethren of the Stamford Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 6, expressive of their estimation of his valuable services as one of their Treasurers. January, 1845."

"To Mr. William Oldham, who for several years faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of Secretary to the Stamford Independent Lodge of Odd Fellows (No. 6), this Memento of their affectionate regard is gratefully offered by the Brethren of the Lodge, January, 1845."

The last member who died whilst the society was in existence was John Jeffries, who had received from the society, including his funeral expenses, nearly £345.

Union Benefit Society, established May 16th, 1820, in the School-room of Mr. J. Pearson, Saint Leonard's-street. It numbers 130 members, and is governed by a President and Treasurer, two Stewards, two Assistants, and a Clerk. The anniversary is held on the Fourth Monday in May.

Royal Society of United Brethren, established in February, 1829, at the New Salutation Inn, Broad-street: it was closed in 1840, when part of the members formed a Club at the Cross Keys Inn, Saint Mary's-street, in 1841, where it now continues and numbers about 50 members.

Albion Lodge of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, No. 1556, for mutual relief in sickness and distress, and assisting each other when in search of employment, was opened by the Bourn District, September 18th, 1838, at the Black Swan Inn, Broad-street; it was removed to the Crown Inn, March 5th, 1839; on the 25th June, 1839, to the Lord Nelson; and subsequently to the Boat Inn, Saint Mary's-hill, where it still remains, and numbers 130 members. The anniversary is held on the Second Monday in July. The above Lodge was made a District in July, 1841, to which the following have been added:—

NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	HOSTS.	WHERE HELD.
Good Intent	1504	Reddish..	Millstone, Ryhall.
Lord Burghersh....	1704	Johnson..	Queen's Head, Apethorpe.
Perseverance.....	2517	Pickering	Red Lion, Barnack.
Pride of the Village	2290	Collins ..	Slater's Arms, Easton.
Trafalgar	2944	Sharman.	Rose & Crown, Uppingham
Heart of Oak.....	2955	Turner...	Horse Shoe, Stamford.
Constitution.....	2945	Clarke....	King's Head, Easton Magna
Prince of Wales....	3152	Bates....	Exeter's Arms, Barrowden.
Prince Albert.....	3207	Hickling	Nag's Head, Deenethorpe.
Wansford in England	2277	Percival..	Haycock, Wansford.

The number of members in the Stamford District is upwards of 500. Total number of members in the Unity, 254,000. Connected with the Stamford Lodge is a Widow and Orphans' Institution, which was commenced January 1st, 1845, and has 100 members.

Ancient Order of Foresters, Court 1084, was opened the 30th November, 1840, at the Three Tuns in Saint Leonard-street, and removed to the Stamford Arms, Saint Mary's-street, in January, 1844, where it is still held. This Court is governed by a Chief Ranger, Sub-chief Ranger, Treasurer and Secretary, senior and junior Woodwards, senior and junior Beadles, and has above 60 members.

The Stamford Provident Society, established in January, 1846, is held in the School-room belonging to Star-Lane Chapel: the objects are to provide against illness and for funerals. They are to have an Annual Tea Meeting the First Tuesday in June.

Benevolent Society.—This Society was instituted in 1814, for visiting the sick and distressed poor at their own habitations, and discontinued in 1819; was re-commenced in 1828, and is chiefly under the management of the Wesleyan Methodists, although persons of all denominations are subscribers. The receipts of the past year only amounted to £17. 18. 11., of which £13. 12. 6. was raised by 32 subscribers, and £4. 6. 5. collected at the Annual Sermons at Barn-hill Chapel.

Benniwerk, Saint Mary's Church, stood on the site of the present tithe-yard of All Saints', just within Saint Peter's gates. This church was valued in the taxation of Pope Nicholas at £2. 6. 8. It was destroyed by the "Northern Men," and the Rectory, appropriated to the Prior and Chapter of Durham, was united to Saint Peter's.

Bertie (the Hon. Charles), son of Montague Earl of Lindsey, represented Stamford in Parliament for thirty years, during which time he maintained an unspotted reputation. He was a man of great knowledge and valour; he travelled through France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. He attended George Duke of Albemarle, General to Charles II, in two great battles fought against the Dutch at sea. The first battle was in June, 1666, and lasted three days; when the

English had 10 ships taken and burnt, 1700 men killed and wounded, and 200 taken prisoners. The Dutch lost 15 ships, 1 Admiral, 21 Captains, and 5000 seamen. It was on this occasion that chain-shot was invented by the Dutch, which did much damage to the English ships.—In 1672, he accompanied the Duke of York in the engagement in Southwold bay; the battle was very obstinately fought from morning till evening: several great ships and some thousands of men were destroyed, including the Earl of Sandwich, Admiral of the Blue, whose ship was set on fire and blown up. In 1678, the Hon. Charles Bertie presented the Corporation with the large mace, and in 1685, he again made the town a present of a silver punch-bowl, weighing 16lbs. 7oz., and holding five gallons. He died in 1710.

Bertie (the Hon. Philip), represented Stamford from 1690 to 1698. This gentleman built Uffington House, now the residence of the Earl of Lindsey. The following is a curious list of expenses incurred at the election of himself and brother in 1695:—

	£.	s.	d.
Saint Michael's Ringers	0	4	0
Two Serjeants	3	0	0
The Waits	2	0	0
The Bellman	0	10	0
The Constables	1	0	0
Carrying the two Chairs	2	0	0
Boards for polling	0	10	0
More boards for the cross	0	5	0
The Poor	5	0	0
The Bull	3	0	0
Bill of Mr. Wyldman, of the George Inn, St. Martin's	17	5	4
	£34	14	4

Bertram de Verdun, of Stamford, one of the six Judges, gave to Croxden Abbey all the land he had at Stamford, and his mill, which stood between the Bridge and the Castle, in the year 1176.

Bible Society (Stamford and Rutland).—President, the Earl of Gainsborough; Secretaries, the Hon. and Rev. Le-

land Noel, the Hon. and Rev. G. A. Stuart, and the Rev. G. Foster. This society was formed in 1812, and has Depositories at Mr. Wellington's, druggist, Oakham; Mr. Oliver's, bookseller, Uppingham; and the Rev. Thos. Islip's, Independent Minister, Stamford. From the Society's Report in 1845, it appears that within the last year 423 Bibles and 377 Testaments were distributed, and in the preceding year 823 Bibles and 1085 Testaments were distributed; and that 21,650 copies of the Scriptures have been distributed during the thirty-three years. There are 7 members for life, viz.—the Earl of Gainsborough, who gave £50.; G. Finch. Esq., M.P., (11 donations) £105. 10.; Sir G. Heathcote, Bart., £50.; the Hon. and Rev. G. Noel, £10. 10.; the Hon. W. M. Noel, £15.; Stafford O'Brien, Esq., £21.; the Hon. Mrs. O'Brien, £10. 10.; and upwards of 50 annual subscribers (each paying £1. 1.) and benefactors. The decrease in the number of copies of the Scriptures sold in the year ending July 24th, 1845, is not to be attributed to a lack in the demand for Bibles, but to the late reduction in the price of such books, which may now be obtained of any bookseller at nearly the same charge.—*See Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*

Bishops of Lincoln.—As Stamford has always been under the Ecclesiastical government of the See of Lincoln, a short account of the diocese, with a list of the Prelates, will not be out of place. Early writers state that nine prelates at one period occupied the see of Sidnacester, and that under the tenth, whose name was Leovinus, the dioceses of Lindsey and Leicester were united in 951, and the see transferred to Dorchester, about 8 miles from Oxford; whence Remigius IX removed it to Lincoln in 1086. It was this Bishop who commenced the building of the Cathedral, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and endowed with 44 prebends. He died May 9, 1092. It is related of Remigius that he was accustomed to feed 1000 poor persons daily for three months in every year.

Robert Bloet, a Norman, chaplain to the Conqueror, succeeded Remigius; he added 21 prebends and endowed them, and the see of Ely was taken out of that of Lincoln. He died of apoplexy, at Woodstock, whilst riding and talking to King Henry I, January 10, 1123.

Alexander de Blois was the next Bishop: he was consecrated July 22, 1123: the Cathedral was burnt down and re-built in his time. De Blois was also Chief Justice of England. He died July 20, 1147, and was succeeded by

Robert de Chisney, who erected the greater part of the Episcopal Palace in Lincoln, and died in January, 1167.

For the next six years no Bishop was chosen; but at the expiration of that time, Geoffrey Plantagenet, second son of Fair Rosamond by Henry II, was appointed. He did not, however, visit his diocese, nor was he consecrated: he resigned in 1182, on being made Chancellor of England, and was succeeded by

Walter de Constantis, who was translated to the Bishoprick of Rouen, in Normandy, in 1184.

The see was again vacant for two years, when Hugh, a man of exemplary piety, was appointed. Hugh died in London, November 17, 1200, and his body was conveyed to Lincoln for interment. On passing through Stamford, the following incident (by some considered a miracle) occurred. Capgrave says, "When they came to Stanford, a harmless, honest man, much addicted to devotion, (a shoemaker by trade,) bowing his head under the bier, and lifting up his eyes and hands to heaven, fell a praying after this manner: I thank thee, O Father of Mercies and God of all consolation, that thou hast been pleased to have pity on me and hast comforted me, and (which I have in this world above all things desired), on my attempting to set the shoulder of my sinful body to the most holy body of this thy servant, that I have merited to approach him who hath so faithfully served thee. I beseech thee, therefore, Almighty God, let my soul be this night with the soul of thy servant in Paradise, where I question not but he already is. He had no

sooner said thus, but he went home, confessed himself, made his will, received the sacrament, and presently after quietly died." He was canonized at Rome in 1230, and on October 7, 1282, his bones were put into a shrine of silver or gold, which was stolen during the *Reformation*. He was succeeded by

William de Blois in 1201, who died in 1206.

Hugh Wallis was consecrated in 1209, and died in 1234.

Robert Grosthead, a Popish Reformer, "a man of great wisdom and piety," was consecrated in 1235, and died October 9, 1253.

Henry Lexington, promoted to the see December 30, 1253, and died August 18, 1258. His successor was

Benedict de Gravesend, who died December 18, 1279.

Oliver Sutton, died suddenly whilst in the very act of prayer, November 13, 1299.

John de Alderby, died January 5, 1319.

Thomas Beake, or Le Bec, died early in 1320.

Henry Berghersh, died at Ghent in December, 1340.

Thomas Beake, or Le Bec (the second), died Feb. 1, 1346.

John Synwell, was consecrated in 1347, and in 1352; this Prelate granted a licence to Friar Roger de Lis, of the Blackfriary at Stamford, to be confessor for one year, and to give absolutions, &c. He died August 4, 1362.

John Buckingham, retired to a convent in 1398.

Henry Beaufort, translated to Winchester in 1404.

Philip Repingdon, for some time a supporter of the opinions of Wickliffe; he recanted in 1408. He resigned his Bishoprick in 1420, and died about 1423.

Richard Fleming, died at Sleaford, January 25, 1430.

William Gray, died at Buckden, 1435.

William Alnwick, died December 5, 1449.

Marmaduke Lumley, died 1451.

John Chadworth, died November 23, 1471.

Thomas Scott, called Rotherham, translated to York in 1480

John Russell, died at Nettleham, January 30, 1494.

William Smith, died January 2, 1513.

Thomas Wolsey (afterwards Cardinal), consecrated March 26, 1514, and translated to York in a few months.

William Atwater, died February 4, 1520.

John Longland, died May 7, 1547. During the Prelate's life, Henry VIII siezed all the treasures and some of the lands belonging to the Cathedral.

Henry Holbeach, a pliant tool of Henry VIII, was translated to the see of Lincoln in 1547, in the first year of Edward VI, and surrendered all his episcopal estates in one day; thereby reducing it from one of the richest to one of the poorest bishopricks. He died August 12, 1551.

John Taylor was a zealous protestant, and deprived of his see by Queen Mary.

John White (1553), translated to Winchester.

Thomas Watson (1557), deprived on the accession of Mary. This prelate obtained for the see several estates, instead of those which had been surrendered by Bishop Holbeach.

Nicholas Bullingham (1559), translated to Worcester. He surrendered all that his predecessor had obtained, and when he had stripped the see of its recent wealth, he got himself translated to a richer one.

Thomas Cowper (1570), translated to Winchester.

William Wickham (1584), translated to Winchester.

William Chaderton (1555), much commended for his learning and piety.

William Barlow (1608), took a considerable share in most of the political transactions of his time.

Richard Neile (1613), afterwards archbishop of York.

George Montaigne (1617), who, like his predecessor and successor, was afterwards archbishop of York.

John Williams (1621), was a distinguished character during the turbulent reign of Charles I. and the Commonwealth.

Thomas Winiffe (1642), who, during the civil wars, saw himself deprived of all his temporalities. He was a man of great learning, piety, and charity.

Robert Sanderson (1660), greatly distinguished as an antiquarian and casuist.

Benjamin Lancy (1663), translated to Ely.

William Fuller (1667), had been previously dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and bishop of Limerick.

Thomas Barlow (1675). He was one of those who voted that James had abdicated the throne, and took the oaths to William and Mary.

Thomas Tennison (1692), translated to Canterbury.

James Gardiner (1694), distinguished for the exemplary discharge of his episcopal duties.

William Wake (1705), translated to Canterbury.

Edmund Gibson (1715), translated to London.

Richard Reynolds (1723), generally considered to have been a man of more than ordinary endowments. He was pious, charitable, and of a most blameless life.

John Thomas (1740), translated to Salisbury.

John Green (1761). Bishop Green was the only prelate who, in 1772, voted in favour of the Bill for the Relief of Protestant Dissenters.

Thomas Thurlow (1779), translated to Durham.

Sir George Pretyman Tomline, Bart. (1787), translated to Winchester.

George Pelham (1820—died February 7, 1827), in the discharge of his episcopal duties could not be surpassed in urbanity of manners or benevolence of heart.

John Kaye, D.D., F.R.S., the present Lord Bishop of Lincoln, visitor of King's College, Cambridge, and Lincoln and Brazen-nose Colleges, Oxford, and of Eton. This distinguished prelate, who is no less remarkable for his diocesan activity and judgment, than for his theological and scholastic attainments, was born about the year 1782, of humble but respectable parents. At an early age he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where, in 1804, he passed his final examination with almost unprecedented distinction, being declared senior wrangler, first medalist, and second Smith's prize-man. He was both senior wrangler and senior meda-

list, to which united honours but four have ever attained. Shortly after he took his degree of M.A., in 1807, he became tutor to the Marquis of Bute, who, on coming of age, it is said, presented him with the munificent sum of £20,000.—only a moiety of which, however, he could be prevailed upon to take. In 1814, he obtained the mastership of his college, when he took the degree of B.D.; that of D.D. was shortly afterwards granted him by royal mandate. In 1815, he served the office of vice-chancellor to the university, and in the following year succeeded Dr. Watson, (who was promoted to the see of Llandaff,) in the regius professorship of Divinity. On the death of Dr. Mansell, Bishop of Bristol, in 1820, Dr. Kaye was appointed to the vacant see; for which elevation, as well as for his subsequent translation to the Bishoprick of Lincoln, in 1827, he was indebted to the interest of his noble pupil the Marquis of Bute. He resigned the mastership of his college in 1830.

His lordship's most important work is the "Ecclesiastical History of the Second and Third Centuries, illustrated from the writings of Tertullian;"—"the design of which," he tells us in the preface, "is to collect for the use of the theological student those passages of Clement's writings which serve to illustrate the doctrines and the practice of the Church at this day." It contains, besides, many most valuable opinions on the doctrines of Christianity, and on the disputes and differences of the early writers.

His lordship is tolerant towards dissenters, and is much beloved by persons of all denominations. During the rule of the present Bishop, Leicestershire has been taken from the see of Lincoln and added to that of Peterborough. In 1839, Nottinghamshire was transferred from the see of York to that of Lincoln. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have also determined that Buckinghamshire shall be added to the see of Oxford, and part of Hertfordshire to the see of London; but when this alteration is to take place is not stated. The counties of Huntingdon and Bedford have been annexed to the diocese of Ely. The see of Lincoln

now, therefore, only comprises the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham *permanently*. Buckden Palace has been pulled down, and a new Palace built at a cost of about £10,000. at Riseholme, near Lincoln.—*See Confirmations.*

Bishops and Abbots of Peterborough.—This diocese was formed out of that of Lincoln in 1541, and endowed out of the dissolved Monasteries. The following is a list of its Superiors:—

ABBOTS.

Name of Abbot.	Elected A.D.	Remarkable Events.
Saxulf.....	654	Foundation stone of Medeshamstede laid by Peada in 655.
Cuthbaldus.....	673	The monastery endowed with great possessions and privileges, and a house built for the abbot.
Egbaldus		
Pusa		
Beonna		
Celredus.....		
Hedda.....	833	First destruction of the monastery by the Danes about 870, when Stamford was their head quarters
		Vacant for many years.
Adulphus	971	Monastery re-built.
Kenulphus	992	Wall round the monastery built.
Elsinus	1006	
Arwinus	1055	
Leofricus	1057	England invaded by William the Conqueror in 1066.
Braddo	1066	
Thoroldus	1069	Second destruction of the monastery by the Danes.
Godricus.....	1099	
Matthias.....	1103	
Ernulphus	1107	Dormitory and refectory built, and chapter-house completed.

John de Sais	1114	Monastery accidentally burned down. Foundation of the present cathedral laid in 1117.
Henri de Angeli..	1128	
Martin de Vecti ..	1133	New monastery completed, and Saint Martin's church built at Stamford.
William de Waterville.....	1155	Thomas á Beckett's chapel and a hospital in Spittalfield founded. Benedictine nunnery of Saint Michael's founded in Saint Martin's, Stamford.
Benedict.....	1177	Body of the church rebuilt, painted ceiling executed, and western gateway built.
Andreas	1194	
Acharius.....	1200	
Robert Lindesey..	1214	Windows of the church glazed. Lavatory in the cloisters built.
Alex. Holderness..	1222	Many improvements made.
Martin de Ramsey.	1226	
Walt. St. Edmunds	1233	Church re-dedicated and consecrated.
William de Hotot..	1246	
John de Caleto ..	1249	
Robert de Sutton..	1262	A heavy fine levied on the monastery by Earl Warren, on the part of Henry III; the Earl's bailiffs also carried away from the manors of Tinwell and Thurlby, all the Abbot's corn and 15 horses from his carriages at Wansford. Shortly after, the Abbot paid the Earl £100. to regain the manors of Castor, Tinwell, and Thurlby.

Richard de London	1274	Lady chapel, and one of the steeples of the church built.
Wm. de Woodford.	1295	
Godfrey Croyland..	1299	The great gate, tower, and knights' chamber built.
Adam de Boothby.	1321	
Henry de Morcot..	1338	
Robert Ramsey ..	1353	
Henry de Overton.	1361	
Nicholas	1391	
William Genge ..	1396	Parish church removed.
John Deeping....	1408	
Richard Ashton ..	1438	The building at the east end of the church commenced, and several additions made.
William Ramsey..	1471	Brazen eagle erected.
Robert Kirton....	1496	The new building finished. Gateway to the deanery built, and many other additions made.
John Chambers ..	1528	Catharine of Arragon buried in the abbey church. Dissolution of the monastery, and conversion into a cathedral. Inventory of monastery possessions taken.

BISHOPS.

Name of Bishop.	Elected A.D.	Remarkable Events.
John Chambers ...	1541	Lands provided by Henry VIII for the maintenance of the church.
David Pool	1556	
Edmd. Scambler..	1560	The gaol, and several manors passed away to the Queen.
Richard Howland..	1584	Mary Queen of Scots executed at Fotheringhay and interred in the cathedral church.
Thomas Dove....	1600	

William Pierse....	1630	
Augustine Lindsell	1632	The parsonage of Castor added to the possessions of the cathedral
Francis Dee	1634	
John Towers.....	1638	The cathedral defaced and ransacked by Cromwell's soldiers, 1643.
Benjamin Lany...	1660	
Joseph Henshaw..	1663	
William Lloyd.....	1679	
Thomas White....	1695	
White Kennet.....	1718	
John Thomas....	1747	
Rich. Cumberland.	1691	Formerly Vicar of All Saints', Stamford.—*See Cumberland.*
Richard Terrick..	1757	
Robert Lamb	1764	
John Hinchcliffe..	1769	
Spencer Madan ...	1794	
John Parsons	1813	

Herbert Marsh was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1816, and translated to the see of Peterborough in 1819. Formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. He died May 1st, 1839.

George Davys, born in 1781, formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; he took a Wrangler's degree in 1803. He subsequently became curate of Littlebury, and in 1814 of Chesterford: this latter curacy he held until Dr. Bloomfield, the present Bishop of London, was presented to that living, when Mr. Davys became curate of Swaffham Prior; he afterwards removed to Kensington, and was appointed tutor to the Princess Victoria. Shortly after this he was presented to the rectory of All-Hallows, London, and in 1831 to the deanery of Chester, on which occasion he took the degree of doctor in divinity.

In 1839, (says the *Ecclesiastica,*) "the death of Dr. Marsh afforded the Queen an opportunity of testifying her high

regard to her former Preceptor, by raising him to the see of Peterborough, in which no bishop has been ever more beloved. His lordship has published several works, which are more especially suited to the humbler classes, and of which a very considerable number have been received into the list of books published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Bishop of Peterborough, though strictly orthodox, is tinctured by none of those sentiments respecting education which unfortunately have taken possession of many otherwise worthy members of our church. And we cannot help considering it as one of the most cheering characteristics of our times, that Dr. Davys is joined by the most learned and virtuous in the land in asserting that ignorance is the worst political engine for the government of man."

Blackfriary.—In the 6th year of Henry III, 1221, (Speed says,) "The King kept his Christmas with great royalty at Oxford, in the company of the Prelates and Peers of England; William de Fortibus Earl of Aumarl (or, as Peck has it, Albemarle and Holderness), incited by Falcasius de Brent, and the like riotous gentlemen, sodainly departed from the Court without leave, he mannes the Castle of Bitam, victuals it with the Corn of the Chanons of Bridlington, spoils the towne of Deeping, and under shew of repairing to the Parliament, seizeth on the Castle of Fotheringhay, committing many other furious riots in contempt of the King and breach of his peace." Upon his fortifying the Castles, he sent letters to the Mayors of most of the chief cities of England, and to the Lege-men of Stamford (for the chief officer of this town was not at that time styled "Mayor"), whereby he gave them notice that all Merchants and Tradesmen might have free liberty of passing by his castles and trading at the same. This naturally so alarmed the King that he marched with a powerful army to Bytham, and throwing down the walls, it soon yielded, the inhabitants imploring mercy. The rebels were afterwards pardoned, at the request of Pandulph, the Pope's Legate. William de Fortibus, after being par-

doned for Treason, founded the Black-friar's College at Stamford, and it was dedicated to the "Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Nicholas." It was situated on the south-east side of the town without the walls; bounded on the north by the road leading to Deeping; on the south by the river; on the east by the Saint Leonard's Monastery; on the west by Tenter Meadow (now the gas-works). It is a delightful situation, having a gentle slope towards the Welland, and was well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. Butcher, in speaking of Stamford, says, "The Monks, Friars, and Nuns of those times made choice of this place to build here several receptacles: as, observes one of them—

"They plant themselves in fairest plots
For pasture, wood, and spring;
No Grief, nor Care, comes to their lots,—
When others sigh, they sing."

The building was very large, comprising a strong quadrangular tower, (which was standing in 1600,) with a spacious nave, and there were also two good houses for the use of the brethren of this Monastery.

In the year 1240, Elizabeth relict of Richard Grey, Lord of Codnover, bequeathed to the "Friars Preachers" of this Convent, £10. to pray for the souls of herself, her husband, and children.

In 1251, the Bishop of Lincoln went through his diocese visiting the Religious Houses, which somewhat annoyed the Monks, he even searching their beds: he also made some good alterations in the management of those houses. This Diocesan was Robert Grosthead, who died November 8, 1253. William de Fortibus, third Earl of Albemarle, and grandson of the founder of this Convent, took for his second wife Isabell, a daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Den; by her he had three sons, John, Thomas, and William, and two daughters, Avice and Aveline: this Earl died in 1260, in France, and he was brought to England and buried here: he left two sons, Thomas and William, to the care of his widow, but

they did not long survive him. Thomas, dying first, was buried in the church of the Black-friars at Stamford; and William died at Oxford, and was buried at the Black-friars there. In 1352, John Synwell, Bishop of Lincoln, made Friar Roger de S. Lis, D.D., of this college, Confessor for the year ensuing, with power to absolve in all episcopal cases, as in his licence (which was in part as follows) are more particularly mentioned. "John Bishop of Lincoln, to his beloved son frier Roger de S. Lis, professor of divinity of the order of friers predicants of the convent of Staunford, greeting, &c. In your discretion and the serenity of zeal which you are known to have for the good of souls, greatly confiding; to confess all persons in our jurisdiction within the bounds of the said convent (when they think fit to be confessed to you) and in our stead to give them absolution of their sins, &c. * * * * We grant you a faculty to continue for one year only. Given at Bardney the 2. of the Kal. of Feb. 1352, and of our consecration 6."

Speed gives the value at its dissolution at £65. 19. 9.

In 1546, which was just after the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII granted the premises to *Robert Bocher* (Howgrave says *Butcher)* and David Vincent. In 1615, the Black-friars appears to have been the property of Robert Heyrick, in right of his wife Elizabeth Manby; for, by a letter in "Nichols' Leicestershire," in which Robert Heyrick offers it to Sir Thomas Heyricke for £700., and says, "Yt is very well walled round about; and in the mydst a fayre hows, that was built by Baron Hearon. Yt is rented and leased most of yt by my son Walker, *in toto*, at £46. per annum. There is a good deal of wood of yt, fishponds and other comodytis." * * * * Leicester, December 26, 1615. *Howgrave*, who wrote in 1725, says—"Samuel Cust, Esq., of Pinchbeck, bought this place of the Heirs of Robert Butcher and David Vincent in the reign of James I. Upon his decease it came to Richard his eldest son, who was member of Parliament for this Borough, and created a Baronet by Charles II: from him it devolved to his son Pury, who

was knighted in his father's lifetime by William III, for his good services in England and Ireland. It is now turned into a house and is in the possession of Savil Cust, second son of Sir Pury."

This house was pulled down previous to 1785, by Mr. Tallis, a tenant of Lord Brownlow Cust; and it has since descended to the present Lord Brownlow, by whom it is, at this time, being sold in lots for building purposes; and streets are reserved for the public. The names of the streets are Adelaide-street, Brownlow-street, Belton-street, Welland-street, Tenter-lane, Victoria-street, Wellington-street, &c. There is a malt-kiln on the site occupied by Mr. James Simpson, and several houses have been built, and others are now building by some of the purchasers. Skeletons and coins were thrown up by persons whilst digging the foundations, &c. in December, 1840. In July, 1845, some pieces of mullions of the windows of the church were discovered.

Black Hall.—Mr. Blore supposes this school to have been situated opposite to the south door of All Saints' church; but Mr. Peck is of a different opinion. Neither the Founder nor the date of erection is known.—*See Peterborough Hall.*

Bloody Oaks.—*See Battles.*

Blue-coat School, built 1838.—*See Charities.*

Bohun, William De, or Long Beard, a lord of Stamford. He was a hardy soldier and extremely ambitious, and consequently a prized associate of his congenial spirit, Edward III. He was with the latter at the great battle of Cressy, of which he headed one main division; the other two being led by Edward himself and the Black Prince. He also was entrusted with beating off the boats and cutting off every supply from the people of Calais. At Edward's famous siege of that city, both the French Admiral and King were driven back by Bohun. Afterwards, in Scotland, he fought with equal success, and died a highly-renowned warrior, in 1360, having been as neglectful of his vassals' happiness and welfare, as his master had been of his kingdom.

Bolton Murdered, at the George Inn Tap, in 1714, by a

soldier in the Dragoons. The only provocation appears to have been that of drinking to the memory of Queen Ann kneeling, Bolton being a Jacobite. An innumerable concourse of people surrounded the Inn, broke the windows, and threatened to demolish the house, unless the soldier was given up. The murderer, however, escaped by the back way, and the crowd soon dispersed.

Borough or *Burgh.* Stamford is noticed as a Borough in Doomsday book, which says, "The King's Borough of Stanford paid the geld in the time of King Edward (between 1042 and 1066), for twelve hundreds and a half in the army and navy, and in Danegeld," (a tax paid by the Saxons to the Danes to secure them from invasion).

The Borough only included the five parishes until February, 1832, when part of Saint Martin's was added to it. The Borough now consists of the whole of the parishes of All Saints', Saint George, Saint John, Saint Michael, Saint Mary, and such part of the parish of Saint Martin as is included within a line drawn from an ozier-holt near the Nuns' farm to a nook in the Wothorpe road; thence to the top house in High-street, Saint Martin's, and along the back of those premises round by the park wall, crossing the Barnack road, down a lane to the river.

Borough English—A singular custom, by which the youngest son inherits the lands and tenements of his father when the latter dies intestate. This custom, it is said, goes with the land, although there be a devise to the contrary. Plot, a royal historiographer, who died in 1696, thinks it arises from a privilege claimed by the ancient Lords of Manors sleeping with every newly-made bride on her wedding night; whence the eldest son, being presumed to be the lord's, was excluded, and the estates were settled on the youngest. Mr. Peck thought the eldest son might with some shew of reason be thus excluded, but could not see why the youngest should be preferred to his other brethren: he imagined that, as Stamford was a trading town, the eldest sons were either set up in business, or had their portions during their fathers'

lives. It is thought that this custom was introduced here by Hengist, a Saxon, about 480. Peck, in his *Desiderata Curiosa*, says, after speaking of Gervase Wykes, Alderman of Stamford in 1401, "Richard his fifth and youngest son, *ut junior filius habuit terras in* STAMFORD, *qua est consuetudo* "Borough *English*." Peck further says, in his "*Annals of Stamford*," that John Drayton, youngest son of Margery daughter of William de Bradecroft, became possessed of a meadow by this privilege. The Rev. Robert Johnson, the younger son of Maurice Johnson, Esq., of Stamford, inherited the estates of his father by this custom, about 1560.—*See Johnson Robert.*

Bowling Green.—This ground was situated where Rutland Terrace now stands: the bowling ground was a grass-plot 52 yards by 38: it was walled round, and had a summer house and several arbours. It was first made by the Rev. Peter Lafargue, (previous to 1785,) and let by him and his successor, with a small paddock adjoining, to a person for £14. per annum, on condition that it should not be converted into any other use. Regular subscribers paid 10s. 6d. the season; non-subscribers 6d. each evening. The bowling-green and paddock were sold about 1829, to a person named Wallis, who built Rutland Terrace in 1830-1.

Brazen-nose College existed in the early part of the reign of Edward III, and was situated in Saint Paul's-street, nearly opposite to the Free-school. No part of the edifice now remains, except the arched gateway (supposed to have been built about 1300). It is recorded that the college had a large refectory or hall, was "a strange wide place, with a fire-hearth in the middle," and that there were many little rooms about the house with stone stairs leading to them. When a quarrel arose between the Northern and Southern students at Oxford, in 1333, a great many masters and scholars retired to Stamford, and restored the University here—thus fulfilling the prophecy of Merlin;

> "That studious throng which Oxenford doth cherish
> In time to come the Stonyford shall nourish."

Spencer thus mentions it:—

"And after him the fatal Welland went,
That if old sawes prove true (which God forbid),
Shall drown all Holland with his excrement,
And shall see Stamford, tho' now homely hid,
Then shine in learning more than ever did
Cambridge or Oxford, England's goodly beams."

The times have altered much since the above verse was written, as the following lines from "Drunken Barnaby's Journal" in 1667, will shew:

"To *Stamford* came I where I find
Purses are sold of every kind;
Purses there are that cut a flash,
Purses in plenty but no cash;
As many vermin as crawl o'er me,
So many beggars are before ye.

Where are the scholars, *Proctor*, fellows, college?
They've into purses cramm'd their former knowledge."

The building was taken down in 1668, and the gateway was placed rather forwarder towards the street, by order of the Corporation (who were at that time proprietors), and a new house erected on its site, which was for some years used as a School of Industry, and subsequently as a common workhouse. About 1816, the estate was sold to the late James Hurst, Esq., and it, with the curious knocker, is now in the possession of Miss Hurst his sister.—*See University* and *Bacon Roger*.

Breadcroft—a village formerly situated about half a mile west of Stamford, on the site of Mr. Gilchrist's farm. It is supposed that the name was derived from its having been chiefly occupied by bakers. By a deed made in 1304, it seems that the Abbot of Peterborough had 100 shillings rent out of a public oven there; and in another, dated 1441, a mill at Bredcroft is mentioned. Leland says that the sessions for Rutland, in the reign of Henry VIII, were kept at Bredcroft, it being in that county; and that those malefactors who were condemned were hanged at Tinwell gallows, which

stood between that place and Empingham. The hall or sessions-house was situated about a quarter of a mile on this side of the wash, on the northern bank of the mill river. In February, 1815, a person whilst ploughing in a field near this spot discovered a cell or vault by one of the horses breaking into it. Upon examination, it was found to be 6 feet 2 inches long, and very narrow; it contained a skeleton, but no coffin. The cell was composed of three large thick slates on each side, with large slabs at the head and feet, paved at the bottom, and slated at the top.

Bridge.—This bridge, which is situated between Saint Mary's-hill and Saint Martin's, is 150 feet long, and only 11 feet wide at the north end, and 14 feet at the south end: it is built of stone, and consists of 3 arches, and has triangular recesses for the convenience of foot passengers during the traffic of vehicles, &c. The Marquis of Exeter takes toll according to the following scale, but persons residing in Stamford are not liable.

"TOLLS TO BE TAKEN AT THIS BRIDGE:—

	s.	*d.*
For every Laden Waggon Passing or Repassing over this Bridge the Sum of	0	4
For every Laden Cart ditto	0	2
For every Laden or led Horse ditto	0	0½
For every Stone Horse ditto	0	1
For every Score of Beast ditto	0	4
For every Beast under Five ditto	0	0½
For every Score of Cows and Calves ditto	0	8
For every Score of Hogs ditto	0	8
For every Score of Sheep ditto	0	2
For every new Coach or Chais ditto	1	0
For every Pair of new Wheels ditto	0	2
For every Pair of Mill stones ditto	0	6 "

Butcher says Alfred built a stone bridge over the Welland at Stamford, but this is denied by Peck. In 1570, the north end of the stone bridge was borne down by a flood, and re-

built at the voluntary cost of Sir William Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England. In 1640, the flood at Easter was nearly level with the top of this bridge.

By the Syston and Peterborough Railway Act, 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 56, sec. 21 (June 30, 1845), the bridge is described as being dangerously narrow, and requires that the Company shall contribute a sum not exceeding £5000., or so much as may be necessary towards the widening of the said bridge, if required to do so by the owner of the bridge within one year from the passing of the Act; and that if the owner of the bridge shall not cause the same to have been widened within the time named, then the Company are required to obtain authority from Parliament to widen the bridge themselves. This clause also states that the work shall be done under the superintendence and control of the engineer of the Company, and so as to allow of carriages conveniently passing each other, with proper footways on each side. Clause 22 provides that a bridge for foot passengers shall be made across the railway, and that the railway shall not be opened until this be done. But as the railway is to pass through Saint Martin's instead of the bottom of Saint Mary's-hill, this latter clause will not be carried into effect.

Bridges in the Meadows.—Broadeng Bridge, made of wood, is situated about sixteen chains east of the wash, and is kept in repair by the Parish of All Saints. *Lammas Bridge*, which crosses the north arm of the Welland at the bottom of Castle-dyke, is also made of wood, and was erected at the expense of the Corporation; the foot road from this bridge crossing the meadows to the *George Bridge*, (which is also made of wood,) with the part of the bridge as far as the centre of the stone pier, is maintained by the Parish of All Saints, and the other part of the bridge by the Parish of Saint Martin. *Water-furlong Bridge*, of one arch, is situated on the old Roman Road, and leads from the meadows to the Water-furlong and the Tinwell Road; it is of stone, and is kept in repair by the Parish of All Saints. *Melancholy-*

walk Bridge crosses the King's Mill stream at a road leading from Austin-street to Norton's Terrace, and is kept in repair by the Marquis of Exeter.

Browne (Family of).—It is stated by Butcher that All Saints' steeple and a part of the body of the church was erected about 1465, by William Browne, merchant of the staple of Calais, and founder of Browne's Hospital in Broad-street; but Peck says the tradition is that it was built by John, the brother of William, and son of John and Margaret Browne, who are buried in that church. William Browne died in 1489, and Margaret his wife (the daughter of John and Elizabeth Elmes), died 1489-90. Agnes widow of John Browne, by her will dated 1470, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the mother church at Lincoln; to the church of All Hallows (All Saints), Stamford, for the purchase of a vestment, 100 marks; to the Grey Friars, Black Friars, and Augustine Friars, 20s. each house; to the White Friars and Nuns, 13s. 4d. each house; to a priest to sing for her fifteen years continually, £75.; to the church of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, 40s.; to each of her god-children 3s. 4d.; to every curate attending her dirge, 6d.; to every priest, 4d.; and to every parish clerk, 2d.; to every prior and warden of the four houses attending her dirge, 6d.; and to every other friar attending, 4d.; for a vestment and chalice to the chapel in which she and her husband are buried, £8.; for a cloth of silk and gold, with a valance of the same, to be borne with four petyt staves over the sacrament on Palm Sunday in the worship of the sacrament, 4 marks; and to the painting of the Tabernacle in Corpus Christi chapel in Saint Mary's church, Stamford.

Christopher Browne, son of John and Agnes Browne, having assisted Henry VII against Richard III, Henry granted him the hundred of Little Casterton, viz., Ryhall, Belmisthorpe, Essendine, Tinwell, Ingthorpe, Tickencote, and Tolethorpe. Henry VIII, for some similar cause, granted to Francis the son of Christopher, the privilege of being covered in the presence of himself, his heirs, and of all the

nobility in the kingdom. He was buried in All Saints' church. The lordship of Tolethorpe was succeeded to by Francis, Anthony, and Francis. Robert the third son of Anthony was educated at Cambridge: he was related to Lord Burghley: about 1580, he began to attack the government and liturgy of the church, and had many followers who formed themselves into a sect called Brownists. He was soon imprisoned, but liberated by the interest of Lord Burghley. He then settled at Middleburgh, in Holland, where he collected a congregation, and wrote a book intituled "A Treatise of Reformation without tarrying for any Man." In 1585, he returned to England and became engaged in contests with the Bishops: he was disowned by his father, and was at length excommunicated. In 1590, conviction or policy compelled him to conform; and in 1592, Lord Burghley presented him to the Rectory of Achurch, in Northamptonshire. He used to boast that he had been confined in thirty-two prisons; and when above 80 years of age he was committed to Northampton gaol for striking a constable whilst demanding a parish rate. He died in 1630, shortly after his committal. His descendants were living at Uppingham in 1681. Francis his brother was succeeded by John, Christopher, and John; who, dying an infant, was succeeded by Edward, the second son of Christopher; whose successor was Francis, his eldest son, who died in 1751, without issue, and was buried at Greatford.

Brown, Edward, Esq., of Barn-hill, was born in 1748, and descended from Edward Brown, who founded the Free-school at Horbling in 1691, and of Edward Brown, who died March 18, 1731, and was buried at Horbling, where he left some property for charitable purposes. The late Edward Brown, Esq., was brought up to the law, and practised for some time as a barrister. He resided on Barn-hill for nearly 60 years, and during that time was noted for his parsimonious habits, although he frequently gave alms to the poor. He died on the 5th of May, 1841. His property at his death was supposed to amount to about £750,000, which

was left among his children, viz:—the Rev. Edward Brown, of Shering, Essex; the lady of S. R. Fydell, Esq., of Morcott; the lady of the Rev. R. Deeker, of Wakerley; and the Misses Ann, Mary, and Sarah Brown. There was no bequest for charitable purposes; but the Rev. E. Brown afterwards presented the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary with £300. The house has since been sold to the Marquis of Exeter, by whom it has been completely re-modelled.

Browne's Hospital built in the reign of Edward IV.—*See Charities.*

Brownlow (Earl).—John Cust, Earl Brownlow, Viscount Alford and Baron Brownlow of Belton, in the County of Lincoln, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln, and Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Lincolnshire, and Colonel of the South Lincoln Militia. Born August 19, 1779; succeeded to the Barony December 25, 1807. Married July 24, 1810, Sophia second daughter and co-heir of the late Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., by Lady Amelia Egerton, sister of the last Earl of Bridgewater. The Countess died February 21, 1814. By this marriage his Lordship has issue, viz.—

John Hume, Viscount Alford, M.P. for Bedfordshire, Colonel of the North Lincolnshire Militia, and a Deputy Lieutenant of that County, was born October 15, 1812; married February 10, 1841, Lady Marianne Margaret Compton, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Northampton, and has issue, viz.—the Hon. John William Spencer Brownlow, born March 28, 1842; and the Hon. Adelbert Wellington, born August 19, 1844.

Lady Sophia Frances born April 14, 1811; married February 10, 1836, Christopher Tower, junior, Esq., of Weald Hall, Essex.

The Hon. Charles Henry, born September 27, 1813; married September 8, 1842, Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of Reginald George Macdonald, Esq., by Lady Caroline Anne Edgecumbe, and has issue.

Earl Brownlow again married September 22, 1818, Caroline second daughter of the late George Fludyer, Esq., by Lady Mary Fane, who died July 4, 1824, and by this marriage has issue, viz.—

Lady Caroline, born November 25, 1819.

Lady Amelia, born August 6, 1821.

Lady Katherine, born November 18, 1822.

Lady Elizabeth, born February 10, and died February 29, 1824.

Earl Brownlow again married July 17, 1828, Lady Emma Sophia Edgecumbe, eldest daughter of Richard 2nd Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, born July 28, 1791.

Creations.—A Baronet, September 29, 1677; Baron Brownlow, May 20, 1776; Viscount Alford, and Earl Brownlow, November 27, 1815.—*See Black-friary* and *Saint George's Church.*

Bruges William, the first Garter King at Arms, is supposed to have lived at Stamford, as he built Saint George's Church about the year 1450, and by his will he bequeathed much property and vessels of gold and silver to this church, where his body was interred. His arms were—ermine, a cross pierced ermines impaling sable, a chevron between three wolves' heads couped argent, collared or.—*See Saint George's Church.*

Bull-running.—The origin of this diversion, peculiar to Stamford, is not exactly known, but it is supposed by some local historians to have been introduced by the Romans shortly after their invasion. The most accredited tradition (for no charter can be found), is that William Earl Warren, whilst standing at one of the windows of his castle, saw two bulls in the meadow fighting for one cow; the butchers, on hearing of the battle, came with their dogs to part them, which they did; but the bulls being enraged, ran into the town, where they tossed men, women, and children; and the noise of the multitude having reached the castle, Earl Warren immediately took his horse and rode into the town, and joined the mob (which might now be called bul-

lards), when the Earl was so pleased with the sport that he gave the ground on which the fight took place to the butchers, on condition that they should find a mad bull, to be run in the town on the 13th of November, for ever. There is still a piece of ground called the "Bull-meadow:" in Dunn's survey (1836), there are two pieces thus described, and numbered 5, and 670, on the plan.

The *Sportsman's Cabinet* says, "The first Bull-baiting well authenticated to have taken place, was during the reign of King John in 1209."

Butcher, who wrote in 1646, thus describes it. Speaking of the sports of Stamford, he says—

"The second sport, though more ancient than the former, is yet more beastlike than any: it is their Bull-running, a sport of no pleasure except to such as take a pleasure in beastliness and mischief. It is performed just the day six weeks before Christmas. The butchers of the town at their own charge against the time, provide the wildest bull they can get; this bull over night is had in to some stable or barn belonging to the Alderman; the next morning proclamation is made by the common bell-man of the town, round about the same, that each one shut up their shop-doors and gates, and that none upon pain of imprisonment offer to do any violence to strangers, for the preventing whereof, (the town being a great thoroughfare, and then being in term time) a guard is appointed for the passing of travellers through the same (without hurt.) That none have any iron upon their bull-clubs or other staff which they pursue the bull with. Which proclamation made, and the gates all shut up, the bull is turned out of the Alderman's house, and then hivie, skivy, tag, and rag, men, women, and children of all sorts and sizes, with all the dogs in the town promiscuously running after him with their bull-clubs spattering dirt in each others faces, that one would think them to be so many furies started out of hell for the punishment of *Cerberus*, as when *Theseus* and *Perillus* conquered the place (as *Ovid* describes it):

A ragged troop of boys and girls
Do pellow him with stones;
With clubs, with whips, and many nips,
They part his skin from bones.

And (which is the greater shame) I have seen both *Senatores majorum gentium, et matrones de eodem gradu*, following this bulling business."

The later historians have merely copied Mr. Butcher's description. Mr. Peck published a penny pamphlet on the subject, which is not now to be found. Mr. John Lowe, surgeon, wrote a long description in Mr. Harrod's History, but he throws no more light upon the custom than recording the fact that Mr. Robert Ridlington, a tanner, alderman, and mayor in 1756, left half-a-crown to be paid to each of the five parishes annually, for the trouble of stopping the gates and avenues to the town.

The bull-running custom was at one period the idol of the people of Stamford; it was to them what the Olympic games were to the ancients of Rome. The following curious entries in Saint George's church books show that the sport was kept as a holiday by all grades, at the time referred to.

"At a Public Vestry or Meeting, called and held this Twelfth day of April, 1737, it is agreed that the Church Wardens for the time being, and the Minister, shall be allowed Twelve Shillings each man for his expence at each Visitation, and no more; and that the Church Wardens for the time being for the future, shall be allowed at the Bull-running yearly Ten Shillings, and no more, for their Expenses there; and that the said Church-wardens for the time being shall not allow or give a bottle of Wine at the Parish charge to any Clergyman that shall happen to preach in this Parish Church unless he lives out of the Town of Stamford or St. Martin's.

(Signed by) "R. Birdmore, Rector,
"and twenty-two parishioners."

In 1741, is the following order:—

"Agreed at this general meeting that there shall not be allowed any money for the future to the Churchwardens, in case any is spent at the Bull-running in Stamford.

(Signed by) "R. Birdmore, Rector,
"and nine parishioners."

During the Mayoralty of Mr. Wortley Searson, in 1788, the Corporation, with the advice and consent of the Earl of Exeter, the Recorder, resolved to put down the custom; and, accordingly, advertisements were inserted in the *Stamford Mercury*, stating that "the Justices did wisely and humanely order and direct that such Bull-running should be entirely

abolished, and the said Justices yet continue firm and inflexible in such resolution. *And Whereas* the present Chief Magistrate, and the Aldermen and Capital Burgesses now assembled in this Hall, are determined to countenance and support the Orders made by his Majesty's said Justices for this Borough, for the purpose of abolishing a custom of such unparalleled cruelty to an innocent animal, and in all respects a Disgrace to Religion, Law, and Nature." It being understood that the populace intended to bring in a bull, the following order was added:—"And that all People may know that such threatened meeting will be unlawful and punishable with DEATH."

Special constables were appointed, and a troop of the First Dragoons attended to support the civil power; yet notwithstanding all these precautions, and the personal attendance of the Earl of Exeter (no mean influence on the actions of the inhabitants of Stamford), a bull was brought into the town, and the Earl of Exeter, Sir Samuel Fludyer, and others, were roughly treated: this caused a representation to be made to the Secretary of State; and, accordingly, in 1789, a detachment of the Second Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Braidman, accompanied by John Hopkins, Esq., Mayor, and a body of Constables, proceeded to Saint George's gates, where a bull was driven in before them by a female named Ann Blades, in a smock-frock. The bullards being peaceable, the officer dismissed his men, and they immediately joined the party they came to oppose.

This appears to have been the origin of the *Bull-woman*, who, until 1828, used on the morning of the 13th November to be dressed in blue from top to toe, and carry a blue bull-stick, collecting money from the inhabitants, which was partly appropriated towards the purchase of the bull, and partly to her own benefit.

The *Stamford Mercury* of November 20, 1789, says, "On Friday last, in open and lawless defiance of the prudent, humane, and praiseworthy directions of the magistrates, a Bull (clandestinely taken from Mr. Charles Wright's yard in

Scotgate), was run through most of the streets of this town. It ended without material mischief, though no thanks are due to the rioters. Several persons have been committed to gaol; and we learn some others have absconded, and rewards offered for the apprehending of them."

In the following year, 1790, the Third or King's own Dragoons marched into Stamford, with a view to overawe the populace and the bullards; but they left the town without coming in contact with the people. After this, the opposition gradually subsided, and the bullards kept on their course; and so fond were the people of the sport, that a second bull was often subscribed for and run on the Monday after Christmas, in either the Sheep-market, Broad-street, or Saint Leonard's-street, the ends of which were blocked up with waggons, carts, &c. The Candidates for Parliamentary honors won the poorer electors more by promising a bull, than by bribery in other shapes, during the contested elections in 1809 and 1812, when two or three stop bull-runnings took place. And so recently as 1831, the Conservative or Burghley Candidates canvassed under a large flag with a painting of a bull; but this was soon set aside, as the Clergy and some others of their party refused to join them until it was removed. The last Christmas Bull-running took place in 1831, and from that time the love of the diversion had so much decreased, that it was with great difficulty money could be raised to purchase or even hire a bull to keep up the custom. About 1833, a few persons, chiefly dissenters, endeavored to put out the remaining embers by force: but instead of doing so, their opposition fanned them again into a flame, and money was forthcoming to carry out the designs of the bullards. In November, 1833, a person named Charles Wheeler was sent to Stamford by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: he was very roughly treated and did no good.

In 1836, the 13th of November falling on a Sunday, the bull was brought into the town on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, and lodged safely in a stable in Saint Leonard's-

street until the Monday. About 11 o'clock in the morning of that day, the street being previously blocked up at each end by waggons, carts, &c.—a mob of people, chiefly of the town and neighbourhood, consisting of about 5000 or 6000, and most of them having short sticks and antique dresses prepared purposely for the grand day, paraded the street: a few minutes after 11 o'clock, Saint Mary's bell tolled, and the Bull was let out of the stable, and ran up and down the street, tossing and clearing its way amid the shouts of the mob: at 1 o'clock the Bull was put back into the stable. At 2 o'clock the Bull was again let out, when it ran down the street, and one of the waggons being removed, he went out of the east end of the town, and over the fields near Emlyn's Close; the mob at this time coming up with the Bull, which was a savage animal, and by over-powering numbers they were enabled to seize him by the nose and horns; they then led it through the town, proceeding down New-gates, Broad-street, Ironmonger street, into High-street, where, at the house of Mr. Grant, who, with Mr. Pilkinton were opposed to the Bull-running, the most deafening shouts, groans, and hisses were raised by the mob, and a few panes of a window were broken: Mr. Pilkinton, with Mr. Holland, of Raithby, near Spilsby, were insulted. The mob then took the Bull into the Meadows, and after teazing it with their hats, they set three or four dogs on the Bull, two of which he killed, and ran into the river after the third. When he had played about in the water for half an hour, they dragged him out by throwing ropes over him. After running along the Meadows till about half-past four, they led him to his stable, shouting, and evidently well pleased with their day's diversion. This affair however proved the forerunner of a suppression of the custom.

At Lincoln Assizes, March, 1837, true bills were found by the Grand Jury against *Samuel Richardson, John Hewerdine, William Maltman, William Haycock, Stephen Boss, John Pearson, Richard Chambers, and Francis Simpson the younger*, for unlawfully conspiring together, on the 13th of November,

in the Parish of Saint George, Stamford, to disturb the peace by riotously assembling to run and torment a bull. On the 8th instant bench warrants were issued for the apprehension of the above parties, six of whom found bail for their appearance to take their trials at the next assizes.

During the interval between Lent and Midsummer Assizes, subscriptions were entered into by the Bullards towards defraying the expenses of the legal proceedings; and on the 30th of August, 1837, a play was performed for their benefit: the pieces were—Colman's Comedy of JOHN BULL; the Interlude of MY WIFE'S LOVER; and the Farce of P. P.; or THE MAN AND THE TIGER. The sum altogether collected for the defendants amounted to about £100.

THE TRIAL.

Lincolnshire Assizes, Tuesday, July the 18th, 1837.

REX *v.* RICHARDSON (Samuel) and Others.

This trial commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, before the following Special Jury:—

Frederick William Holt, Esq.	Robert Sheppard, merchant
Joseph Johnson, merchant	William Cole Wells Clark, Esq.
John West, Esq.	Peregrine Samuel Curtois, Esq.
Matthew Taylor, Esq.	Charles Wright, jun. Esq.
William Hudson, Esq.	Henry Smith, Esq.
Christopher Duffield, merchant	Edward Thompson, merchant

In opening the proceeding, *Mr. Hayes* (on a special retainer) stated that this was an indictment against Samuel Richardson, John Hewerdine, William Maltman, William Haycock, Richard Chambers, Stephen Boss, John Pearson, and Francis Simpson the younger, for conspiring, combining, and confederating together to beat, bait, wound, and torment a bull, and thereby to disturb the peace of the town of Stamford, and cause a riot and tumult; and the indictment alleged that in pursuance of such conspiracy, the defendants did beat and bait the said bull on the 14th of November last. A second count charged the defendants with riotously as-

sembling, on the said 14th of November, in the street called Saint Leonard's, with sticks, staves, and other weapons, and obstructing the free passage of the street.—A third count charged them with assaulting John Rogerson (an officer sent by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals); and a fourth, with riotously breaking the windows of Mr. Joseph Cooke Grant, Ironmonger.

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn appeared on behalf of the society for prevention of cruelty to animals, and *Messrs. Hill* and *Humfrey* for the defendants.

The addresses of the counsel, and the evidence in support of the charge, left no question as to scenes of disorder and brutality having been committed, but the point at issue was, whether custom did not sanction the bull-running.

Mr. Justice Park, after having explained the law, said—there was ample proof that the persons indicted did riotously and routously assemble and block up the streets and highways, and according to the evidence of Pilkinton (one of the witnesses), they prevented him from getting to his premises: in fact, it appeared to have been a riot from beginning to end. The jury must not take this usage or custom into their consideration, for no usage or custom could justify a riot. In finally closing the case, the Judge said that Boss was out of the question, he being in prison at the time the crime was said to have been committed for an offence against the game laws, and he did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to fix the charge upon Simpson.

After half an hour's absence, the jury returned with a verdict of *guilty* upon the second count for riot against Chambers, Pearson, and Haycock; and Pearson was also found guilty upon the third count for an assault upon Rogerson. Maltman, Richardson, Hewerdine, Boss, and Simpson, were acquitted generally. The parties found guilty gave bail for their appearance in the Court of Queen's Bench, when called upon, to receive judgment.

In 1837, a protracted correspondence took place between Lord John Russell, the Secretary of State, and the Magis-

trates, which led to the swearing in of 221 special constables, at a cost to the town of £49. 8. for fees, besides pay for their time when called out. The following is a copy of one of the letters:—

"*Whitehall, 2d November*, 1837.

"*Gentlemen*,

"I am directed by Lord John Russell to inform you, that it has been represented to him that an attempt will be made to practise *Bull-running* in the town of Stamford on the 13th instant, and that certain Streets will be stopped up on the occasion.

"Lord John Russell desires me to impress upon you the necessity of active measures being taken to prevent a proceeding so disgraceful and contrary to law as Bull-running. The stopping up of Streets for such a purpose is clearly illegal, and must not be allowed. His Lordship requests that you will inform him what is the amount of the Police Force of the Borough of Stamford; and what arrangements you propose to make for the inforcement of the law and the maintenance of good order on the 13th instant.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

"S. M. PHILLIPPS."

"*The Mayor and Magistrates, Stamford.*"

In 1837, notwithstanding the convictions at the last Lincoln assizes and the cautions of the Magistrates, the annual Bull-running at Stamford was pursued with unabated zeal. The animal was let to the subscribers by Mr. R. Stevens, of Collyweston. Mr. Stevens, assisted by Mr. Prout, of the Sun public-house in Saint Martin's, brought the bull to Stamford at half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning: it was received by Mr. Lowson, of the Boat public-house, near the bridge, and put up on his premises, but not without observation of what was passing by two of the police-officers. The Magistrates obtaining a knowledge of these proceedings on Saturday evening, an information was sworn against Mr. Lowson, under the Act 5 and 6, William IV, cap. 59, which provides that "any person keeping or using any house, ground, or place for running, baiting, or fighting any bull, bear, badger,

dog, or other animal (whether of a domestic or a wild nature or kind), or for cock-fighting, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. for every day he shall so keep and use the same;" and the information was heard the same night, but the Magistrates deferred giving their judgment till a future day. In the course of Saturday night, the bull was removed to the premises of Mr. George Clark, the Fleece public-house, in Saint Leonard's-street, and there it continued until Monday forenoon, when it was let out, and speedily ran through the streets, (which were not blocked up this year,) making its way to Breadcroft. After an hour or two, it was got back into the town, and was again put up at the Fleece public-house. In the afternoon it was run in several streets. At length the bull was conveyed to the Fleece, and early the next morning was taken back to Collyweston, and again put into the possession of Mr. R. Stevens. Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of the Society before referred to, waited upon the Magistrates at the Town-hall on Sunday night; and two London policemen, also connected with it, were in Stamford throughout Monday.

On Saturday the 19th, four of the Magistrates of Stamford (namely, the Mayor, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Roden, and Mr. Newcomb,—Mr. Fysh and Mr. Weldon having resigned their appointments,) held a petty sessions at the Town-hall to hear several informations on the subject of bull-running. The court was extremely crowded, and great disorder prevailed amongst the audience. *Joseph Charlesworth*, laborer, was convicted under the Act 5th and 6th William IV, ch. 59, (passed 9th of September, 1835,) of wantonly and cruelly ill-treating the bull, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20s. and 7s. 8d. costs, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for seven days.—*James Fardell*, butcher, was also convicted of ill-treating the bull, and fined 10s. and 7s. 8d. costs. The fine and costs in both cases were paid.

In consequence of this renewal of the custom, the parties who had been convicted at Lincoln were called up for judgment, as the following report will show.—

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, January 30, 1838.

THE QUEEN *v.* HAYCOCK and Others.

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn moved for the judgment of the court against the defendants, William Haycock and Richard Chambers, who (together with John Pearson since deceased) were found guilty at the last assizes for the county of Lincoln on an indictment preferred by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of a riot, on the occasion of the annual Bull-running in Stamford.

Mr. Justice Williams read the second count of the indictment upon which the defendants had been convicted.

Mr. Justice Littledale—Brother Goulburn, do you not think if these men were to enter into their own recognizances it would be sufficient?

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn—Perhaps your Lordship will be good enough to hear the report read. The object of this prosecution, as I mentioned at the trial, and now mention again, is, only to put an end to the practice which has prevailed in the town of Stamford, of one day in the year blocking up the streets and running a bull up and down the same, thereby creating a great riot, noise, and disturbance, the practice of the greatest cruelties, and sometimes also the commission of great injury.—I have now, my Lords, affidavits which state the practice has been continued.

Mr. Justice Littledale—By whom?

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn—The practice has been retained with as much ferocity, and precisely in the same mode as formerly, but certainly the affidavits of my learned friend, which he has shown me, state these defendants were not there. I feel confident that when your Lordships come to hear the sort of case it is, you will concur with the prosecutors in thinking it is not a proper practice to be continued.

Lord Denman—We are quite clear about that.

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn—If the practice had not been followed up, the whole object of the prosecution had been accomplished.

Mr. Justice Littledale—Brother Goulburn, I think it is perfectly clear these defendants now brought up had nothing whatever to do with the repetition of the practice.

Mr. Hill—But, on the contrary, my Lord, they did every thing in their power to prevent it.

Lord Denman—It was supposed there was some matter of law, at first—there was a supposed old charter. For the future it must be considered an illegal practice: probably now, however, these men had better be discharged, because they may have been misled by some false notion about custom—but for the future, *it is perfectly understood.*

Mr. Justice Littledale—Acting upon it now would be decidedly illegal and inexcusable.

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn—The Society has no other object than to put down the practice, and they are content to leave it in your Lordships' hands.

Lord Denman—There is no objection then to respite this sentence.

Mr. Hill—Does not your Lordship think that, under the circumstances, the justice of the case will be answered by their entering into their own recognizances?

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn—I should wish the Court to hear the report read.

Lord Denman—We think it much better for the parties themselves that judgment should be respited: it need not be from term to term, but for a year, or till such time as when called upon. We do not mean to say it is an innocent and laudable custom or practice at any time.

The defendants were then bound over in their own recognizances to appear whenever called upon to receive the sentence of the Court.

In 1838, the magistrates having received a peremptory mandate from Lord John Russell, for the suppression of the Bull-running, part of a troop of the 14th Light Dragoons, from Northampton, under the command of Captain Harvey, and a detachment of the metropolitan police, arrived on the

10th of November. The Dragoons were quartered in Saint Martin's, Stamford Baron, in Northamptonshire, with orders not to pass the bridge. The town and neighbourhood were in a state of great excitement on Sunday and Monday. The only two bulls in the town, one belonging to Mr. Roberts, at the Horns Inn, and the other the property of Mr. J. Smith, farmer, Scotgate, were secured by the police in the Hotel stables. On Monday night, special constables were placed at every entrance to the town to prevent the arrival of any bull. On the morning of the 13th, the people congregated in large bodies, and chance threw a bull in their way. A covered cart passed through the town at twelve o'clock, containing a young bull, the property of Earl Spencer, from his seat at Wiseton, near Bawtry. The bullards took possession of the cart in Saint Martin's, where the bull was let out, and immediately ran down Saint Martin's and over the bridge into Stamford. At the bridge the police formed themselves in line and made an attack on the people, to stop the bull, but it was useless: the bull passed on up Saint Mary's-hill to Saint George's-square, down High-street, Scotgate, Saint Peter's-hill, and into the bull-meadow, where he was taken by the police, and escorted by the dragoons to the Bull and Swan, and given up to his conductor. The people passed into the back way of Saint Martin's, near the Sun, where an attack was made on the military with stones and brickbats, principally from women and children; and an industrious harmless man named Nathaniel Pollard, who, whilst returning from his work, was wounded on the head by the Sergeant-major, and several people were hurt by the police. The military after leaving a guard at the Bull and Swan, drew up opposite to Saint Martin's church and charged their carbines with ball cartridge: they then marched through the streets and the mob quietly dispersed.

At the following Borough Quarter Sessions in January, 1839, *James Woodhall*, *Octavius Snary*, *John Kisbee*, and *William Pollard*, were indicted for riotously assembling with sticks and staves and breaking the peace by running a bull

calf: Pollard was further indicted for throwing a stone at Robert Seal, a Sergeant-major in the 14th Light Dragoons. The solicitors were,—Mr. N. Wilkinson, of Peterborough, for the prosecution, and Messrs. Thompson and Son, Stamford, for the defendants. After considering for a few minutes, the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

In 1839, notwithstanding the precautionary measures adopted by the Magistrates under the directions of the Secretary of State,—the introduction of military and a London police force,—the appointment of special constables,—and the establishment of mounted scouts to perambulate the open fields,—the bullards on Wednesday, November 13th, contrived to introduce a bull into the town, though only for a very short time. Captain Bell with 43 of the 5th Dragoon Guards from Nottingham, and Inspector Pearce with 20 of the London police force, arrived in Stamford on Monday. On Tuesday, Francis Butt, Esq. (the Mayor), with W. Hunt, J. Roden, and R. Hunt, Esqs., Magistrates, swore in 90 special constables, and adopted every arrangement calculated to carry into effect the commands of Lord Normanby for the suppression of the bull-running. In the evening of Tuesday the metropolitan and the borough police took charge of the bulls of Mr. Smith of Scotgate, and Mr. Roberts of the Horns, and whilst they were conveying the animals down Ironmonger-street, they were assailed by a mob with paving stones: the promptitude and firmness of the police force, however, suppressed the riot at the expence of a few broken pates from their staves, and the bulls were locked up in a stable at the Hotel, and the following instructions were given to the constables.—

"Special Constables, when called out, have all the powers which belong to *a Constable* throughout the whole Jurisdiction for which the appointment is made.

"They are each subject to a Penalty of £5. for neglect or refusal to serve, or to obey lawful orders given for performance of the duties of office.

"Any person assaulting or resisting a Special Constable whilst in execution of his office, or promoting or encouraging any other person

so to do, is liable to a penalty of £20., or to be indicted for the offence.

"The following arrangements have been made for to-morrow (Wednesday).

"Horsemen are appointed to perambulate the Fields.

"Special Constables appointed to guard the entrances of the town, 87.—Messengers, 3.—Metropolitan Police at Town-hall.

"Town police to perambulate the streets, and communicate with the magistrates at the Town-hall, every hour or oftener if necessary.

"In case a Bull should appear to be run, or a riot take place, the whole of the Constabulary force immediately to fall in and concentrate and assist in suppressing the disorder, and in apprehending offenders.

"*N.B.* Should any cattle approach for the purpose of passing through the town, the Guards at the station, by which they may enter, are requested to attend and see them safely conducted through the streets, and then return to their station: but upon first knowledge of their approach, information thereof is to be transmitted to the Magistrates at the Town-hall, who will direct assistance to be afforded if necessary.

"The whole to remain on duty till relieved by Message from the Magistrates."

On Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, a horse patrol was placed in every direction at about the distance of a mile from the town, with orders to give instant notice in the event of any beast approaching towards Stamford. The Mayor and magistrates assembled at the Town-hall at eight o'clock.—The soldiers also mounted guard at the George Inn, at the same hour. Parties now beginning to congregate in the streets, the magistrates issued the following order:—

"*Town-hall, Stamford,* Wednesday, 13th November, 1839.

"The magistrates have directed that there should be no congregation or assemblage of persons in the streets; and the constables have strict orders to prevent any such occurrence.—By order,

"NATH. FARRANT, *Clerk to the Magistrates.*"

Everything remained tolerably quiet until between one and two o'clock, when the cry of "the bull" was raised, and it was found that, in spite of the precautions adopted, a young bull, having a direction tied on it "for Stamford"—had been brought into the town from the fields North of

Scotgate, was "run" across that street, up to Rutland Terrace, thence down Well-lane, and along Bath-row, to the Lammas bridge, where the water was very much out. Through the negligence, it is said, of some of the special constables—none of whom communicated to the Magistrates, as they had been directed to do, the circumstance of a bull's having entered the town—the animal remained for some minutes about Lammas bridge; but as soon as the Magistrates became acquainted with the fact, Mr. Reed (chief constable) and the borough police, with Superintendent Pearce and ten of the metropolitan force, proceeded to rescue the bull. This was not accomplished, however, until they had reached a distance of two miles from Stamford, near Tolethorpe, where the animal was found in the middle of the river, surrounded by several hundred people. Possession of the bull was immediately taken by the police, who proceeded to drive him towards Stamford, followed by the whole assemblage, with shouts and execrations. On nearing the town, the mob considerably increased, and symptoms of an attempting rescue becoming evident, a messenger was despatched for the remainder of the police force, and subsequently for the military, who arrived apparently in the exact point of time to prevent violence from the crowd, which now amounted to three or four thousands. Stones were thrown at the police, and some severe blows given and received, when the appearance of F. Butt, Esq., Mayor, who headed the military, quieted these symptoms, and the bull was conducted into the town, between two files of dragoons, accompanied by the police, and followed by the many thousands who had collected, with shouts, but with no further attempts at violence. The animal was then taken into the Hotel stables and secured, after which the mob dispersed, and the military and police withdrew. While the bull was being secured as above in the Hotel stables, an attempt was made by an individual to let loose another animal secured in the same place, by withdrawing the staples of the stable-door, but he was fortunately observed by the police. The magistrates remained

at the town-hall until a late hour, and the military and police were on duty till 10 o'clock, when the town appearing perfectly quiet they retired, and no further commotion took place. The military remained in Stamford until the 15th, and the metropolitan police, after a few days, returned. The bull was claimed by Mr. Clement Bland, of Frith Lodge, who declared it to have been taken by violence from his premises, but by parties unknown.—On the dismissal of the military, the Mayor presented Captain Bell, in the names of himself and the other authorities, their thanks for his attention and zealous discharge of duty.

On the 3rd of November, 1840, a meeting of the inhabitants took place at the Town-hall; when the following memorial was adopted and submitted to the Magistrates:—

"*To the Worshipful the Mayor and Magistrates for the Borough of Stamford.*

"We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Stamford, beg to return our sincere thanks to your Worships for the communication made by you to us this day of the determination of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to suppress the practice of Bull-running, by a civil and military force, to be furnished by Government, and at *our expence.* This communication having been made at a time when we are concerting measures for the permanent improvement of the town, and the promotion of its prosperity and welfare, we cannot but contemplate with deep regret that any necessity should exist for calling in foreign force, to do away with that which has been adjudged by the law to be illegal; and we feel that the time has arrived when we ought to manifest to the Government that we are obedient to the law, and are able by our own exertions to support and vindicate the same.

"We submit to your consideration that the expence attending this foreign force, which in the year 1838 amounted to £150., was last year nearly *doubled*, to the great hardship of many individuals ill able to sustain the burthen, and perfectly innocent of the unlawful cause of such an enormous taxation; and it must be evident that if this waste of public money be continued, it must have the effect of

stopping our resources for the intended improvement of the town.—We therefore earnestly request that your Worships will not require of the Government any extraneous aid, but rely upon the good sense and feeling of the Inhabitants; and we hereby pledge ourselves to render the civil power our personal assistance, in case any breach of the law should be attempted,—which, however, we do not contemplate, being fully satisfied that, all cause of excitement being removed, we shall have the voluntary concurrence of all our neighbours in an object so laudable and so conducive to our future comfort and prosperity." [670 names were attached.]

The Magistrates received this memorial with great satisfaction, and forwarded it to the Secretary of State, who returned a favorable answer: the inhabitants kept their promises, and thus terminated the Bull-running.

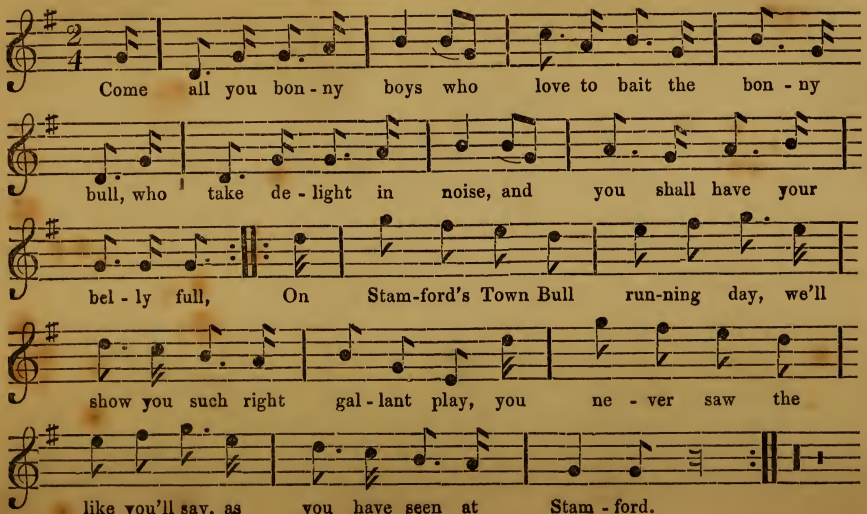
But though the diversion has been effectually suppressed, the present race of inhabitants must die away before the delights of the "bullards" to the chase will be forgotten. Every incident that calls to the mind of the lower classes the ancient holiday of the 13th November is at the present time seized upon with enthusiasm, and the old "Bull" tune is invariably demanded when any thing in the shape of music attracts the attention. This air, which with the "Bull song" we give at pages 68 and 69, is in fact as inspiriting to the ears of the Stamford populace as is "Rule Britannia" to the British sailor, the "Marsellaise" to the French soldier, or the "Faderland" to the German patriot. At the Theatre, in particular, whenever a "bespeak," or a "star," or a "*beneficiare*," attracts a full house, "Bull! bull!" is invariably pealed from some corner of the gallery; the magic word immediately fills the mouth of every occupant of that part of the building; it is echoed from the pit; and order and quiet is then out of the question till the favourite tune has been played. An anecdote is related of the annoyance which this outburst of the bull-running reminiscence caused the most eminent living tragedian of the age, Mr. Macready, when fulfilling an engagement at Stamford. After the performance of Hamlet, some of the box audience desired to honor him

with the ovations that have become customary in the metropolis after a fine display of talent: they called "Macready:" the gallery occupants, not rightly understanding the meaning of the call, vociferated "Bull!" and a torrent of confused sounds reached the actor, in the midst of which "Macready" and "Bull" harshly grated on his ears. He inquired the meaning of the simultaneous demand for "man and beast;" and upon an explanation being given to him, disgusted at the sickly taste which could identify the baiting of a bull with the delineation of Shakspeare's most elaborate tragedy, he exclaimed, "I presume your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating;" but this Stamford custom

"All sense doth eat
"Of habits' devil."
"Imperious Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,
"Might stop a hole to keep the wind away:
"O for Jove's thunder to stem this foolish roar—
"A Stamford "Bull" in truth is but a Boar (bore)."

In defence of the bull-running diversion, persons of well-known probity and humanity have at different times been found; though it is difficult to suppose that any of them would, now that the custom has been suppressed, advocate its revival: they justified it on the ground that it was a remnant of the old sports of England; that it was no worse than hare-hunting, stag-hunting, and the like; and that it inspired those who participated in the diversion with prowess, alacrity, and fearlessness of danger. That it had the latter effect is unquestionable; for it is notorious that the Stamford bullards were amongst the most courageous men to be found in the country. Few of the real bullards, however, now remain; and in the course of years it is probable that even the "bull tune" will be classed among the things that are past.

BULL-RUNNING SONG.


Come all you bon - ny boys who love to bait the bon - ny
bull, who take de - light in noise, and you shall have your
bel - ly full, On Stam-ford's Town Bull run-ning day, we'll
show you such right gal - lant play, you ne - ver saw the
like you'll say, as you have seen at Stam - ford.

2.

Earl Warren was the man,
That first began this gallant sport;
In the Castle he did stand,
And saw the bonny bulls that fought;
The butchers with their bull-dogs came,
These sturdy stubborn bulls to tame,
But more with madness did inflame,
Enrag'd they ran through Stamford.

3.

Delighted with the sport,
The meadows there he freely gave,
Where these bonny bulls had fought,
The butchers now do hold and have;
By Charter they are strictly bound,
That ev'ry year a bull be found:
Come daub your face you dirty clown,
And stump away to Stamford.

4.

Come, take him by the tail boys,—
Bridge, bridge him if you can;
Prog him with a nail boys;
Never let him quiet stand:
Through every street and lane in town
We'll chevy chase him up and down;
You sturdy strawyards ten miles round,
Come stump away to Stamford.

5.

Bring with you a prog stick,—
Boldly mount then on his back:
Bring with you a dog dick,
Who will also help to bark.
This is the rebel's riot feast,
Humanity must be debas'd,
And every man must do his best
To bait the bull in Stamford.

This was formerly the chief song of bullards in the public-houses in Stamford for about six weeks before and after the Bull-running day.

Bunley (John), a White Friar, was brought up a scholar from his very cradle, and noted as a man of profound learning. He was buried in his own monastery in Stamford.

Burgess.—This word originally implied a freeman of a burgh, or the representative of a burgh. In 1331, Edward III confirmed to the Burgesses of Stamford the privileges which had been granted to them by John Earl Warren. Edward IV, in 1641, incorporated the town by the name of "The Alderman and Burgesses of Stamford." The members of this Corporation being elected by their own body from the freemen, were within the town called Capital Burgesses, thereby inferring that all freemen were burgesses. This principle was further carried out by the charter of Charles II, in 1663, which styles the Corporation "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Stamford;" and the charter of James II, in 1685, names the Corporation as "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses." This continued until December, 1835, when the Municipal Reform Act came into operation; by which it is designated, "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the Town or Borough of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln." Every rate-payer who occupies a house, shop, or warehouse, within the borough, and resides within the same, or within seven miles from the Town-hall, (having occupied the same for two years and eight months from the first day of January in any year) is a burgess. At the first registration of Burgesses, in 1835, there were 780. In 1845, 807.

Burghley Manor—so called, either from Berg, a *hill*, and Ley, a *pasture*, or else from being the ley or pasture of the Abbot of Saint Peter of the Burgh, (Peterborough,) is situate in the parish of Saint Martin, Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton.

Peada, the King of Mercia, founded and endowed the monastery at Peterborough about the year 656, which was completed by his son Wolfere, who, in 664, confirmed his father's grant to the monastery of all the eastern part of Northamptonshire, situate between the rivers Welland and

Nen, and bounded on the west and north by Wansford, Cliffe, Easton, and Stamford, and Burghley was held under the Abbots of Peterborough in fee farm. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was held by Alfgar the King's Chaplain; and in the time of the Conqueror it was held by a person named Geoffry, whose surname is supposed to be Winchester, as Domesday book says, "Geoffrid held Burgle and Armiston," which were confirmed by Pope Eugenius in 1146 to the Abbey of Burgh. In or about the time of Henry III, it was possessed by William de Burley, and after him Thomas de Burley died possessed of it in 1280, and in respect of the tenure, two horses were delivered to the Abbey for a mortuary; and on the death of Mary his widow, which occurred soon afterwards, a cow was taken by the same title. After this it continued in the Burley family, and Peter de Burley held it in 1296, and obtained a grant of free warren here in 1310. Geoffry, the son of Peter, had no issue by Mary or Mariot his wife, who survived her husband, and married John de Tichmarsh, who, in her right, held this manor in 1330; and she appears to have continued as owner here, along with James Byroun, in 1347. But it seems that Peter de Burghley had sold the manor, or the reversion at least, to Robert Wykes, from whom it descended to his great grand-daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of John Milton, alias Lawrence; which Elizabeth died possessed of it in the 5th of Henry VII, leaving Henry Wykes, clerk, her next heir. The latter, who died possessed of it on the 9th of May, 1508, devised it to his kinswoman Margaret Chambers, and to Thomas Williams, junior; and Margaret Chambers sold it to Richard Cecil, Esq.

Another manor in this place, called the manor of Little Burghley, was held by Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk and Chancellor of England, who was attainted in the parliament of the 10th of Richard II, and adjudged to death and forfeiture of all his estates. The king, with whom he was a great favourite, did not immediately carry the sentence into execution, but the popular clamour run so hard against

him, that he was obliged to leave the country, and he died at Paris on the 5th of September, 1388. Michael de la Pole, his son, who married a daughter of the Earl of Stafford, petitioned to have this estate restored, but without success; though he afterwards regained his father's rank and titles, and died in the service of King Henry V, at the seige of Harfleur, the 14th of September, 1415, as did his eldest son Michael, Earl of Suffolk, in the same service, in the battle of Agincourt, a month afterwards.

In 1389, this manor was granted by the crown to Robert Garton, William de Ryvell, clerk, and Henry de Besewick, clerk, in fee. In the 18th of Henry VIII, a fine was levied between Sir William Compton, Knt. and others, demandants, and Thomas Williams and others, deforcients, of the manor of Little Burghley; and two years afterwards another fine between David Cecil, senior, demandant, and Henry Humport, otherwise Chambers, deforcient.

Mr. Peck gives some account of "the Burley's and Wyks's, successive Lords of Burley by Stanford; mostly from William Lord Burghley's own MS. collections.

1. Roger, Lord of Burley, alias Burwel by Stanford, married daughter of ——.

2. By her he had issue two daughters, Cicely and Maud; which Maud was living 19 Edw. II, (1326).

3. This Maud married and had issue Peter.

4. This Peter married and had a son by her; but what his name was occurs not.

5. This Peter (Lord of Burley) sold the old Manor 29 E. 3, to Robert Wykes.

6. This Robert Wykes married Katherine, the daughter of —, and by her had issue Edmund, Nicholas, and Thomas.

7. In the 35 Edw. III, (1362) this Robert the father, in ——, feoffed divers persons in all his lands, (viz.—Thomas de Spofford, Vicar of S. Andrews, in Stanford, and others,) who entailed the same to his children.

8. Edmund, the eldest son of this Robert Wykes, died without issue, as did also Nicholas his second son. Where-

upon Thomas his third son succeeded to all the lands and inheritance of his father.

9. This Thomas married a daughter of ——. By her he had issue Gervase, Thomas, John, Henry, and Richard.

10. Gervase, his eldest son, succeeded him as heir of the old Manor of Burley, and had issue Elizabeth, an only daughter.

11. Thomas, his second son, died without issue.

12. John, his third son, had issue Henry, (afterwards Vicar of All Saints in Foro, Stanford,) and Joan, a daughter.

13. Henry, his fourth son, died without issue.

14. Richard, his fifth and youngest son, *ut junior filius habuit terras* in Stanford, *qua est consuetudo* Borough English, and had issue John.

15. Elizabeth (daughter of Gervase, eldest son of Thomas, son of Robert Wyks), married John Milton, alias Laurence, and died without issue.

16. Note, This Elizabeth was heir of the old Manor of Burley, as tenant in tail.

17. John Milton, alias Laurence, her husband, bought the new Manor of Burley of the executors of —— Lord Crumwell, 17 Edw. IV, (1478,) and afterwards by his will devised it to be sold.

18. Upon the decease of Elizabeth Wyks, (wife of John Milton, alias Laurence,) Henry Wyks, Clerk, (son of John, third son of Thomas, son of Robert Wyks,) became heir of the old Manor of Burley, as tenant in tail.

19. Likewise, upon his cousin John Milton, alias Laurence, his devising by will that the new Manor of Burley (by him purchased of the Lord Crumwell's executors,) should be sold, the said Henry bought the new Manor, and so became possessed of both Manors. Of which last he was found seised 5 Hen. VII (1490).

20. Richard Wyks, of Stanford, (the fifth and youngest son of Thomas, son of Robert Wyks,) married ——, daughter of ——, and by her had issue John.

21. This John married ——, daughter of ——, and had

issue Margaret; which Margaret, when she grew up unto years, became the wife of Henry Chambers.

22. On the 9 May, 1508, (23 Henry VII,) died Henry Wyks, Clerk, Vicar of All Saints' in Foro, Stanford, and was buried in the choir of his own church; over whom was soon after laid a blew marble stone, on which is a gilded brass-plate with his pourtrait, vested in his priestly garments, as when he used to say Mass, with this inscription under his feet: "*Orate pro Anima Henrici Wykys, quondam Vicarii istius Ecclesie; qui obiit nono Die mensis Maii, mccccviii Cujus Anime propitietur Deus, Amen.*"

23. By the death of the said Henry, (his sister Joan dying also without issue,) the old Manor of Burley by Stanford descended to Margaret, (wife of Henry Chambers, and only daughter of John, son of Richard, fifth son of Thomas, third son of Robert Wykes,) as tenant in tail.

24. Henry Wykes, Clerk, (late Vicar of All Saints, and her near kinsman,) devised by will the new Manor of Burley to her the said Margaret Chambers and Thomas Williams, junior. So she had both the Manors.

25. "*Ista Margarita vendidit omnes suas Terras Richardo Cecill Patri* MEO."

Burghley House and Gardens, &c.—This splendid building was commenced in 1575, by the Lord Treasurer, William Cecil, Baron of Burghley. The house is of freestone, in the form of a parallelogram; the inner court of which measures 110 feet by 70. The chimnies are formed of pillars of the Doric order, connected at the top by a frieze and cornice. Mr. John Thorpe, an eminent architect in the reign of Elizabeth, planned and superintended the building of this noble mansion. On the North is the principal entrance, bearing the date 1587. The circumference of the circular grass-plot is about a furlong. On each side of the door is a platform extending 90 feet by 18; the whole front is 200 feet. The ascent to the house is by nine large semicircular steps. The entrance to each of the four fronts are capacious gateways, with large gilded doors, which add much to the

appearance of the house. Within, surrounded by massy buildings, is a beautiful Court. The spire of the Chapel and the numerous turrets, cupolas, and chimnies, give it the appearance of a town. The shrubberies and gardens are neat and pleasing: in the latter is a greenhouse 100 feet by 18, containing many rare plants: about the year 1755 great additions were made to the shrubberies. The walks are ornamented with beautiful grottoes and temples.

The celebrity of Burghley House and its rich contents of paintings and articles of *vertú* is as extensive as that of any mansion in the kingdom. Its historical associations,—also, it having been many times the object of Royal visits, has secured for it a renown that will probably outlive the remotest descendants of the Cecil family. A description of all the incidents and rarities connected with it would exceed our limits: and as it is at all times open to the public inspection for a small gratuity to the housekeeper, such a description is unnecessary in a work that merely pretends to be a chronological record.

In 1825, a fire broke out in the library (which contains above 5000 volumes), but fortunately the flames were speedily extinguished, and the damage did not exceed £100.

On the 20th of October, 1826, the house was struck by lightning, and the Marchioness of Exeter narrowly escaped.

On the 21st of September, 1835, her present Majesty (then Princess Victoria), accompanied by her mother, (her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,) visited Burghley,—and again, since her accession to the throne, in 1844, accompanied by the Prince Consort.—*See Adelaide, Victoria, and Royal Visits.*

Burghley Park is situated at the south-east end of Stamford; it is beautifully laid out with walks, and thickly but not too extensively studded with stately trees. It lies on undulating ground, the lower part being especially picturesque in this particular. It is divided into three portions, respectively called the Upper, Lower, and Middle Parks. The house is situated at the east end of the latter; and is

approached from the North-road by a grand lodge, along a gravel road of one mile and one hundred and eighty-eight yards in extent. This road is joined by branches, one of which leads to the ornamental lake, across which is a handsome stone bridge of three arches, surmounted by four full-sized lions couchant, (one at each corner) excellently carved in stone by Mr. Henry Gilbert, of Stamford. The lake is about three-quarters of a mile in length, in some parts very broad, and of considerable depth. In hard winters it is a favorite resort for skaters from Stamford,—as many as 1200 or 1400 persons having been counted on the ice at one time. It is worthy of record, as highly creditable to the Marquis of Exeter, that he keeps apparatus for the recovery of drowning persons; and allows the use of his baths on such emergencies. The plantations and avenues in the park are so arranged that a view from the house is maintained in three or four directions through vistas of noble chesnuts, oaks, and beech. The lower park is always open to the public; the middle park is used chiefly for grazing purposes; and the upper park is appropriated to an extensive herd of deer. The entire park is above two miles in length and a mile in breadth, and contains about 1400 acres.

Burghley Lodges,—at the top of Saint Martin's, form two houses, and were built in 1801, by Henry the Tenth Earl and First Marquis of Exeter, at a cost of about £5000. Mr. Legge, of Stamford, was the architect of this elegant structure, which is in the Elizabethan style. The existing posts of Aberdeen granite, and massive chains, were placed in front of the Lodges about 1828, by the present Marquis. There are also very neat Lodges a mile and a quarter on the road from Stamford to Pilsgate, erected by the present Marquis of Exeter in 1827.

Burials—first permitted in towns in 762.

Burial-place without the town.—During the interdict of the Pope in the 9th of King John (1208), William Earl Warren granted five acres of land without the east gate for the purpose of burying excommunicated persons; he also

gave a chapel and house for the use of poor brethren in these turbulent times. We have no account as to what became of this ground, but it would certainly prove very useful were it restored for a cemetery.

Burley, John,—a Carmelite Friar of Stamford, and a scholar of great repute, died and was buried in the White-friary here in 1332.—*See Carmelite Friary.*

Butchers' Shambles and Portico.—These buildings were erected at the expence of the corporation by Mr. Legge, and finished in 1807; and it must be allowed that they not only prove of great utility, but are also an ornament to the town. The south and principal entrance opening into High-street through iron gates, forms the butter-market,* and is a lofty portico that measures withinside forty-one feet by twenty-eight: it is supported by eight plain columns at the ends and by side walls; the latter of which are terminated by watch-houses, house for the beadle, and other offices. At the north of this portico is the fish-market, which had covered stalls on each side, and a large stone pump in the centre. This market formed a square whose sides measured about fifty feet; but in 1845, four new cells were added on the west side of it in room of part of the covered fish-market: it is separated from the butchery by a double flight of ascending steps.

The butchers' shambles consist of two outside and two centre covered rows of stalls, neatly and strongly built, (53 in number,) the whole occupying an area in the form of a parallelogram, of one hundred and fifty feet by fifty-four. The north entrance is of stone, containing two gates, which lead into that part of Broad-street called the Hay-market.

Bye-laws.—At a Meeting of the Council, held at the Town-hall in Stamford, on the Tenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-four, pursuant to a legal notice and summons, two-thirds of the whole number

* The butter and poultry market is however (notwithstanding the superior accommodations of the Portico,) held in Red Lion-square on Fridays.

of the Council being then and there present; the following Bye-laws (as amended by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department) were then and there made, ordained, and declared, in pursuance of the power to the said Council in that behalf given by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," that is to say.—

"1.—That the fine to be payable by any Member of the Council who shall have been legally elected to the office of Mayor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be One Hundred Pounds.

"2.—That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Alderman, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be Twenty Pounds.

"3.—That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Councillor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be Twenty Pounds.

"4.—That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Revising Assessor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be Ten Pounds.

"5.—That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Assessor for the whole Borough, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be Ten Pounds.

"6.—That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Auditor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be Ten Pounds.

"7.—That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Ward Assessor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be Ten Pounds.

"8.—That every member of the Council who shall not attend all meetings of the Council before the expiration of half an hour, (to be determined by Saint Mary's Clock,) after the time fixed for each Meeting, shall forfeit and pay

for each offence the sum of Two Shillings and Six-pence, unless the cause of his non-attendance be communicated to the Mayor, or Chairman, and allowed by the Council.

"9.—That every member of any Committee appointed by the Council who shall not attend two successive meetings of such Committee before the expiration of half an hour (to be determined by Saint Mary's Clock) after the time fixed for each meeting, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence; the non-attendance to be reported by the Chairman of the Committee to the Council at the next Council meeting, who shall declare such fines to have been respectively incurred, and thereupon the same shall be imposed and levied, unless the cause or causes of the non-attendance in each case shall be communicated to and allowed by the Council.

"10—That no member of the Council, or of any Committee appointed by the Council, present at any meeting of the Council, or of any such Committee, shall depart or withdraw from such Council or Committee meeting without the permission of the Mayor or Chairman: any member of the Council guilty of a breach of this Bye-law to forfeit and pay the sum of Two Shillings and Six-pence in each case.

"11.—That every person above the age of twelve years who shall bathe in the River Welland, or any other river, brook, or open water, or indecently expose his person within eighty yards of any dwelling-house, or of any public foot or carriage way within the liberties of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings.

"12.—That every person who shall wilfully obstruct the free passage along or across any of the causeways, foot-passages, or bridges within the said Borough, to the inconvenience of Passengers thereon, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings.

"13.—That every person who shall cast, or throw any stone, or other missile, in any street, lane, or place within the said Borough to the annoyance or injury of any person

or persons, shall forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Ten Shillings.

"14.—That every person who shall be convicted of any offence against any of the foregoing Bye-laws, shall also forfeit and pay the expenses of such conviction.

"F. JELLEY,

"*Mayor.*"

"*I do hereby certify* that a copy of the foregoing Bye-laws, sealed with the seal of the Borough of Stamford, was, on the Twelfth day of January now last past, sent to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and that another copy thereof, sealed as aforesaid, was, on the Thirteenth day of January now last past, affixed on the outer door of the Town-hall of the said Borough, pursuant to the directions of the statute in that case made and provided. *And I do hereby further certify* that Her Majesty has not thought fit to disallow any of the said Bye-laws.

"*Witness* my hand this Twenty-eighth day of February, 1844.

"J. TORKINGTON, *Town Clerk.*"

—*See Corporation.*

Calvinists.—See *North-street Chapel.*

Campden (Viscount).—Charles George Noel, eldest son of the Earl of Gainsborough, was born September 5, 1818; married November 1, 1841, Lady Adelaide Augusta Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl of Errol: succeeded his uncle the Hon. W. M. Noel as M.P. for Rutland, January 30, 1840. At the general election in August, 1841, his Lordship was opposed and defeated by the Hon. W. H. Dawnay: the numbers being, for Noel 664; Dawnay 676.—*See Dawnay* and *Gainsborough.*

Carmelite Friary.—See *White-friary.*

Carr, Rev. Robert Lascelles.—Among the many eminent divines whose ministrations in Stamford have been distinguished, this gentleman's name is entitled to particular note. He enjoyed great popularity as a preacher; and in private

life was valued for his christian virtues. He was Curate of the parishes of Saint Mary and Saint George, and chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Mendip. He was son of the Rev. Samuel Carr, D.D., Rector of Saint Andrew Undershaft, and Finchley, Middlesex, and Prebendary of Saint Paul's. He died on the 12th of November, 1811, at the age of 35.

The *Stamford News* (Drakard's) of November 15, 1811, thus describes his character:—"If it may be allowed us to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, we would say, that he was a man of an enlarged and benevolent mind, possessed of powers which adversity had of late injured, but which ought to have exempted him from its influence. His zeal was never without knowledge, but it was sometimes exercised in contempt of worldly prudence. It was devoted to religion; and it was instantaneously animated by the call of friendship or of misfortune; but, as it led him to express the real sentiments of his heart without reference to circumstances, it laid the foundation of many a bitter grief. His general situation and certain points of his character cannot be more justly delineated, than in words which the reader will peruse with a melancholy interest, when he learns that they were marked by Mr. Carr's own hand, in a biographical account of the late Rev. Perceval Stockdale, published in the Gentleman's Magazine for October last:—'His temperament was that of acute sensibility. He suffered under the pressure of extreme debility and nervous irritation. To this morbid sensibility of his nerves, may be derived all the errors (if in the case of the subject of these remarks they may be called errors,) which cast a temporary shade over the brightness of his character.' It is with pain we add that, among other passages, we find Mr. Carr's pencil encircling the following: 'There are mental wounds, there are pungent mental tortures, through every stage of our existence, of which common minds have not the least idea or perception.' Mr. Carr's death has released him from a state of bodily pain and of unmerited misfortune; but, through it, Stamford has lost a sincere and eloquent preacher, and

the church of England a zealous and able son."—*See Saint George's Church.*

Casterton New Road,—opened May 12th, 1834.

Castle, on North side of the Welland.—This structure is supposed to have been built by the Danes in the reign of Ethelred I, in 870, when they destroyed the monasteries of Ely, Croyland, Peterborough, and Huntingdon. It was held by them in 880; and in 911, finding they could no longer keep it, they demolished it to prevent the Saxons from making use of it. Leland and Matthew of Westminster state that Elfleda the sister of Edward the Elder, and wife of Ethelred, a Mercian Earl, "re-built the Castle of Stamford, on the northern bank of the Weilland, in 914." In 922, Edward the Elder having a castle on the south side the Welland, compelled the Danes, who it appears then had possession of this castle, to surrender it. Edmund Ironside, being in difficulty with the Danes, yielded to their Prince, Onlaf, half the kingdom, including the city of Lincoln and the towns of Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Stamford; but in 942 he retook them, and they remained in the hands of the Saxons till the invasion of Sweyne or Suane, King of Denmark, in 1013." Ingulphus says that Baston, Langtoft, Peakirk, Glinton, Northborough, Maxey, Etton, Barnack, Peterborough, Eye, Thorpe, Walton, Wittering, Paston, Dogsthorpe, and Castor, were all burnt, and the inhabitants taken captives. The above-named city and towns surrendered, and in 1014 Ethelred plundered them for submitting to the Danes. In 1015, Edward, son of Ethelred, again reduced Stamford: and in 1016 Canute passed through the Fens to Stamford, which he attacked outrageously. On the death of Hardicanute, in 1041, the Saxons again took possession of the castle which they repaired and kept. On the 25th of September, 1066, Harrold II defeated his brother Tosti and the King of Norway at Stamford: but Harrold was slain by the Normans in the decisive battle of Hastings on the 14th of October following, when the castle was taken by William the Conqueror. In 1152, during the war between

Henry II and Stephen, the former took it after being twice repulsed.

In the reign of John, the families of the Earls Warren are said to have occupied it. During the reign of Richard III, the castle was for the last time destroyed about 1483, and the materials employed to repair the White-friary. The hill on which it stood is supposed to have been chiefly cast up by hands; for, in digging, the earth plainly appeared to be artificial, and not in natural layers; the site of it is still very conspicuous on the south side of the town, near Saint Peter's-hill.

Castle, on the South side of the Welland.—In 880, the Saxons, under Alfred, held a castle on the site of the Nuns' farm, but this was shortly demolished by the Danes. In 922, Edward the Elder repaired it, and it was of such importance that it enabled him to take the whole town. This castle was finally destroyed during the war between Henry II and Stephen, about 1152.

Catholic (Roman) Chapel.—The Roman Catholics in this town are not numerous, although they have much increased within the last five years. About 1815, the Catholics purchased a house and premises in All Saints'-street, the site of the present chapel, and with the rent hired a large room at the house of Mr. J. Swaine, (now occupied by Mr. Maxey,) in Saint Peter's-street, where service was performed once a month. In 1826, a chapel was erected in the yard behind the house, which was then occupied by Mr. Edward Kirby; and in 1833, the house was pulled down, and the chapel enlarged to its present form, and opened on the 5th of February, 1834. In 1835, the house and premises on the east side the chapel was purchased as a habitation for the Priest. The first Roman Catholic Clergyman who resided in Stamford, was the Rev. W. Waring, afterwards R. C. Bishop of Melipotamus, and he now resides at Northampton. The next was the Rev. A. M'Dermott, a man of considerable learning; and the present is the Rev. T. J. O'Conner, who has been the most active of the three in making converts,

and in providing for his fellow-countrymen, the Irish, when in distress; and in harvest-time it is truly wonderful to see the authority he exercises over the natives of our sister Isle. The district allotted to this chapel is very large; it extends to Thorney and Wisbech-fen, in the Isle of Ely. The Roman Catholic places of worship nearest to Stamford are at Grantham, Melton, and Irnham.

It being understood that Mr. O'Conner was about to leave, the Catholics presented him with a purse containing a handsome sum, and an elegant silver snuff-box bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Rev. T. J. O'Conner, May 4th, 1846, by the Catholics of Stamford, as a token of their esteem for his zealous and faithful ministry."

Cecil (Family of).—The following is from Collins' Peerage.

Sitsilt, Robert, the assistant of Robert Fitz Hamon in the time of King William Rufus had issue—

Sitsilt, Sir James, Lord of Beauport or Beaupre in Glamorganshire, killed at the siege of Wallingford in the fourth year of King Stephen, who had issue four daughters and a son—

Sitsilt, John, who served in the wars with Roger Earl of Hereford, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Lincoln in the ninth year of King Stephen, and was, for raising his ransom of 400 marks, necessitated to sell his lordship of Beauport and his lands in Gloucestershire. He had issue, by Matilda his wife, daughter of —— de Frenes, a son and heir—

Sitsilt, Eustace, who, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Pembrugge, Knight, had issue—

Sitsilt, Sir Baldwin, who was knighted by King Henry the II, and killed at the siege of the Castle of Cardiff, his father then living. He had two wives:—the first Matilda daughter of Maurice de Brampton, by whom he had issue five sons,—Gerald, Eustace, Henry, John, and Walter; and two daughters,—Catharine, married to Hugh ap Meredith or Meredake, and Eleanor to Walter Wallis:—the second,

Margaret, daughter of Sir Stephen Radnor, Knight, by whom he had issue four sons,—Stephen, Roger, Hugh, and David; and three daughters,—Matilda, a nun; Johanna, married to John de Solers; and Anne, married to Owen ap Meredith—

Sitsilt, Gerald or Gerard, the eldest son, married Mabel or Sibil daughter of Sir William Moigne, Knight, and had issue Gerald, who died an infant, and Robert; Owen, a monk in the Abbey of Dore in Herefordshire; Catharine, married to Sir Griffin ap Yereford, Knight, and afterwards to David ap Evan, and thirdly to Geoffrey, son of Sir Walter Bret, Knight; Anne, married to Robert son of Richard Bromwich; and Ellen, married to John son of Sir Richard Aberhale, Knight—

Sitsilt, Robert, the son of Gerald, married Alice or Julian, the daughter of Sir Robert de Tregoze, Knight, and had issue James, Gerald, Thomas, Baldwin, Margaret, and Elizabeth—

Sitsilt, James, eldest son of Robert, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Knowle, Knight, and had issue James, Gerald, Robert, and John; Alice, married to Walter Monington; Grace, married to Roger son of William Blunt; Eleanor, married to Thomas Paine; Margery, married to Morgan ap Meredith; and Cecily, first married to Howel ap Blethin, and afterwards to Sir Hugh Bruge, Knight—

Sitsilt, Gerald, the second son (James the eldest dying an infant), succeeded, and married, first, Margaret, daughter of Stephen de la Bere, by whom he had issue John;—secondly, Bridget, widow of Sir Simon Ward, Knight, by whom he had issue James;—thirdly, —— daughter of Martin Hopton, by whom he had issue Martin, Henry, David, and Jane; and—lastly, Johanna, daughter of Robert Emerton, by whom he had issue Stigand Sitsilt, slain at the siege of Strivelin in Scotland, in the reign of Edward the II, who had no issue.

Sitsilt, John, the eldest son of the first marriage, married Sibil daughter of Robert Ewias, and had issue Sir John and George, the latter of whom married Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Waldesley, Knight, and had two daughters, Johanna,

married to Sir Richard Baskerville, and Margaret, married to Sir Robert Baskerville—

Sitsilt, Sir John, eldest son of John, described by Bossewell to be son of John, son of George. He is also said to have had the charge of men at arms for the custody of the marches of Scotland in the 11th Edward III, and to have married Alice, sister of Sir Robert Baskerville, and to have had issue—

Sitsilt, John, who died in the life-time of his father, having married Johanna, daughter of Sir Richard Monington, Knight, by whom he had issue—

Sitsilt, Thomas, of Alterennes, with whom the Pedigree in the genealogical table at the end of the book commences.

Cecil, David, Esq.—This gentleman was grandfather to William Cecil, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth; he was chief magistrate for this Borough in 1504-15-26, and high sheriff for Northamptonshire in 1542-3. He founded a chantry in Saint George's church in 1507. He made his will in 1535, from which the following curious extract is taken:—

"1.—Feb. 3, 1535, *in Conversione S Pauli.* In the Name of God, Amen. I, David Cecill of Stanford, in the County of Northampton, Esq., &c., bequeth my Body to be buried in the Parish Churche of S. George in Stanford.

"2.—Item, I will that my Wife have all the Plate that was hers before I married her; and twenty Kye and a Bull, &c.

"3.—Item, I give to Richard Cycell myne eldest Son, two complete Fetherbeds, &c.

"4.—Item, To Joane my Daughter, twenty Pounds; and one half of the Household Goods at Dowsby [in Com. Linc] and Nassington [in Com. Northampt.]

"5.—And a Prieste to sing a Year at St. George's Church at Stanford, &c. *Probatum* 16 *Martii* 1541. *in Registro Spert. in Curia Prerogativa Cant. Anno* 1536. "*David Cecil Avus meus, mortuus est.*"

He died early in 1541, and was buried in Saint George's church, Stamford.

Cecil, William, son and heir of Richard Cecil, and the

great advancer of his name and family, was born at Bourne, in the county of Lincoln, on the 13th of September, 1520, most probably in the house of his grandfather Heckington. William Cecil was educated partly in the Grammar-school at Grantham, (then lately founded by Fox Bishop of Winchester,) afterwards at Stanford, and thence removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he is said to have been distinguished by the regularity of his life and the severity of his studies. On the 6th of May, 1541, he went to Gray's Inn, and there became a student of the laws; where, by report, he profited as he had before done at Cambridge, and obtained a perfect acquaintance with the constitution of his country: yet if we attend to dates, we shall find he continued at Gray's Inn barely three months, in vacation time; and it appears that whilst he was there he lost his money by gaming, but obtained it again by frightening his opponent in the night, by playing the ghost through a hole in the wall, which caused the young man to beg pardon of Cecil the next morning, and give up his ill-gotten treasure. During his residence at Gray's Inn, however, he went to his father at court; and there he had a conversation in Latin with two of the chaplains of O'Neale, in which he so well exposed their want of learning, that the King, hearing of their conversation, appointed him Custos-Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas in reversion. He then left Gray's Inn in pursuit of another line of fortune, and was married on the 8th of August, 1541, to his first wife Mary, the sister of Sir John Cheeke; which lady was delivered of his eldest son Thomas on the 5th of May, 1542, and died on the 22nd of February following. Through the interest of Sir John Cheeke he was recommended to the notice of the Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset), uncle to the Prince (afterwards King Edward the 6th), to whom Cheeke was tutor; and on the 21st of December, 1545, he strengthened his interest at court by a second marriage with Mildred, one of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Geddey Hall, in Essex, Knight, another of the Prince's tutors.

In the 1st year of Edward the VI (1547), he was elected to represent the Borough of Stamford in Parliament: about the same time he came into possession of the office of Custos Brevium, and in the same year, through the favor of the Protector Duke of Somerset, he was appointed to the newly established office of Master of Requests, the salary and profits of which, according to his own account, amounted to £239. 13. 4. annually; in those days a considerable income. The same year he accompanied the Protector into Scotland, and was at the celebrated battle of Musselborough, fought on the 10th of September. In September, 1548, he was appointed Secretary of State; and in October, 1549, when popular disturbances were raised against the Protector, and many of his friends were examined in council, and some of them were committed to the tower, Cecil was for a short time dismissed with his liberty; but in the month of November following, he appears to have been in the number of the prisoners, and he from that time continued in confinement a quarter of a year: this, however, was but a step backwards to invigorate his exertions for future advancement; for, on the 6th of September, 1551, he was restored to the office of Secretary of State; and on the 11th of October following, he was sworn of the Privy Council and received the honor of knighthood. The ruin and the death of Somerset soon followed; but the parasites of a court do not, like ivy, cling to the falling battlements, and the Secretary, ere long, was as much in the favor and confidence of the cunning and ferocious Dudley Duke of Northumberland, as he had before been with his more gentle and less circumspect predecessor.

This might be credited, indeed, without running into the extreme of supposing him an instrument in the ruin of his former patron, if there were no other ground for suspecting his want of fidelity on that occasion; but the Secretary was certainly suspected by Somerset himself, who, having told the Secretary he had apprehensions of some ill, and being answered that if he were not guilty he might be of good

courage, but if he were, the Secretary could only lament him, replied to the unfeeling consolation by a letter of defiance: and though we are told by the editors of the Biographia Britannica, that "it appears plainly that notwithstanding the great favor the Secretary stood in with his master, and the court which was paid him upon this account by the greatest men, yet he neither made private advantages to himself by grants, nor would he hinder in any manner the fortunes of other men;" the assertion is perversely contradicted by an enormous grant of estates to Sir William Cecil remaining on record, dated 2nd November, 5th Edward VI (1551), which is but seventeen days after his patron the Duke of Somerset was sent to the tower, and is anterior to the Duke's trial and execution.

The following is a list of Church Property which came into the hands of William Lord Burghley, and is taken from an account of the property returned by the inquest held after the death of that Nobleman, and enumerated in Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*":—

The Cell of Saint Leonard's Priory, Stamford.

Thetford Hall, lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Crowland.

Fleeteland Mill, lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of the Saint Virgin Mary at Winton.

Site of the Grey-friars at Stamford.

Site and Lands of the Augustine and Carmelite Friars at Stamford.

Lands and Tenements lately belonging to the Cell of the Holy Trinity at Bourne.

Manor of Cherry Willingham, lately belonging to the dissolved College of Tattershall.

Manor and Lands and Tenements at Revesby lately belonging to the dissolved College of Tattershall and the Monastery of Revesby.

Manor of Colsterworth, and Lands and Tenements at Somerby, lately belonging to the dissolved College of Fotheringhay.

Site of the dissolved Priory of Saint Michael's, Stamford.

The Rectory of Saint Martin's

Manor and Rectory of Wothorpe.

Site of the Chapel of Saint Mary Magdelene in Saint Martin's.

Manor of Stamford Baron, with Lands and Tenements lately belonging to the Church of Peterboro'.

Lands and Tenements in Stamford Baron, lately belonging to the Chapel of Saint Thomas on the Bridge at Stamford.

Lands and Tenements in Stamford Baron, lately belonging to the Guild of Saint Martin.

Site and Lands lately belonging to the Abbey of Pypwell.

Lands and Tenements at Collyweston, lately belonging to the Priory of Saint Michael's, near Stamford.

Other Lands and Tenements in Stamford Baron, called "Chappel Lands", viz:—Lands belonging to Trinity Chapel, Saint Thomas' Chapel, Saint John's Chapel upon Stanford Bridge, Saint Mary's Chapel at Deeping, with certain other Lands in Stanford, Pylesgate, Stepington, Helpston, Paston, Worthorpe, Burghley, and Ketton.

The Site and Lands of Cheshunt Nunnery.

On the 12th of April, 1533, he was appointed Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. And though it is pretended he got into disgrace with the Duke of Northumberland for not consenting to the purposes of the latter respecting Lady Jane Grey, we have no proof of his being in disgrace with Northumberland before Northumberland himself was disgraced and ruined. And as to the report that the Secretary evaded the request made to him by the Duke to draw up the proclamation of Lady Jane's title to the crown, and referred his grace to the Attorney and Solicitor General as better skilled in the law, and that he afterwards absolutely negatived a request to him to write a letter in justification of the title of Lady Jane, in which Queen Mary was to be treated as a bastard: if we give the utmost credit to both those circumstances, they afford no proof, no presumption even, that the Secretary was inimical to the pretensions of Lady Jane, or friendly to the right of Queen Mary, at the risk of his own interest. Had he supported Lady Jane he would have been proscribed as a traitor; by deserting her he kept his head safe upon his shoulders, and steered his fortune out of the way of confiscation. With such an alternative before him, it will not be difficult to conjecture the choice of a wary man who was thriving at court; though it

is not to be expected that Cecil continued in the same degree of favor there on the accession of Queen Mary (who was perfectly free from obligations to him for any past services) as he had held under her predecessor. He, however, obtained a pardon from her in the first year of her reign; and as abilities such as his, accompanied by such perseverance, cannot be suppressed without being crushed, he was soon afterwards brought into notice; and we are told he might have been restored to the office of Secretary of State, and to a seat at the Council table if he would have changed his religion: these were strong temptations. It must not, however, be forgotten that Cecil was charged in contemporary libels with creeping to the cross in Queen Mary's time.

In November, 1554, he was sent to Bruxelles with the Lord Paget to bring Cardinal Pole into England. In 1555 (3rd of Queen Mary) he was elected to represent the county of Lincoln in Parliament, and joined Sir Anthony Kingston, and other members of the western part of the kingdom, in opposition to some of the measures of government, and supported an able argument against a bill for the confiscation of the estates of persons who had left the country for the sake of religion, which had passed the Lords, but was rejected by the Commons. For this, and a conversation which afterwards passed amongst some of the leaders of opposition at his dinner-table, he was sent for by the Lord Paget and Sir William Petre, two of the Queen's Council: but, though some of his companions were committed to prison on that occasion, he, by the wariness of his conduct, escaped. After this, we find him on the 1st of January following (1555-6) presenting a new-year's gift of £10. in gold to the Queen—but not in Parliament or any other public employment during the remainder of her reign; though, if we may believe one who lived in his house the last twenty-five years of his life, he had still the Queen's favor in opposition to the endeavours of his enemies, who thought to bring him into jeopardy by urging that he was in the service of, and kept up a private correspondence with, the Princess Elizabeth.

On the accession of Elizabeth, he received her acknowledgments of the advantages she had derived from his services, and was in the same year (1558) restored to the office of Secretary and to a seat in the Privy Council; and was elected to represent the county of Lincoln in the Parliament which commenced in January following, and had a considerable share in promoting those regulations in matters of religion which were established in that Parliament, and are the legal basis of the Church of England. He was also an active promoter of the reform in the coinage of the kingdom, which had been considerably debased in the reigns of Henry the 8th and Edward the 6th, to the great injury of the public. In the months of June and July, in the 2nd of Elizabeth (1560), he was sent with Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls, and Dr. Wootton, Dean of Canterbury, into Scotland to negociate a termination of the contentions then subsisting between the Queen of Scots (supported by the French) and some of her powerful subjects, touching the change of religion in that country and other affairs, and brought the embassy to a conclusion highly favorable to the interests of Queen Elizabeth.

On the 10th of January, 1561-2, he was appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Perry in the office of Master of the Court of Wards: in which office, by a line of practice very different from that of his predecessors, he drew upon himself many clamors and complaints, but maintained the changes he had effected with firmness and resolution. And when anxiety for the succession of the crown led some persons who were active in Parliament to press the marriage of the Queen, and others to recommend a provisional settlement in case she should fail of issue, her cautious forbearance to come to any conclusion on the subject was well supported by the Secretary, who endeavoured to steer clear of offending either party, without encouraging the measures which either of them pursued.

The Secretary very early discovered the unfriendly designs of King Philip the 2nd of Spain towards the government of

his mistress, yet in the means he pursued to counteract the purposes of the former, for some time studiously avoided any thing which might lead to an open rupture. This caution brought upon him the censure of yielding to timidity; but he was soon afterwards as severely censured for rashness, in advising the Queen to give assistance to the French Protestants; and the Earl of Leicester, the Queen's greatest favorite at that time (apart from the affairs of state), became his decided enemy, and waited not long for an opportunity of discovering himself. Some Spanish ships laden with considerable treasure had put into an English port, to avoid being taken by the French, and were assisted in landing their treasure by the Queen's officers. The Spanish Ambassador declared the money found in them to be his master's, intended for the pay of his army in the Netherlands; but the Secretary was advised that the Ambassador deceived him, for that the whole treasure was the property of certain Genoese bankers, who were apprehensive of its being seized by the Duke of Alva, and converted to the use of the King of Spain, for the execution of some secret design; and he therefore advised the Queen to keep the money and give the Geonese security for it; by which her own affairs would be improved, the Spaniards distressed, and the Netherlands relieved.

The Spanish Ambassador became violent, quarrelled with the Secretary at the Council table, and appealed to the people of England against the administration of their Sovereign. In this state of public affairs the Secretary was loudly censured as the author of those councils which were likely to involve the nation in an expensive and ruinous war; he was also accused of being the author of an abusive libel on the nobility; and the Earl of Leicester, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, and others, formed a design, as it is said, of having him seized at the Council table, in the absence of the Queen, and sent to prison on a charge of having written the libel; in the hope that in such a situation, persons who had conceived themselves injured by his conduct would not be

wanting to bring complaints against him, when under a cloud, sufficient to complete his ruin. A copy of the libel had certainly been found in his possession; but he either felt or affected as much detestation of the Author of it as those who had made its publication the subject of his accusation; and he had fortunately written strictures upon it as severe as those of his accusers. He parried the charge, however, in council; and the Queen entering, in the midst of the discussion, put an end to the deliberations and defeated the design of the discontented members. The Duke of Norfolk is said to have been one of the faction formed to procure the Secretary's overthrow, but his own execution soon followed; and the Secretary is stigmatised, some say unjustly, with being the author of the Duke's unfortunate end.

It was about this time (1569) that the Earl of Westmorland rose in rebellion in the north of England; and much of the merit of suppressing that insurrection is ascribed to the Secretary's wisdom in council, and to the force and ingenuity with which, in his writings, he described the folly and imbecility of the insurgents, and the danger awaiting those who should give them countenance. It must not, however, be supposed that this was a mere contest of words, for the ravages committed on this occasion, both in the north of England and Scotland, upon the estates of persons suspected of having encouraged the insurgents, were terrible indeed, and were followed in England by a dreadful tempest, sufficient to silence the exultations of victory. On the 25th February, in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth (1570-1), Sir William Cecil was created Baron of Burghley.

Barney and Mather having at their execution implicated the Spanish Ambassador in their design, the latter was ordered to leave the country; and the Queen gave further proofs of the estimation in which she held the Lord Burghley's services, by nominating him in June, 1572, a Knight of the Garter, and appointing him, on the 15th September following (anno 14 Eliz.), to the office of Lord High Treasurer of England, which had been vacant from the death of

the Marquis of Winchester, in March preceding. The Lord Treasurer had many fatiguing duties to perform, as well in the discharge of that office, as from being Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; his attendance in the Exchequer, Star Chamber, Privy Council, and Court of Wards, besides his business in the House of Peers in the time of the sitting of parliament; and was an astonishing example of diligence. His official duties are said to have been made far more harassing to him by the mischievous attempts of Popish and Spanish emissaries, Jesuits, and others, whose purposes were thwarted by his administration; and who, sticking at nothing to further their designs, were no sooner defeated in one scheme than they readily invented another: so that if we may credit report, he was at one time much inclined to relinquish his office, would the Queen have accepted his resignation. That the Papists, who were the objects of proscription in the reign of Elizabeth, and who suffered under the exercise of the rod of oppression which they had before so freely used upon the Protestants, should be inimical to an administration which had produced many penal laws to diminish their influence and embitter their existence in society, cannot be a subject of wonder; and if we give to Cecil the credit of being a principal instrument in the establishment of the reformed religion in England; he must take it with the deduction of having been the author of many of those laws which have led to religious persecution. Those who admit that the trial, condemnation, and execution of Mary Queen of Scots, were measures strongly promoted, if not originally proposed by the Lord Burghley, and who seem to consider them as circumstances favourable to his character, have conceded more to the enemies of his fame than can be counterbalanced by all the flattery which they have paid to his good qualities as a man, or to his penetration as a statesman; for the trial, condemnation, and execution of that unfortunate Princess, form a blot on the character of English justice, which neither the indiscretions nor the misconduct of the victim, nor the apprehensions of a

trembling throne, can wipe away. Babington, in endeavouring to promote the escape of the captive Queen, might be a traitor to his own Sovereign and deserve the ignominious death which he received; but Mary owed no allegiance to Elizabeth—she had taken shelter in this country in the hour of misfortune—and the laws of hospitality, which it should be the pride of nations to maintain, were flagrantly violated in the treatment which she received, independently of her execution. Whether the Treasurer in promoting these proceedings was furthering the wishes of Elizabeth, or whether Elizabeth was serious in the prosecution of Secretary Davison, and forbidding the Treasurer to appear in her presence, after the execution of the Queen of Scots, is not material in the estimate of the Treasurer's conduct on this occasion.

In 1576, he founded the grammar-school at Alford, in Lincolnshire. In the beginning of the year 1588, we find the Treasurer in affliction for the death of his mother, a venerable matron who had lived to see her children's children in prosperity to the fourth and fifth generation; and the Queen, after consoling him upon his loss, advises him to seek relief from his melancholy, not by shutting himself up from society, but by a more earnest attention to public business. The same year is memorable for the abortive attempt of the Spaniards by their boasted "Invincible Armada" to effect the conquest of England: and whilst immortal honor is paid to the memory of those heroes whose valor on the ocean rescued their country from the designs of the enemy; the statesman whose wisdom planned the expedition by which a revengeful and ferocious purpose was brought to confusion and shame, deserves to be gratefully remembered. In the year following, the Treasurer had to sustain another severe affliction in the loss of his second wife, with whom he had lived in the greatest harmony for three and forty years, and who was one of the most eminent women of her time for learning, charity, piety, and prudence. The death of this lady affected him so much as to make a great altera-

tion in his temper, which sunk into melancholy, so that about two years afterwards he became again earnest with the Queen for leave to resign his office, and to spend the remainder of his days in retirement: but she, being unwilling to lose the benefit of his services, granted all possible indulgence to his infirmities, and again diverted him from his purpose. After this he applied himself with unceasing diligence to the management of public affairs, as well in the Treasury as in the Council and in Parliament; until borne down with age and infirmities. One of his speeches delivered in the House of Peers in the year 1592 is preserved; in which, with a view to obtaining a supply for the exigencies of the state, he makes an able statement of the situation of public affairs, to excite the country to a vigorous resistance of the designs of Spain: and this had the desired effect so completely, that, in the year 1593, supplies were raised sufficiently for four years' service. Towards the conclusion of his life, he earnestly endeavoured to bring about a peace with that country, in which he was opposed by the Earl of Essex, who, on a discussion of the subject, contended that peace was impracticable with a nation so rooted by religious bigotry in its hatred to the English: the Treasurer took out a Prayer-book from his pocket and referred to this passage:—"Men of blood shall not live half their days." This stroke of severity, which has been taken for proof of the Treasurer's courage and integrity, has more of the peevishness of age and sickness than of the address for which he was distinguished: the Earl of Essex was at times moody and intemperate, but he was too brave and generous to be sanguinary.

That this great man sometimes differed in opinion with the Queen, will be seen by the following letter.

This letter is given as a specimen of his Lordship's letter-writing: the subject is on account of some difference of opinion between his Lordship and Queen Elizabeth.

"*To my loving Son Sir Robert Cecill, Knight.*"

"I do hold, and will always, this Courss in such Matters as I differ in Opinion from hir Majestie—as long as I may be

allowed to gyve Advice, I will not chang my Opinion by affirmyng the contrary. For that wer, to offend God, to whom I am sworn first. But as a Servant, I will obey hir Majestie's Commandment, and no wise contrary the same. Presuming that, she being God's Cheff Minister heer, it shall be God's will to have her Commandments obeyed; After that, I have performed my Duty as a Counsellor, & shall, in my Hart, wish hir Commandments to have such good Successes, as, I am sure, she intendeth.

"Yow se I am in a Mixture of Divinitie and Policye. Preferryng, in Policye hir Majestie afore all others on the Erth; & in Dyvynite, the Kyng of Heaven above all betwixt *Alpha & Omega*.

"Theis my Cogitations yow may use to your own Good; Besechyng God to bless yow. This Satyrday, 13 March, 1595.

"Your loving Father,

"W. BURGHLEY."

The last political work of the Treasurer was a treaty between the Queen and the States of the Netherlands, by which the nation was eased of an annual burthen of £120,000.

In 1597 he founded "Lord Burghley's Hospital" in Saint Martin's. He died at his house in the Strand, near Temple Bar, London, surrounded by his children, friends, and servants, on the 4th of August, 1598, about four o'clock in the morning, in his 78th year; whence his body was conveyed to the Church of Saint Martin's, Stamford Baron, in Northamptonshire, where it was inclosed in a stone coffin, and deposited in the vault of the family on the 29th of August, 1598. The same day a solemn funeral was performed for him at Westminster.

The Treasurer was a person of vigorous understanding, quick perception, and deep penetration. His attention to the affairs of his country was unwearied; and the pains he took to advance the influence of his Mistress amongst surrounding Potentates, and on the scale of political consequence, were eminently successful. Those things which have been noticed as making least to the advantage of his reputation would find abundance of examples in earlier times, and countenance enough in the conduct of statesmen of subsequent ages. In the performance of public offices of

religion he appears to have been very exact: he was a tender and affectionate husband, a kind and provident father, a hospitable housekeeper, and a generous landlord. In his person he was about the middle stature, straight and well proportioned. His countenance, in the picture of him preserved at Burghley, is cold and cautious; his complexion fair.

Cecil, Thomas, second Baron of Burghley and first Earl of Exeter, was born on the 5th of May, 1542, and served in Parliament for the Borough of Stamford from 1563 to 1576. In 1574 he served as a volunteer in the expedition into Scotland for the support of the Earl of Murray, the Regent of that country, when the Castle of Edinburgh was beseiged and taken. In 1575 he was Knighted at Kenilworth Castle, when the Queen was entertained there by the Earl of Leicester. In 1581 he was one of the gallants who entertained Francis of Valois, brother to the then King of France and suitor to Queen Elizabeth, at justs, barriers, tournies, and other chivalrous amusements. He also gained distinction by his services in the wars of the Low Countries; and was, on the 9th of November, 1585, appointed Governor of the Brille, upon its being pledged to Queen Elizabeth by the States of Holland. In the same year he was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Lincoln, and again in 1586. In 1588, he and his brother Robert served in the English fleet at the defeat of the Spanish Armada; in 1592 he was elected Representative in Parliament for the county of Northampton; and in 1596 again for the county of Lincoln. At the funeral of his father, the Lord Treasurer, in 1598, he was the chief mourner, in the quality of an Earl, by the Queen's authority; and in the year following he was constituted Warden of the Forest, and Constable of the Castle of Rockingham for life. In 1600 he was one of the persons who were sent to take the Earl of Essex in the city of London. He was elected a Knight of the Garter and installed at Windsor on the 26th of May, 1601. On the 10th of May, 1603, soon after the accession of James the 1st, he was sworn one of the Privy Council,

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and appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northampton. Early in the next year (January, 1603-4), he appears to have had an offer of an Earldom, but declined the honor. In the following letter, from Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*,"—

"*Sir John Hubbert.*"

"1.—Yor Letters fownd me in such Estate, as rather I desyred thre Dayes Ease of Payne, then to delyght to thynke of anny Tytle of Honnour.

"2.—I am resolvyd to contente my selfe with this Estate I have of a Baron, And my present Estate of Lyvyng, howsoever those of the World hath enlargyd it, I fynde lyttel inough to meyntane the Degree I am in. And I am sure they that succede me wyl be less hable to meynteyne it then I am, consyderyng ther wyll goo owt of the Baronage thre yonger Broothers Lyvyngts.

"3.—This is all I can wryte unto yow at this Tyme, being full of Payne; & therefore yow must be content wyth this my brefe Wrytyng. And I give yow my very hartie Thankes for yor good Wyshes, & thynk my selfe beholdyng to those my Frendes that had Care of me therin. And so I rest—

"Yor assurid Frend,

"THO. BURGHLEY."

"*Burghley, this* 12*th of January*, 1603.

"I have delyveryd to yor Footeman tenne Shyllyngs for his Charges."

it is doubtful, however, whether he was sincere—and certain that he was not steady, in his refusal; for, on the 4th of May, 1605, he was created Earl of Exeter. On the 30th of May, 1610, he was one of the witnesses to the patent of creation of Henry Prince of Wales; and in 1616 he was one of the Privy Counsellors who were commissioned to treat with the Ambassador from the States General for the delivering up, to the States, of the town of Flushing, with the castle of Ramakins in Zealand, and the town of Brille in Holland. In 1618 he was one of the Commissioners for banishing Jesuits and other Romish Priests; and in 1620 one of the Commissioners for punishing heresies in matters of religion in the provinces of Canterbury and York. He died on the 7th of February, 1621-2, and was buried in the Chapel of Saint John the Baptist, in

Westminster Abbey. Butcher, in his "Survey of Stanford," speaking of this Earl, says—"he was a right pious and charitable man."

Cecil, William, second Earl of Exeter and third Baron of Burghley, born in 1566, was elected to represent the Borough of Stamford in Parliament in 1585-88. He was one of the Privy Council to King Charles the 1st, and installed a Knight of the Garter on the 5th of October, 1630: he died in 1640, and was buried on the 8th of July in that year, in the Chapel of Saint John the Baptist, Westminster Abbey. Leaving no male issue, his daughters conveyed considerable estates into the families with which they intermarried, and amongst others the Manor of Stamford passed with Anne, the youngest daughter, to Henry Baron Grey; who, on his elevation to an Earldom, took his title from that place; but the Earldom of Exeter and Barony of Burghley devolved upon the issue of—

Cecil, Sir Richard, of Wakerley, in Northamptonshire, Knight, second son of Thomas first Earl of Exeter; which Sir Richard was Representative in Parliament for the city of Westminster in 1593; for the city of Peterborough in 1598; and for the Borough of Stamford in 1615-21. He was Knighted by King James at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, on the 28th of August, 1616. He died in 1633, and was buried at Wakerley, in Northamptonshire.

Cecil, David, son and heir of Sir Richard, served in Parliament for the city of Peterborough in 1649: he became, on the death of his uncle William Earl of Exeter in 1640, heir male of the body of William first Baron of Burghley, and of the body of Thomas first Earl of Exeter, and, as such, third Earl of Exeter and fourth Baron of Burghley: he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Rutland by the House of Commons on the 11th of February, 1641-2. He died on the 18th of April, 1643, and was buried in Saint Martin's Church, Stamford Baron.

Cecil, John, fourth Earl of Exeter and fifth Baron of Burghley, son and heir of David, born about 1628, succeeded

his father in his honors and estates. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northampton on the 17th of July, 1662; and, dying on the 1st of February, 1677-8, was buried with his ancestors in the church of Saint Martin.

Cecil, John, fifth Earl of Exeter and sixth Baron of Burghley, son and heir of John, was a Nobleman of great taste and accomplishments, and a liberal encourager of the arts; and he spent much time in travel to those parts of Europe where polished and elegant manners were most prevalent. After the revolution in 1688-9, being unwilling to take the oaths prescribed by Parliament, he passed his time partly in retirement at Burghley and partly in foreign countries, until his death, which happened at Issy, near Paris, on the 29th of August, 1700. His body was conveyed to the church of Saint Martin. The carvings at Burghley, which were executed at the expence of this Earl, by Gibbon, form one of the best collections, and contain some of the most beautiful specimens of the labors of that distinguished master in his art.

Cecil, John, sixth Earl of Exeter and seventh Baron of Burghley, eldest son of John, was, whilst a commoner, Representative in Parliament for Rutland in the years 1695 and 1698. He took his seat in the House of Peers on the 28th of March, 1701, and being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Rutland, took the oaths of office on the 11th of December, 1712. This Lord died on the 24th of December, 1721, and was buried with his ancestors at the church of Saint Martin's.

Cecil, John, seventh Earl of Exeter, &c., eldest son and heir of John, succeeded his father, but died unmarried on the 9th of April, 1722, and was buried at Saint Martin's: the titles and estate devolved upon his brother—

Cecil, Brownlow, eighth Earl of Exeter and ninth Baron of Burghley, who had the same year been elected to represent the Borough of Stamford in Parliament, died on the 3rd of November, 1754, and was buried at Saint Martin's.

Cecil, Brownlow, ninth Earl of Exeter and tenth Baron of Burghley, eldest son of Brownlow, succeeded his father.

He was elected in 1747 to represent both the borough of Stamford and county of Rutland in Parliament, and made his election for the latter. On June 22nd, 1752, he was sworn into the office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Rutland, and in 1754 he was re-chosen its Representative in Parliament. He resigned the Lieutenancy of this county in favour of the Earl of Winchilsea some time before his death; and died unmarried on the 26th of December, 1793: he was buried at Saint Martin's.

Cecil, Henry, tenth Earl of Exeter and eleventh Baron of Burghley, who was only son and heir of the Honorable Thomas Chambers Cecil, and nephew and heir of Brownlow Earl of Exeter, succeeded, and was, on the 4th of February, created Marquis of Exeter; and died on the 1st of May, 1804: he was buried at Saint Martin's with his ancestors, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son—

Cecil, Brownlow, second Marquis and eleventh Earl of Exeter, and twelfth Baron of Burghley, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councillor, Hereditary Grand Almoner, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Northampton and Rutland. He was born July 2nd, 1795, and on the death of his father succeeded to the title and estates, May 1st, 1804. On the 12th of May, 1824, he married Isabella daughter of Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray House, Sussex, who was born February 6th, 1803, and by whom his Lordship has had 11 children.—*See Pedigree.*

His Lordship may be said to have been more in the Royal favor than any of his predecessors since Thomas the second Earl. Since his majority he has been visited by the Queens Victoria and Adelaide; their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge; the Dukes of Wellington, Rutland, Sir Robert Peel, and the principal aristocracy of the land.—*See Elections and Corporation.*

Cecil, William Alleyne, Lord Burghley, eldest son of the present Marquis of Exeter, was born in Connaught Place, London, April 30, 1825. His tutor, previous to going to College, was the Rev. W. H. Charlton, Rector of Saint

George's, Stamford. Lord Burghley is now Colonel of the Northamptonshire Militia, and resides at Saint John's College, Cambridge. His Lordship having attained his Majority on Thursday, April 30th, 1846, was an occasion ever to be remembered in Stamford; as, on that day, all the tenantry renting to the amount of Ten Pounds per annum were regaled in a splendid marquee erected on the lawn at Burghley: about 700 persons dined; the Marquis of Exeter being chairman, and Lord Thomas Cecil, his brother, vice-chairman. The company included the Mayor of Stamford and most of the Clergy and Gentry of the neighbourhood.

Lord Burghley broached the immense barrel of ale, holding 1122 gallons, the brewing of which was made in the year he was born, and kept until he attained his majority.

The smaller tenants and poor were not forgotten, as provisions and money were distributed as follows:—To every man being a tenant, 1½lb. of bread, 1½lb. of beef, and a quart of ale; to every female tenant and tenant's wife, the same; to every tenant's child 10 years old, 1lb. of bread and beef and a pint of ale; and to every tenant's child under 10, the same quantity of bread and beef and half a pint of ale. In this manner 6500lbs. of beef and the same quantity of bread were distributed, and 3500 gallons of strong ale.—For the money gratuities in Stamford, which were given away at the Town-hall under the superintendence of the clergymen, churchwardens, and overseers of each parish, there were 2500 applicants: every single man who applied received 1s.; every single woman, 1s.; a man and his wife, 1s. 6d.; a man and his wife and three children, 2s.; and a man and his wife with more than three children, 2s. 6d.—Similar gratuities were distributed in every parish in which the Marquis of Exeter possessed property.

On Thursday evening, a balloon ascended from the Gasworks, Mr. Green, the æronaut, being accompanied by Mr. Jones, the gas engineer: it took a south-easterly direction, and passed nearly over Burghley House. This was Mr. Green's 319th ascent. The balloon passed over Peterboro',

and descended safely at Oxney, three miles west of that city, in about half an hour.

Afterwards, a ball took place at the Assembly-rooms, at which the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Burghley, and several other persons of distinction, were present.

On Friday, all the children of the schools supported by the Marchioness in Saint Martin's, Barnack, &c., dined in the pavilion; after which Lord Burghley gave gown-pieces, waistcoats, and other prizes, for jumping in sacks, swarming greased poles, racing, &c. These sports were also carried on till dark during the evenings of Friday and Saturday in the George close (kindly lent by Mr. H. Whincup): here the pony-racing was the chief attraction; and all the amusements were well managed by Mr. W. Richardson, who acted as steward, and Mr. T. Standwell, as clerk of the course. Fireworks were let off each evening in the town.

On Monday, the Marquis of Exeter added still further to the liberality which had marked the event, by distributing gratuities to the servants, artisans, and labourers connected with the domain. To each servant in the house he made a present of 1*l.* for every year's servitude; to each artisan, 10*s.*; and to each laborer, 7*s.* for the like period. In this manner a large sum was expended, several of the females receiving from 15*l.* to 20*l.*, and some of the labourers nearly as much.

As Lord Burghley has hitherto been only little known in public, his speech at the banquet on this occasion may prove interesting, and perhaps be considered as an earnest of his future life. After Lord Burghley's health had been drank with nine times nine, he said—

"In rising to address you on such an occasion as this, it is difficult to find words in which to express my gratitude for the honour you have done me in so cordially welcoming my name. It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure I meet you; and who could, when it is for the first time I meet an audience like this,—who could doubt the sincerity of my feelings, when I reiterate the difficulty of the position in which your kind regards have placed me? (Cheers.) I trust

that on the next occasion on which I shall have the pleasure of seeing you, I shall in some degree prove more competent to declare my sentiments, and shall be found deserving of the feelings of friendship you have manifested towards me. (Applause.) The time may come when it shall please Providence to place me in a more responsible position than that which I at present occupy, though I trust that that period is very, very far distant (loud cheers); but when, in the course of nature, which no human will can control, that event may happen, I hope to follow my venerated father's example; and if I do that, I believe very few will take exception to my conduct. (Reiterated applause.) But whatever my position, I shall do my best to live for our mutual satisfaction and welfare." (The young Lord concluded his remarks amid a perfect storm of cheers.)

Chapels.—There were formerly two chapels in Gannock-street (All Saints'-street), called Saint Bennet and Saint Mary. The present chapels are the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan or Barn-hill; Independent or Star-lane: Calvinist or North-street; General Baptist or Bath-row. Particulars of each will be found under their several heads.

Chaplin (Colonel Thomas)—son of Charles Chaplin, Esq., formerly M.P. for Lincolnshire, born 1794; married in 1828 Millicent Mary daughter of the late William Reeve, Esq., of Leadenham, Lincolnshire. A Lieutenant Colonel in the Guards. He served in Spain, the Netherlands, and France; was severely wounded at Saint Sebastian on the 31st of August, 1813, for which he receives a pension. Sat for this Borough in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830; was ousted in a contest by Mr. Tennyson (now Member for Lambeth,) in 1831: he regained his seat in 1832, but resigned in 1838 and went to Canada with his regiment. It need only be added that the gallant colonel is universally beloved.

Chapters (General)—called "*Itinere minorum*," held here 1293, 1309, 1311. Again in 1392, another called "*Consilium Stanfordiensem Prelatorum*," when Richard II was

present at the command of Pope Boniface X, about the suppression of Wickliffe's opinions.

Charles I.—This Monarch, in 1632, slept in Saint Martin's one night as he passed into Scotland to receive the crown of that kingdom. The following day the corporation of Stamford escorted him through the town in procession, John Atton, the Alderman, bearing the mace before him on horseback, attended by the whole corporate body in their robes of office, and riding upon their foot-cloths. In 1634, he again passed through Stamford accompanied by his Queen: after spending two days at the Earl of Westmorland's, at Apethorpe, the procession was the same as on the previous occasion. In 1642, Charles again came here, and issued a Proclamation against the Papists: he thence proceeded to York.

On the 3rd of May, 1646, Charles (having escaped from the Parliamentary army at Oxford in the disguise of a servant,) reached Stamford in company with Dr. Michael Hudson, Rector of Uffington, and Mr. Ashburnham. After a circuitous route they entered Mr. Alderman Wolph's castellated gate on the back of Barn-hill.

"By this gate (says Dr. Stukeley) the King and his two companions entered on the night of Sunday the 3rd of May. By this means they avoided the bridge and town. Here the King rested that night: he lay in that chamber over the hall, then the best chamber: having one window looking towards the garden, another into the street. As the great parlour and chamber over it was not then built, the passage lay open into the room. His most faithful guardian, Dr. Hudson, lay in the little chamber next it, with a stucco floor, a closet opening into the bed-chamber; but then opening into the passage. He staid there all Monday, and about 10 or 11 o'clock on Monday night, the King, Dr. Hudson, and Mr. Ashburnham, set out through Mr. Wolph's back gate for Southwell. They went by the Sustern road, as most private; so through Stennet, an old Roman way, by Allington. Then they passed over the Snite and Trent by Gotham, and

came to Southwell early in the morning, to the French Ambassador's lodgings at the King's Arms Inn."

The King was afterwards most treacherously betrayed by the Scotch commissioners, to whom he entrusted himself, and by whom he was sold to the parliament for £400,000. Dr. Stukeley concludes with these words:—"'Tis out of my purpose to pursue these particulars. The last night he may be said to have slept a freeman, was at Stamford."—*See Hudson and Wolph.*

Charters and Grants. In 1256, Henry III granted a Charter of Liberties to the Burgesses of Stamford, viz:—*Firstly,* to be free from the payment of tolls. *Secondly,* to receive tolls. *Thirdly,* their goods not to be arrested, &c.

Edward I or Edward II granted the town to William de Humez, with return of writs *(infangenthef)* having the privilege of judging thieves taken within his fee or manor, and *(outfangenthef)* of judging thieves resident within his fee, for offences committed out of it; and held it acquitted of *(tonnage)* duties to the crown on merchandizes imported and exported; *(passage)* duties for passing water: *(murage)* duties due from passengers for repairing the walls of the town through which they pass; *(pontage)* bridge toll; and *(pavage)* the repair of streets and highways; and answered to the King by twelve men of the town in inquests and *(eyre)* assizes. But William having fled into Holland, he lost the charter which he took with him; the franchises were seized by the King (John): wherefore the commons of Stamford prayed the King in Parliament to grant relief.

Edward III confirmed to the Burgesses the privileges which had been granted to them by John Earl Warren, Lord of Stamford, 1331.

Henry IV granted like privileges in 1401.

Edward IV, in 1461, incorporated the town by the title of "The Alderman and Burgesses of Stamford;" the town was made free from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and from being summoned on inquests in the county; to have the return of all writs; and made free from all lords lieutenant in respect

of the militias for the said town; the said deed making the Alderman the King's immediate lieutenant within the town, and rendering the Alderman within the same the second man in the kingdom; also granting for his greater honor and dignity the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before him, and to use a common seal. This charter also said that the Alderman and Burgesses and Freemen should be exempt from the payment of tolls throughout England.

Charles II, in 1663, called in all previous charters, and issued a new one; in which he dignified the chief magistrate by the title of Mayor, and renewed all former privileges.

James II, in 1685, by another grant confirmed the above.

William IV, in 1836, granted the Borough an independent court of Quarter Sessions; this privilege having been taken away by the passing of the Municipal Reform Act.—*See Corporation.*

Churches.—There were 13 churches in Stamford, viz:—Saint Mary's, Saint John's, Saint Clement's, All Saints', Saint Peter's, Saint Mary Benniwerk, Chapel of Breadcroft, Saint Paul's, Saint Andrew's, Holy Trinity, Saint George's, Saint Stephen's, and All Saints' in Saint Martin's.—*See the titles of the churches.* By an Act of the First year of Edward VI, the Ordinary, Alderman, and two more Justices were empowered to lessen the number, which they did by consolidating Saint John's with Saint Clement's; All Saints' with Saint Peter's; Saint Michael's with Saint Andrew's; Saint George's with Saint Paul's, Holy Trinity, and St. Stephen's.

Churches interdicted by the Pope, 1207.

Churches Taxed, 1106.

Clare, John.—This Northamptonshire poet was born at Helpstone, near Peterborough, July 13th, 1793. He was the son of Parker Clare, a very poor farmer's labourer, and afterwards a pauper. By extra work as a plough-boy, and by helping his father morning and evening at thrashing, he earned the money which paid for his little education. When he was able to read tolerably well he borrowed "Robinson

Crusoe," in the perusal of which he greatly increased his stock of knowledge and desire for reading. He was thirteen when a companion lent him "Thomson's Seasons:" this book called forth the passion of his soul for poetry, and he resolved to possess the work himself; and as soon as he had saved a shilling to buy it with, he set off to Stamford at so early an hour that none of the booksellers' shops were open when he got there. A Mr. John Turnill, of Helpstone, (afterwards in the excise,) gratuitously taught him writing and arithmetic. Most of his poems were written in the fields, or by the road-side, his hat serving for the desk. Clare was nearly a year in the employ of Mr. Wilders, of Casterton Magna, where he wrote a sonnet on the river Guash. In December, 1818, Mr. E. B. Drury, bookseller, of Stamford, accidentally met with the "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," written on a piece of paper in which a letter had been wrapped up, and signed J. C. Having ascertained the name and residence of the writer, he went to Helpstone, where he saw some other poems with which he was much pleased. At his request, Clare made a collection of the pieces he had written, and added some others to them. Mr. Drury published the first volume in 1820. The second was published in 1827, and the third in 1835; from the preface to which it appears that Clare left the cottage of his birth to reside at Northboro' in 1832, and that he had a long and severe illness which almost took from him every means of subsistence previously to the publication of this last volume. Clare has been for some time in Northampton Asylum.

Clergy (married), excommunicated 1102.

Clerk (Sir George), born 1787; married August, 1810, Maria second daughter of Ewan Law, Esq., (by Sarah eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. William Markham, Archbishop of York,) niece of the Right Rev. Dr. George Henry Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells; cousin of Lord Ellenborough and the Lord Colchester: was returned for Edinburgh county from 1812 to 1837 (except in 1832, when he was in a minority of 65 votes), when he was defeated by

43 votes, and succeeded for this borough May 2, 1838. Was a Lord of the Admiralty from 1819 to 1830, and joint Secretary of the Treasury in 1835. Is Deputy-Lieutenant of Midlothian. His ancestor Sir John Clerk, of Pennycuick, M.P., was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1679, and was succeeded by his son Sir John, who was appointed in 1707 one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, which judicial office he filled for 48 years; whose grandson Sir George (grandfather of the present Baronet,) was a Commissioner of Customs and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Scotland. Sir George was appointed to the offices of Master of the Mint and Vice-President of the Board of Trade early in February, 1845, and was re-elected on the 10th of the same month. Sir George at that time had rendered himself unpopular by opposing the Syston and Peterborough Railway, upon which the electors had set their hearts; and when performing the ceremony of chairing, he was desperately assailed with snow-balls; so much so as to create serious apprehensions for his personal safety. Sir George is a strict follower of Sir Robert Peel, whose private secretary he was during the Duke of Wellington's administration.

Coat of Arms.—"Upon the honourable ensignes of the towne of Stamford, in the county of Lincolne, with the story thereof, and how the same came to be atchieved by the towne of Stamford, is thus stated by *Butcher*:—

'The *coat of armes* depicted on our shield
Was honourably won in Loose-coat-field.
The Norman bastard, bastard beasts did bear,
And leopards twain upon his surcoat wear;
Which to the world did plainely signifie
His mongril birth and spurious progeny.
But when this bastard blood was quite out-worne,
And England's kings were speech and birth her owne;
Our second Henry by a rightful claime,
(Matching Eleanor, heyre of Aquitaine,)
A *golden lyon passant, guly field*,
For th' Aquitanian dutchy bore on's *shield*;

The *blood* being clear'd the scutcheon perfect stood,
And thence *three lyons in a field of blood;*
For *England two*, and *one for Aquitaine*,
Field, colour, posture, all alike remaine.
When as fourth Edward over England's reign'd,
Their birth and blood four odious traytors stain'd;
Whose base rebellion he, their lawful King,
With Stamford's aid, did soon to ruin bring.
Warwick, Wells, Dymocke, de la Lande, were they
Whose trayt'rous spirits scorned to obey
King Edward's scepter royall; 'till that he,
With all his force and valiant chivalry,
From Fotheringhay, a castle of renowne,
March'd, and arriv'd in safety at this towne;
And, with such strength as here he then did gaine,
A noble conquest bravely did obtain;
Wells, Dymocke, de la Lande, without a trial,
Then lost their heads under the standard roiall;
And next to honour Stamford for such aid,
His own paternall armes to it convey'd,
Joyn'd with *Earl Warren's shield* of high renowne,
Who formerly was owner of this toune;
Adding to former grants, immunities,
For helping him against his enemies.'

—*See Battles and Borough Seal.*

Cockpits.—The first Cockpit was erected in 1725, in St. Martin's, near the George Hotel, by Brownlow, the eighth Earl of Exeter: it is built of freestone in an octagonal form, in each side of which are two arched niches by way of ornament; the roof is also arched and was formerly delicately ceiled. It measures forty feet in diameter, is computed to hold nearly five hundred persons, and is considered a most complete edifice of its kind.

That such a building should for several years have been in disuse, is somewhat singular, but such is the case, and the cockings were held in a large room in the Hotel-yard. It does not appear, however, that they were regularly held till the year 1726, as Howgrave says, "This year (1726) there was a cocking at the time of the races by subscription among the neighbouring gentlemen, which I am informed is made for some time." The mains and matches were regu-

larly fought in this place on the mornings of each of the race days, but in 1819 they were discontinued, owing to the races beginning at two o'clock, instead of six as before, thus not affording a sufficient time for the cockings. This cruel sport has now altogether ceased, and the Hotel cockpit is converted into a school-room. The last main was fought during the race week, 1834.

Coinage.—*See Mint.*

Coins.—Between the years 1653 and 1672, several Stamford halfpence were coined, it being the period during which not only Corporations but private persons made their own halfpence and farthings, which were called tokens. The Stamford halfpenny was of copper, about the size of a sixpence, and very thin. On one side were the town arms, with this inscription around them,—'A STAMFORD HALFPENNY TO BE:' on the reverse was a woolpack with these words,—'CHANGED BY THE OVERSEERS.' Mr. Lowe also mentions a tradesman's token being in his possession which was made of brass and less than the corporation halfpenny. Though much worn, on one side might be distinguished a coat of arms and the word 'THOMAS;' on the reverse, the words 'IN STAMFORD, 1659,' round $\cdot_{T}{}^{R}{}_{M}\cdot$ in the centre. And in a plate of tokens and town-pieces in *Bridge's Northamptonshire*, we find one about the size of a sixpence belonging to Saint Martin's: on one side it has a dove or some other bird with its wings expanded, around which is inscribed, 'MILES HODGSON;' and on the reverse the words 'STAMFORD BARON' surrounding a woolpack, under which are the initials 'M. H.'

Mr. Drakard, in his History, gives a beautiful plate of Stamford Coins, which were in the possession of Francis Simpson, junior, Esq., among which are the following, viz:—one about the size of a shilling, containing THREE TOBACCO PIPES in the centre, and 'FRANCIS BARNWELL' on the border; on the reverse, 'HIS HALF PENY' in the centre, and 'OF STAMFORD, 1668,' on the border. The following six are about the size of a sixpence: the 1st has a coat of arms

and three birds,—with the following inscription round it,—'BLYTH FRANCIS;' and on the reverse, 'OF STAMFORD, 57,' with '$\frac{B}{F\,M}$' in the centre. The 2nd has the same arms, and 'THOMAS ROBERTS;' and on the reverse, 'STANFORD, 1659,' with '$\frac{R}{T\,M}$' in the centre. The 3rd has the same arms, with the inscription, 'ROBERT ALGAR;' on the reverse, 'OF STANFORD, 57, $\frac{A}{G\,R}$.' The 4th also has the same arms, with 'HVMPHRY REYNOLDS;' on the reverse, 'IN STAMFORD, 1662, $\frac{R}{H\,S}$.' The 5th has 'BOROVGH OF STAMFORD', with 'I. D.' 1657,' in the centre; on the reverse, 'COVNTY OF LINKCORN,' with 'H. R' in the centre. The 6th has 'JOHN HARD--- DALE,' with 'E. D.' in the middle; and on the reverse, 'BOTH OF STAMFORD,' with 'I. H.' and a flower in the centre.

Mr. H. Boor, of Stamford, has in his collection several of those above enumerated, besides the following: one having 'CISCAN OF STAMFORD' and 'S. H.' in the middle; and on the reverse, an inscription not now legible, with 'W. H.' in the centre. Another, 'WILLIAM WALKER, with the figure of a man dipping candles; and on the reverse, 'C HANDIR, STAMFORD.' A third, 'JOHN BLYTH, STAM.,' with a curious figure of a crucifix, &c. in the centre; and on the reverse, 'FORD. CHARLES DEALE,' with the figure of a Queen, and the letters 'C. D.' in the centre. The same person has also a shilling of Mary Queen of Scots, which was found on the bank of the river Guash, in Plash-meadow; a coin of the Emperor Vespasian, found on the Roman Bank; and a coin issued by Messrs. Edward and Francis Butt, drapers, during the scarcity of the silver coin in 1811. On one side, in the centre, are the words—'SILVER 1s. 6d. TOKEN,' surrounded by the following—'Payable in cash notes by EDWD. and FRAS. BUTT;' on the reverse, a lion in a recumbent posture supporting the British flag: above, a crown radiated; below, 'STAMFORD, 1811.'

College.—See Brazen-nose.

Conduits and Wells.—Mr. Butcher says,—"The town is watered by two common conduits, as namely, by Saint

Michael's and Paul's conduits; besides it hath four common wheel-wells belonging thereto—All Hallow's well, Saint George's well, Poule well, and Clement well: the conduits are fed by pipes of lead which descend from a spring called the conduit head, being twelve-score yards or thereabouts without the walls, upon the north-east of the town, in the common-field, and hath the land next adjoining to it for the benefit both of the spring and conduit."

The wells are now covered in and pumps placed to them, which are kept in repair by the Improvement Commissioners. The present pumps are in Scotgate, High-street, Saint George's-square, Saint Peter's-vale, Saint Leonard's-street, Saint Martin's on the road leading to Barnack, Bath-row, and Saint Mary's-passage.—*See Charities.*

Confirmations.—In July, 1822, 1100 children were confirmed at Saint Mary's church by the Bishop of Lincoln; in August, 1825, 803; July, 1828, 540; July, 1831, 831; July, 1834, 700; August, 1837, 500; July, 1840, at Saint Michael's, 551; August, 1843, 620.

Cooke, John Walling,—a young maltster of Stamford, struck by Adam Sharp, a watchman, October 9th, 1826; the blow terminated fatally, and Sharp was tried at Peterborough on the coroner's warrant for manslaughter, but acquitted: Cooke was intoxicated and larking at the time.

Cooke, William Collins.—See New Corporation.

Corn Market—established 972; in 1839 it was covered by a stone building, the beautiful plans for which were drawn by the late Rev. Henry De Foe Baker, of Greetham, afterwards Warden of Brown's Hospital. The style of architecture exactly agrees with that of Brown's Hospital which it adjoins. The market is flagged and surrounded by neat pallisading. The cost of the improvements was defrayed by voluntary contributions. The business done here is not large, in consequence of so many markets being held in the neighbourhood.

The following is the price of wheat from 1785 to 1846 inclusive, taken from March in each year.

	s.	s.
1785	35 to	41

First Assize of Bread.

1786	35 —	39

6d. household loaf weighed 5lbs. 5oz. 9dr.

1787	36 —	41
1788	42 —	47
1789	46 —	49
1790	48 —	53
1791	48 —	52
1792	36 —	40
1793	48 —	53
1794	50 —	52
1795	57 —	59

In July this year the average arose to 118s.; and on the 17th 200s. being asked for a sample of wheat, a great tumult arose which caused a large body of special constables to be sworn in, to attend the following markets.

1796	100 —	105
1797	47 —	54
1798	39 —	43
1799	47 —	50
1800	100 —	120
1801	115 —	157

6d. loaf household only weighed 11b. 7oz. 2dr.

1802	77 —	80
1803	54 —	58
1804	50 —	55
1805	86 —	105
1806	73 —	74
1807	68 —	78

AVERAGE.

1808	68	7
1809	96	0

	s.	d.
1810	103	9
1811	86	0
1812	111	0
1813	122	7
1814	71	9
1815	65	2
1816	54	0
1817	114	0
1818	82	8
1819	80	0
1820	72	0
1821	61	6
1822	42	0
1823	50	2
1824	65	9
1825	67	0
1826	56	0
1827	58	0
1828	67	0
1829	52	10
1830	59	7
1831	72	3
1832	58	0
1833	54	10
1834	45	9
1835	37	11
1836	46	4
1837	53	0
1838	55	9
1839	75	7
1840	70	0
1841	64	6
1842	58	0
1843	45	0
1844	55	8
1845	44	7
1846	55	6

In 1740 Malt was 2s. 6d. per bushel.

Coroner.—The late mayor was, by custom, elected to this office until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835, when the Town-Council elected John Torkington, gent., the present coroner.

Corporation.—This town was governed by twelve Lagemen in the time of Edward the Confessor; but in the reign of William the Conqueror the number was reduced to nine, and so remained until after 1274. It is not known when the title of *Alderman* was first given to our chief magistrate, as the records were lost during the civil wars, and when the town was destroyed by fire; but *Mr. Peck* says, that he finds the following persons served the office of Alderman, viz:—

Thomas de Ravele	1338	Jo. de la Panterie	1373-4
Edward Styandeby	1372	John Brown	1376-7
William Styandeby	1372-3		

No further record is extant until the charter of Henry IV, in 1401; whence we have a regular succession of Aldermen, until 1460, from a very ancient roll, as follow:—

Garvis Wykes	1401	Johan Longe	1431
Stephen Maxey, 2.....	1402	Johan Page.....	1432
Robart Lockesmith	1403	Richard Lee	1433
Johan Standby	1404	Lawrance Melton.....	1434
Thomas Storme.....	1405	William Brown.....	1435
Thomas Spicer	1406	William Marwood	1436
Raphe Harwood	1407	Richard Lee	1437
Johan Palfreeman, 2	1408	Lawrance Melton.....	1438
Raphe Browne	1409	William Morwood	1439
Johan Stacy	1410	Richard Lee, 2	1440
Alexander Haine	1411	Robert Browne, glover ..	1441
Robart Lockesmith	1412	William Storton	1442
Thomas Basset.....	1413	Thomas Bulksaye.....	1443
Johan Browne, draper....	1414	William Browne	1444
William Lockesmith	1415	Johan Page.....	1445
Johan Stonbe.....	1416	Richard Lee	1446
Johan Palfreeman.....	1417	Lawrance Melton.....	1447
Alexander Marcer	1418	Johan Browne	1448
Johan Allcocke.....	1419	William Browne, 2	1449
Andrew Draper.....	1420	William Storton	1450
Thomas Basset.....	1421	Richard Blogwin	1451
Johan Browne, draper....	1422	Thomas Gregory	1452
Thomas Raffe.....	1423	Johan Browne	1453
Thomas Spicer	1424	Lawrance Melton.....	1454
Johan Palfreeman	1425	Johan Gregory	1455
Johan Whitesade	1426	Johan Page	1456
Johan Browne, draper....	1427	William Hickame.....	1457
Robert Bendbore	1428	William Storton	1458
Thomas Basset.....	1429	Thomas Gregory	1459
Thomas Spicer	1430	William Browne	1460

The large tablet at the south end of the sessions room in the town-hall gives the list of chief magistrates until 1700. The following is a copy:—

Stamfordia Comitatu Lincoln.—In this table is a brief declaration of all the names of them which have been aldermen of this borough and town since the charter of the corporation, which was granted by King Edward IV, in the first year of his reign, at which time George Chapman being alderman of the gild in this town, was made first alderman of the corporation for the said year.

'1663. This year was the charter renewed, made a mayor town, with other new grants; William Azlacke, gent., the first mayor: the same year was our new river undertaken by D. Wigmore, esq.—a lease granted to him for eighty years.

George Chapman	1461	Thomas Phillipes	1489
John Browne, esq.	1462	William Gayewood	1490
John Gregory	1463	Christopher Browne, 2 ..	1491
William Hickham	1464	Nicholas Byllisdine	1492
Robert Hannse	1465	John Dickons, 3	1493
William Browne, esq.	1466	This year, by Act of Parliament, was confirmed the statutes of the almshouse of William Browne, esq.	
William Hickham, 2	1467		
George Chapman, 2.....	1468		
Thomas Kestone	1469		
William Browne, esq., 2..	1470	Thomas Edwards, esq. ..	1494
John Gregory, 2	1471	William Radcliffe, esq....	1495
Robert Hannse, 2.....	1472	John Cleypoole	1496
John Neale.....	1473	Richard Cannel.....	1497
Alexander Dyatt	1474	Robert Cranne	1498
John Gebbes	1475	Thomas Phillipes, 2.....	1499
John Dickons	1476	Jeffery Hampton	1500
Henry Coke, esq.....	1477	Nicholas Byllisdine, 2....	1501
Robert Skinner.....	1478	Christopher Browne, 3 ..	1502
William Hickham, 3	1479	William Radcliffe, 2	1503
George Chapman, 3.....	1480	David Cecill, esq.....	1504
Robert Hannse, 3.....	1481	Nichol. Tirge, gent.	1505
Christ. Browne, esq.....	1482	Thomas Lacye	1506
John Dickons, esq., 2	1483	John Cobe	1507
David Malpase	1484	John Hardgrave, esq.....	1508
John Steede	1485	John Tyard	1509
Thomas Kestone, 2	1486	Richard Waslen, esq.....	1510
Henry Coke, esq., 2.....	1487	Robert Martindalle	1511
John Frebarne	1488	William Radcliffe, 3	1512

John Ley, gent..... 1513
William Rannkell..... 1514
David Cecill, esq., 2 1515
John Cobe, 2 1516
Maurice Johnsone 1517
Thomas Crosse 1518
John Thomas..... 1519
John Hardgrave, esq., 2.. 1520
Henry Lacye, gent..... 1521
William Radcliffe, 4 1522
John Ley, 2 1523
Andrew Canne 1524
Ed. Browne, esq. 1525
David Cecill, esq., 3..... 1526
Maurice Johnsone, 2 1527
John Hardgrave, esq., 3.. 1528
Thomas Crosse, 2 1529
John Ley, 3 1530

This year was the Grammar School erected by William Radcliffe, and afterwards confirmed by act of parliament in the time of Edward VI, and £4 a-year more given since by the Right Honourable Sir William Cecil, knight, Lord Burghley, high treasurer of England, to the increase of the stipend of the schoolmaster.

Henry Lacye, 2..... 1531
Thomas Watson 1532
Richard Engham 1533
Roger Bealle 1534
Thomas Gedney 1535
Robert Haver 1536
Andrew Canne, 3 1537
Maurice Johnsone, 3 1538
Henry Lacye, 3..... 1539

This year King Henry VIII went through Stamford to York.

Thomas Watsone, 2..... 1540
John Fenton 1541
John Allenn 1542
Roger Bealle, 2 1543
William Button 1544
Robert Winwick 1545
Nicholas Wylees 1546
Henry Ley, gent. 1547
William Wylees 1548
Thomas Watsone, 3..... 1549
Andrew Scarre 1550
John Fenton, 2 1551
William Campinett 1552
John Allenn, 2 1553
Ralphe Harrep 1554
Henry Tampione 1555
Nicholas Wylees, 2 1556
Francis Thorney 1557
John Haughton..... 1558
John Rider..... 1559
William Bagot 1560
Henry Inman..... 1561

This year the Market-cross was leaded and paved by Jane Cecil, widow, and mother to William Lord Burghley, high treasurer of England.

Thomas Bealle 1562
Ralphe Harrep, 2..... 1563
W. Campinett, 2 1564
Godfrey Dawsone..... 1565

This year Queen Elizabeth of famous memory made her progress through Stamford northward.

John Haughton, 2 1566
Gregory Burton..... 1567
Alexander Anthony..... 1568
Reginald Harrysone..... 1569
Henry Inman, 2 1570

This year was the north end of the town bridge borne down by the extraordinary overflowing of the river Welland, and re-edified at the voluntary cost of Sir Wm. Burghley, lord high treasurer of England.

John Backhouse 1571
Richard Bartone 1572
William Lacy, gent. 1573
John Hawkins 1574
John Haughton, 3 1575
W. Campinett, 3 1576
Godfrey Dawsone, 2..... 1577
John Elmes, gent. 1578
Richard Evely 1579
John Wimblesby 1580
John Haughton, 4 1581
Reginald Harryson, 2 1582
Rich. Shutte, gent. 1583
Robert Medows..... 1584
William Clarke..... 1585

Francis Trigge,preacher, gave £4. to buy barley for the poor in Stamford yearly

Laurence Wilsby 1586

This year George Trigge, gent., gave £400 in this town for ever, to be yearly lent to young beginners and poor tradesmen.

Tobias Lovedaye 1587
Anthony Gunsone..... 1588
Robert Langton 1589
Robert Ramesden..... 1590
Richard Shutte, gent., 2.. 1591
Richard Shutte, gent., 3.. 1592
William Watson 1593
Robert Medowes, 2 1594
Cutbert Grenebery 1595
William Clarke, 2..... 1596
Lionel Fetherstone 1597

This year the Right Honourable Lord Burghley, high treasurer of England, erected an hospital at Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton, for thirteen poor men, and appointed the alderman of Stamford to have the chief nomination of four out of the thirteen, so often as they shall be void.

Nicholas Lambe 1598
John Elmes, gent. 1599
Robert Medowes, 3 1600
Tobias Lovedaye, 2 1601
William Salter 1602

This year King James came out of Scotland through Stamford towards London.

Reginald Waters 1603

This year died of the plague in Stamford and St. Martin's, about 600 persons

William Salter, gent., 2 .. 1604

This year, by the means of the Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Exeter, the charter was renewed, and divers new grants from the King's majesty to this corporation were obtained. Also at the suit of Sir Robert Wingfield, knight, one of the comburgesses of this corporation, it pleased the King's majesty to pardon two-fifteenths, amounting to the sum of £84. 8s. 4d., due by Stamford and St. Martin's.

William Clarke, 3..... 1605

This year, at the suit of Sir Robert Wingfield, knt., aforesaid, it pleased the King's majesty to pardon six-fifteenths, amounting to the sum of £254. 6s., due by Stamford and St. Martin's.

John Lovedaye 1606
Robert Ramesden, 2..... 1607
John Browne, esq. 1608
Lionel Fetherstone, 2 1609
Thomas Jacksone..... 1610
Robert Whatton 1611
Francis Colle..... 1612

Robert Fawcett..... 1613
Tobias Lovedaye, 3 1614
Thomas Watsone..... 1615
Tobias Halleloke 1616
Edmund Corker 1617
William Salter, gent., 3 .. 1618
John Browne, esq., 2 1619
Thomas Grasone 1620
Thomas Jacksone, 2 1621
Robert Whatton, 2 1622
Peter Fullwood..... 1623
Henry Rastell, gent. 1624
Vincent Halle 1625
Henry Deathe, gent. 1626
Nicholas Lambe 1627
Peter Fullwood, 2..... 1628
Edmund Corker, 2 1629
Richard Wolphe 1630
Vincent Halle, 2 1631
John Attone 1632
This year King Charles made his progress through Stamford into Scotland.
Edward Camocke..... 1633
This year King Charles and Queen Mary made their progress through Stamford.
Thomas Palmer 1634
Abraham Faulkner 1635
Henry Eldered 1636
Henry Rastell, 2 1637
Richard Wolphe, 2 1638
Leonard Cole..... 1639
Jeremiah Cole 1640
Richard Langton 1641
Robert Camocke 1642
Edward Camocke, 2..... 1643
Vincent Halle, 3 1644
Richard Dannald 1645
Robert Fawcett..... 1646
John Bullocke 1647
Jeremiah Cole, 2 1648
Robert Camocke, 2 1649
James Langton 1650
John Palmer 1651
Abraham Faulkner, 2 1652
Edward Johnsone..... 1653
Robert Willsone 1654
Richard Dannald, 2..... 1655
Thomas Norris 1656
Francis Dalbye 1657
John Palmer, 2 1658
James Langton, 2..... 1659
Daniel Thorogood 1660
Robert Whatton 1661
George Hill 1662
William Azlacke 1663
Thomas Thorogood..... 1664
Thomas Hawkins..... 1665
Simon Walburge 1666
Daniel Wigmore 1667
Laurence Robbins 1668
William Azlacke, 2 ..... ib.
Peter Mapletoft 1669
Edward Curtis 1670
William Larret..... 1671
Richard Warwick 1672
Thomas Pilkinson, esq. .. 1673
John Palmer 1674
John Rogers 1675
Philemon Uffington..... 1676
Daniel Wigmore, 2 1677
George Hawkins 1678
Edward Sharp 1679
William Stroud..... 1680
Samuel Simonds 1681
Thomas Thorogood..... 1682
John Langton 1683
Thomas Hawkins..... 1684
This year the charter was renewed by King James II, and Daniel Wigmore, esq. made mayor.
The Hon. Charles Bertie 1685
Stafford Thorp 1686
William Feast 1687
Thomas Hawkins..... 1688
John Butcher 1689
Matthew Wyche 1690
Laurence East 1691
Thomas Linthwait 1692

Richard Austin..... 1693
Edward Barlow..... 1694
Nicholas Love 1695
Robert Curtis 1696
Leonard Thorogood..... 1697
John Rogers, 2 1698
George Hawkins, 2 1699
John Butcher 1700

At the north end of the sessions room are two other tablets which give the names of the Mayors up to 1819, as follow :—

Matthew Wyche, 2 1701
Francis Witcox..... 1702
William Feast, 2 1703
John Seaton 1704
John Palmer, 2 1705
Thomas Linthwait, 2 1706
Robert Langton..... 1707
Joshua Blackwell, gent... 1708
George Denshire 1709
John Rogers, jun..... 1710
The Hon. Charles Cecil.. 1711
Leonard Thorogood, 2.... 1712
Charles Bertie, esq..... 1713
Richard Brookes 1714
Samuel Ross 1715
Francis Wilcox, 2 1716
John Goodhall 1717
John Seaton, 2 1718
Thomas Linthwait, 3 1719
Leonard Thorogood, 3.... ib.
Robert Collington..... 1720
Joshua Blackwell, gent... 1721
George Denshire, 2 1722
John South..... 1723
Henry Butcher..... 1724
Peter Simonds 1725
The Hon. William Cecil.. 1726
Joshua Blackwell..... ib.
John Seaton 1727
John Blackwell..... 1728
Charles Shipley..... 1729
Edward Holcott 1730
William Toller 1731
Thomas Hurst 1732
Robert Henson..... 1733
Thomas Linthwaite..... 1734
George Williamson 1735
Richard Brookes 1736
Thomas Allcock 1737
Peter Simonds 1738
Robert Franklin 1739
John Blackwell..... 1740
George Portwood 1741
Robert Henson ..... ib.
William Newzam 1742
James Dove 1743
John Taylor 1744
Charles Shipley..... 1745
Benjamin Beresford..... 1746
William Porter..... 1747
Richard Nevison 1748
John Exton 1749
Barnaby Turner 1750
Robert Henson, 2..... 1751
John Allen 1752
Peter Simonds, 2 1753
Francis Moore 1754
Thomas Wallis..... 1755
Robert Ridlington 1756
Matthew Judd 1757
George Searson..... 1758
George Oliver 1759
Henry Ward 1760
Thomas Taylor..... 1761
John Exton, 2 1762
John Allen..... 1763
Benjamin Beresford, 2 .. 1764
Barnaby Turner, 2 1765
Andrew Rogers..... 1766
John Exton, 3 1767
James Hurst..... 1768
John Hopkins 1769
Joseph Wilford..... 1770
Henry Cumbrey 1771

James Davie 1772
William Waters 1773
William Allatt 1774
James Yorke 1775
Matthew Judd, 2,..... 1766
Henry Ward, 2 1777
John Allen, 2..... 1778
William Stevenson 1779
Joseph Robinson 1780
Leonard Stevenson 1781
Thomas Smith 1782
Thomas Cooke 1783
William Foster..... 1784
Thomas Rayment..... ib.
Samuel Coddington..... 1785
William Clarke..... 1786
Samuel Allen..... ib.
Robert Hunt..... 1787
Wortley Searson 1788
John Hopkins, 2 1789
William Allatt, 2 1790
John Allen, 3..... 1791
Henry Tatam..... 1792
Richard Askren..... 1793
Jeremiah Belgrave 1794
Joseph Robinson, 2 1795
Leonard Stevenson, 2 1796
James Bowker 1797
Thomas Cooke, 2..... 1798
Charles Heppenstall 1799
Thomas Lowe 1800
Robert West 1801
Thomas Harper 1802
Thomas Snow 1803
James Batson..... 1804
William Elger 1805
Richard Newcomb 1806
Charles Lowe..... 1807
Leonard Stevenson 1808
Samuel Coddington, 2.... 1809
Thomas Simpson 1810
Jeremiah Belgrave, 2 1811
Henry Parker West..... 1812
Joseph Robinson, 3 1813
Francis Simpson 1814
James Bowker, 2 1815
Charles Heppenstall, 2 .. 1816
Thomas Mills 1817
Richard Turnill 1818
Robert Hunt 1819

The table not yet filled up is placed on the west side of the same room, and contains the names of—

Richard Newcomb, 2 1820
John Davis..... 1821
Heny. P. West, 2..... 1822
W. K. Scott 1823
Fras. Simpson, 2 1824
Jas. Bowker, 3 1825
Wm. Hunt..... 1826
Mattw. Rooe..... 1827
Horatio T. Gilchrist 1828
Edw. Butt 1829
Edw. Askew 1830
Frans. Jelley 1831
John Roden 1832
Thos. Mills, 2 1833
Fras. Butt 1834
Fras. Butt, 2 1835

After these commence the Mayors elected under the Municipal Act. *Anno Quinto et Sexto Gulielmi IV Regis.*

W. L. Hopkinson..... 1836
Henry Weldon 1837
Mark W. Jackson 1838
Robt. Hunt 1839
Fras. Butt, 3 1840
Horatio T. Gilchrist .. { 1840 / 1841
Joseph Phillips..... 1842
Edward Cayley..... 1843
Francis Jelley 1844
Chas. Haycock 1845

This year Queen Victoria from Burghley, visited Stamford.

Chas. Haycock, 2 1846

The following persons have served the office of Recorder:—

William Elmes, esq., patron of Brown's Hospital and heir of the founder.. 1502
Francis Harrington, of South Witham, esq., ob. 4th August, 1596..... 1571
Edward Heron, esq., of Stamford, who purchased Cressy Hall from the Noel family; afterwards a knt. and appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer in 1607..... 1588
Thomas Balguy, esq., of Stamford, who resided in the houses occupied by Mr. Richard Cole and Mr. Jos. Everard, and was buried in Saint George's church, Stamford, 3rd Nov., 1607. 1594
William Earl of Exeter, to whom John Balguy, esq. was deputy. The earl was buried on the 8th of July, 1640, in Westminster Abbey 1627
John Earl of Exeter, resigned 1649..... 1640
John Balguy, esq.: salary £4. per annum 1649
John Earl of Exeter.... 1660
The Right Hon. Baptist, Lord Viscount Campden.. 1676
John Earl of Exeter.... 1682
Robert Earl Lindsey, chamberlain of England, was appointed by the charter of James II 1685
John Lord Burghley 1697
Brownlow Earl of Exeter 1720
John Earl of Exeter, on the death of his late father. 1721
BrownlowEarl of Exeter, on the death of his late brother. 1722
Brownlow Earl of Exeter 1754
Henry Marquis of Exeter 1794
Charles Chaplin, esq., of Blankney 1804
Brownlow Marquis of Exeter..... 1816

The subjoined are the names of the several Clerks of the Peace, or Town Clerks, who have also been chosen for this Borough. They are officers belonging to the Sessions of the Peace, whose duty, at such periods, is to read the indictments, administer the oaths, enrol the acts, draw the processes, &c.

Bartholomew Allen 1588
Henry Jeffarson, on the dismission of Bart. Allen.. 1591
William Salter for life.. 1592
William Salter for life, with a salary of forty shillings 1595
B. Allen, on the resignation of William Salter 1613
Richard Langton on the resignation of B. Allen .. 1614
Richard Butcher on the resignation of R. Langton 1626
Matthew Bunworth in the room of R. Butcher, removed 1634
Richard Butcher restored to his office 1663
William Panke in the room of Richard Butcher deceased 1664

John Browne on the resignation of William Panke 1676
Richard Wyche in the room of John Browne deceased 1701
John Wyche son of the above Richard Wyche, upon the resignation of his father 1730
John Wyche, upon the death of his father 1770
James Torkington the present town clerk, in the room of John Wyche deceased 1820

The chief magistrate was formerly elected on the feast of Saint Jerome (the 30th September); but since the charter of James II, in 1685, the mayor has been nominated at a Common-hall on the first Thursday after the feast of Saint Bartholomew, and elected on the first Thursday after the feast of Saint Michael. The ceremony is thus described by Drakard, who says,—"On the day of election, the mayor who is about to resign, attended by the aldermen and capital burgesses, with their customary formalities, repair to the house of the mayor in nomination; whence, after a short banquet, they proceed to the town-hall. The mayor in nomination then takes his seat on the right hand of the existing mayor, and the town clerk, after reading the act against bribery and corruption, enquires if the members are agreed in their choice. On being answered in the affirmative, the town clerk requests the mayor to bring forth his successor. Both then step forward, and the red velvet tippet is resigned to the mayor elect, who is immediately sworn into office; and the aldermen and common councilmen are also sworn to aid and assist in all things that appertain to the legal jurisdiction and dignity of the mayoralty. An oath is then taken by the town clerk for the execution of his office; and the like pledge is given by the coroner. The two chamberlains; the bailiff of the liberty; the serjeant of the mace; twelve constables; the inspectors of the corn, flesh, and fish markets; the sealers and serchers of leather; and all other inferior officers, are at this time likewise sworn.

"The mayor is then accompanied to Saint Mary's church by the aldermen and capital burgesses; whence, after

divine service,* they return to the town-hall, preceded by the twelve constables, the town music, and the two mace bearers. A sumptuous entertainment is here provided for their reception by the newly-elected mayor, to which all the principal tradesmen of the town are invited. The nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood were also in the habit of attending this civic feast, but recently they have seldom honoured it with their company."

The town was, until the establishment of the present police, watched by six men, who received sixpence for each night; but in 1789, the sum was advanced to eight-pence; and several years afterwards it was increased to eighteen-pence per night. Twelve constables were chosen annually by the magistrates from the burgesses.—*See Beadle and Town Cryer.*

In the reign of Charles I, several members of the corporation were dismissed by order of Parliament for assisting that unfortunate King.

The corporation had the power of life and death: the last time it was exercised was during the mayoralty of Mr. Seaton, in 1704, when Cassandra King was executed for a burglary at Wothorpe: her body lies at the north-east corner of Saint Michael's church-yard.

In 1773, Samuel Bruckshaw brought an action against J. Hopkins, mayor, for false imprisonment; and, after several trials, a special jury at Guildhall, London, (in opposition to the summing up of the judge, Lord Mansfield,) gave a verdict for Bruckshaw, damages £5. The corporation lost much money by this suit, and were obliged to sell some estates to defray the expenses.

The corporation maintained a successful (?) action in the Court of Exchequer, relating to the Town Tolls, in 1829: but although the legality of the collection of tolls was esta-

* A Latin oration used to be recited by the scholars of the Free-school, at the entrance of St. Mary's Church, but this was discontinued in 1687, the Mayors not understanding it, and the Aldermen not wishing to be kept so long from the delicious turtle.

blished in one of the Superior Courts, it proved highly injurious to the borough, for the corporation was involved £1200. in debt for law proceedings (and which has not yet been cleared off): nor was this the worst,—for the cattle dealers and graziers, rather than submit to the imposition of the tolls, established new fairs at Market Deeping on the same days as the chartered fairs of Stamford, and which much reduced the trade of this town. At a Common-hall held on the 14th of March, 1832, it was agreed to *suspend* the collection of these tolls (which only produced about £25. per annum on an average of several years). These tolls have therefore ceased to be collected, and the fairs have gradually revived.

On the 14th of September, 1833, John Long and Thomas Buckle, Esquires, two Commissioners appointed to investigate the state of the Municipal Corporations in England, attended at the Town-hall for that purpose: their enquiry lasted several days. As it is not my intention to make any remarks on the conduct of this corporation, (chiefly because the proceedings of that body were kept secret, and therefore not having the same opportunity of investigating their actions,) I present my readers with the following extract from the report made to Parliament by the Commissioners.

Report of GEO. LONG *and* JOHN BUCKLE, Esquires, *the Corporation Commissioners.*

The municipal borough of Stamford is co-extensive with the five parishes of All Saints, St. John, St. Michael, St. George, and St. Mary, and includes all that part of the town which lies on the north side of the River Welland, in the county of Lincoln. It does not include the part which lies in the parish of St. Martin, Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton.—The population of the five parishes, according to the last census, was 5837. The population of St. Martin Stamford Baron was 1225. The area within the corporate limits is 1860 English statute acres.

The earliest Charter known to the Corporation was

granted by Edw. 4, in the 1st year of his reign; and the last by Jas. 2, in the 1st year of his reign.—The following is a list of all the Charters known in the borough.

1 Edw. 4, 12 Feb.	1 and 2 Phil. and M. 20 January.
21 Edw. 4, 21 Nov.	1 Eliz. 23 February.
2 Ric. 3, 16 August.	36 Eliz. 22 Nov.
19 Hen. 7, 11 May.	3 Jas. 1, 2 July.
2 Hen. 8, 12 July.	16 Car. 2, 19 Feb.
34 Hen. 8, 30 June.	13 Anne, 15 June.
1 Edw. 6, 22 Nov.	1 Jas. 2, 3 March.
3 Edw. 6, 29 May.	

The last is the Governing Charter, a translation of which accompanies our report.

The persons incorporated by this Charter are, the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Community of the town or borough.—The title of the Corporation is "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the Town or Borough of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln.

The number of Freemen is supposed to be about 305; and about 250 are resident.

The Governing Body consists of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses.

The Report, after enumerating the Officers composing the Governing Body, and describing the mode of their election, &c., thus proceeds,—

The constitutional functions of the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, as the Governing Body of the borough, are thus defined by the Charter:—

To make laws and ordinances for the good order and government of the inhabitants of the town, and of all the officers, ministers, artificers, and residents within it; and for declaring in what way they, their servants and apprentices, shall demean themselves, in their several capacities; "and otherwise for the further public good, common benefit, and good order of the town or borough, and the victualling of the same."

To fine and imprison offenders against their laws and ordinances, retaining the fines to their own use.

To manage the corporation property, and guard the privileges and interest of the borough.

To return and execute all the King's writs and mandates.

The powers of this body are now limited in practice to the election of municipal functionaries, and the management of the town property.

Its political character is seen in that of its component parts, and will further appear in the sequel.

All the members are removable by the Privy Council.

The other Officers of the Corporation are all appointed by the governing body, with the exception of the inspectors of weights and measures, who are appointed by the magistrates.

The Recorder is appointed for life, subject to approval by the King, and to removal by the Privy Council. The charter requires that he shall be "a virtuous and eminent man." He is a magistrate of the borough, and the assessor of the civil court. The quarter sessions cannot be held, nor can any trial take place in the civil court, without the presence of himself or his deputy.—The present Recorder is the Marquis of Exeter, who has twice attended the sessions.—His influence in the corporation has appeared in the selection of the magistracy and council. It will further appear in exclusions from the franchise, and in the occupation of property.

The Deputy Recorder is appointed by the Recorder, and is removable by him; he is also removable by the Privy Council. —The charter requires that he shall be "a virtuous and honourable man, skilled in the laws of England, and who has been a barrister." He is a magistrate of the borough, and regularly attends the quarter sessions.—No salary is paid by the corporation.—The present deputy is J. Hildyard, Esq., a barrister on the Midland Circuit.

The Coroner is annually chosen from the aldermen, and removable by the governing body and by the Privy Council. His jurisdiction within the borough is exclusive; and he receives 6*s.* 8*d.* on every inquest.

The Town Clerk is appointed for life, subject to the approval of the Crown, and to removal both by the governing body and by the Privy Council. The charter requires that he shall be a "virtuous and discreet man." He is clerk of

the peace for the borough; clerk of the Crown to enrol recognizances of statute merchant and statute staple; and clerk of the borough magistrates. He issues the process of the civil court, enters its judgments, and taxes the costs. He attends all meetings of the corporation, records their proceedings, and acts as their legal adviser. His salary is £4. per annum; and the incidental emoluments of the office are estimated by him at £137. a year, independently of professional profits as solicitor of the corporation.

Then follows a list of the other ministerial officers appointed by the Corporation, as Chamberlains, Gaoler, Chief Constable, &c. &c., and the subjoined account of the rights of the

FREEMEN.

The Freedom is acquired by Birth, Apprenticeship, Purchase, or Gift.

All Sons of Freemen, if born within the town, are entitled to admission at the age of 21. All Apprentices bound within the town are entitled to admission after seven years' service. It is not necessary that the master should be a freeman. Admissions by Purchase are only obtained with the consent of the governing body, and residents only are eligible. The sum paid has varied from £6. to £15. Honorary Freemen are created by the governing body without limitation. The Parliamentary Candidates for the borough are usually presented with the freedom. The Fees paid on Admission amount to 10*s.*, one half of which is paid to the town clerk, and the other half to the serjeant at mace. Honorary freemen pay £5. 5*s.* to the town clerk, and £1. 1*s.* to each of the serjeants.

The Freemen have no collective functions. Their personal Privileges are,—

1. A qualified right of common over 1200 acres of open field land, which lies close to the town on the north side of the river. About 52 acres of this land are waste, and may be stocked throughout the year, but the remaining portion is freehold, which can only be stocked during the time it lies fallow.—The stint established at the last manorial court restricts the number of cattle and sheep to six

heifers or cows, three calves less than a year old, and six sheep; the number of horses is unlimited. This privilege is confined to residents, and is now enjoyed by about 30 persons.

2. An exemption from customary tolls throughout the kingdom.

3. Exemption from service on juries without the borough.

4. An exclusive right of trading within the town.

Tradesmen of the town are occasionally summoned to take up their freedom, but there have been no proceedings against those who have neglected to obey the summons.

The present body of freemen form but a small portion of the inhabitants of the town, and during the last five years the number of admissions has considerably diminished. Those who are entitled by birth or apprenticeship, only take up their freedom for the purpose of stocking the common: and among the other inhabitants few are disposed to purchase it. The number of those willing to pay the fine is restricted in practice by the exclusion of all who have erected any building upon the waste, which lies on the skirts of the town. The professed object of this exclusion is to protect the freemen in the exercise of their right of common: but many of these buildings confer the right of voting for Members of Parliament, and those votes have generally been given in opposition to the Exeter interest.

The town was extending in this direction when the Marquis of Exeter, as lord of the manor, gave notice that the new buildings would be pulled down. An action has been recently brought against a voter in the opposite interest, for one of these erections. It was brought in the name of the chief constable, by the Marquis of Exeter's attorney. Judgment was suffered by default, and the costs and expenses of the action amounted to £70. This voter, after paying £30. was released, and at the next election he voted in the Exeter interest. He says, that if he had continued to vote with "the Blues," he supposes he must have paid the whole. No action has been brought against the supporters of the Exeter interest.

JURISDICTION.

The Report next describes the "Borough Jurisdiction," under the several heads of Magistracy, Local Courts, Sessions, Juries, Borough Rate, Court of Record, Gaol, Police, and Poor. The following are extracts:—

Juries.—The selection of the Juries is left to the bailiff of the liberty, a subordinate officer of the corporation, who is restricted by no rule, and upon all ordinary occasions has no other guide than his own discretion. On "particular occasions" he states that he consults the town clerk. The town clerk says that the order of rotation is observed as far as it can be. We examined several of the grand-jury lists framed for ordinary occasions, which presented no evidence of political exclusion, although in all cases there was a majority of jurors voting in the Exeter interest. It was observed in explanation, that a majority of the principal tradesmen in the town coincide with the corporation in their political sentiments: a fact we were unable to verify. We also examined a panel formed on one of those "particular occasions" where the town clerk appears to have been consulted. The occasion was this: at the Michaelmas sessions of 1830, bills had been preferred by the magistrates against persons charged with a riot at the preceding election of the mayor. The grand jury, to whom these bills were presented, was, with one exception, exclusively composed of the political adherents of the Exeter interest. The one exception was an individual who voted on both sides. True bills were found, and the proceedings were then removed to the assizes.

Borough Rate.—A Borough Rate is imposed by the magistrates: and it is a matter of complaint that charges are thrown upon this rate which are not authorised by Acts of Parliament. The repairs of bridges and other public works were among the instances adduced. The town clerk says, in explanation, that it has always been so, and that, in the absence of local Acts, the magistrates, he considers, have power to assess the inhabitants for these purposes. The amount raised for the year 1832 was £1870. It is assessed

in the following proportions for £100: All Saints £25., Saint Mary £15., Saint Michael £25., Saint John £16. 17. 6, Saint George £18. 2. 6.

Police.—The police force is expensive and inefficient, even upon ordinary occasions. "The watch," says the town clerk, "is as bad as possible;" and the petty constables are described by the chief constable as persons who do nothing. They are chosen among the tradesmen; and their station, he says, is too high for efficiency. So far from receiving any support from the inhabitants, this officer complains, that if an offender were taken by the police, whether it was day or night, and whatever the cause might be, many would be disposed to rescue, and none to assist. As an instance of this, he stated that about two years ago a poacher was rescued in the market-place, in the middle of the day, while 600 persons were looking on, not one of whom would give any assistance to the police; that the constable was ill-used, and the offender, after the rescue, was carried in triumph through the market. And as a proof that this insubordination did not arise from the character of the offence, he added, that nobody knew for what offence the prisoner had been taken up.—Upon occasions of political excitement the inhabitants are unwilling to act as special constables, and they cannot be relied on by the magistrates for support. At the last election but one, many persons were summoned to be sworn in from the neighbouring villages, in which the Recorder has considerable property and influence; and among them were several labourers who were then employed at Burghley House. It does not appear that any were summoned from the village of Little Casterton, although it is nearer to the town. In this village the Recorder has no property. These villagers and labourers acted as special constables, but the chief constable says that they were not sworn in, nor were they under his control. The ordinary force under his control were not called upon to act, because he considered them partisans, and nobody could be found in the town to act against his own party. He told the mayor

that the local police was useless, and an application was consequently made by the town clerk to the authorities in London, who sent down assistance. The mayor and other magistrates corroborate the statement of their officer, that special constables could not have been found among the inhabitants of the town to act impartially.

Corporation Patronage and Property.

Under this head the Report furnishes the following interesting information:—

The Patronage of the corporation consists of the following appointments.

1. The Master of the Grammar School is appointed by the mayor, with the advice and consent of the master of St. John's college, Cambridge.
2. The Rector of St. John's, Stamford, is appointed by the mayor and the Marquis of Exeter, alternately.
3. The vacancies in Lord Burleigh's Hospital are filled up by the mayor, the Marquis of Exeter, and the parish of St. Martin, jointly.
4. The inmates of Snowden's Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital, and All Saints Callis, are appointed by the mayor alone.

Grammar School.—The Grammar School is of little use to the inhabitants of the town, and has for many years continued in the same state. The number of boys has varied from 6 to 12.

The income of the master is 548*l.* a year, arising from estates in the town; and in addition to his salary, he is provided with a good house.

The decline of the school is attributed partly to the system of education, and partly to the misconduct of the late master. The education has been confined to the classics. The late master, who was a brother-in-law of the mayor by whom he was appointed, neglected his duties, and left the house in a state of dilapidation.

His successor is not yet appointed, and the vacancy has now continued for nine months, in consequence of a dispute between the present mayor and the master of St. John's College, Cambridge, with regard to the management and disci-

pline of the school. In the meantime an offer of £1000. has been made to the former by a candidate for the appointment, and refused.

Property.

The Revenues of the corporation arise principally from real estates within the borough.

This property consists of houses and land, shambles, a water-mill, and the sheep market.

Out of 26 houses within the town, 10 are let on long leases to the Recorder, and are under-let by him: the other 16 are occupied by yearly tenants, the majority of whom are voters in the Exeter interest.

The present value of the houses tenanted by the Recorder is at least £150. a year. The rent he pays to the corporation is £51. a year. Improvements have been made by the lessee, the extent of which we were unable to ascertain with any accuracy.

The town clerk states that, if these houses had been let by auction, there is very little doubt that higher rents might have been obtained. Experience, he says, proves that, in all cases of public property, publicity is advantageous; and as an instance of this he mentioned the school property, the revenues of which have been doubled since public notice has been given of the leases. This notice has been given in consequence of an order from the Court of Chancery.

The watch-house and engine-house belong to the corporation, and they charge the inhabitants £10. a year for the use of them. The rent is charged in the borough rate.

The Lands are held upon very unequal terms. One of the tenants, lately deceased, was allowed to occupy 16½ acres of arable land at a rate of 11*s.* 6*d.* per acre, while he was underletting a part of the same land at rather more than £1. an acre. His tenancy was from year to year, and the occupation is still continued upon the same terms to his representative.—Another tenant occupies 50 acres of land of precisely the same quality, and in a similar situation, for which he pays £57. a year, and this is allowed to be the fair

annual value. In the former case the tenant was an Alderman, and his representative is an Alderman; in the latter, he is unconnected with the corporation.—A meadow, which is admitted to be worth £3. per acre, has been let from year to year at £1. 5. 2. per acre. This tenant was also an Alderman.

The value of this and of all other property in the borough would be considerably improved, and in some situations even quadrupled, by the inclosure of the open field lands on which the freemen have a qualified right of common. The corporation are quite aware of its importance, and about three years ago a committee was appointed to confer with their Recorder upon the subject. The recorder is lord of the manor. It is stated by the town clerk that the committee strongly, but ineffectually, urged upon him the advantages which the town would derive from the inclosure, and that they did everything in their power to gain his consent. He objected to those erections on the waste which have already been adverted to as the occasions of exclusion from the freedom. Besides this objection, he expressed his intention of adding to his own property in the neighbourhood before he consented to an inclosure; and he has recently been making new purchases. The town clerk added, there were other objections of a private nature, which could not be communicated without a breach of confidence. But without communicating these objections, he admitted that, by the inclosure, the value of the recorder's property would certainly be increased, and that his political influence in the borough would probably be diminished.

Contingent Receipts.

In addition to the revenue arising from real property, there are Contingent Receipts from fees and fines. On an average of the last ten years the amount annually received on the admission of freemen has been £38. 6.; but this amount has been diminishing, and the average of the last half of that period is only £15. 12.

Income.

The following is a summary of the Chamberlain's 'charge' during the year 1832-3:—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rents of lands and houses	361 9 6	
butchers' shambles	193 11 0	
		555 0 6
Tolls		98 0 6
Fines on admission to the freedom and offices		25 0 0
Loans		1800 0 0
Taxed costs in toll cause		486 0 0
Arrears of rent		12 18 9
		£2976 19 9

The 'abatements craved' by the chamberlain, and allowed, amounted to £105. 9. 9. These abatements were chiefly on account of shambles unoccupied.

The Tolls which appear in this charge were collected at the markets and fairs till March 1832, producing £150. per annum. They have recently been the subject of an expensive lawsuit, which was decided in favour of the corporation. The collection was considered a great burden to the town, and in June 1831 a petition for their abolition, signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants, was presented to the corporation, accompanied by an offer to provide an equivalent.—In March 1832 the following resolution was passed by the common council:—"That thinking the corporation have not the power to abolish the said tolls, this hall is notwithstanding desirous of meeting the wishes of the petitioners by suspending the collection of them."—The collection is consequently suspended.

Other tolls are collected under the authority of the corporation, for the maintenance of the navigation of the New River, which connects Stamford with the Sea.

Charges and Liabilities.

The permanent annual charges on this income are:—

1. Quit rents chargeable on the estates, and amounting to £2. 19s. 8d.

2. Payments on account of various charities, amounting to £18.

14s. 6d. These payments are made on account of several sums received by the corporation at different periods, of which no further explanation could be given.

3. The interest of £100, bequeathed in 1648 by the representatives of the Countess Dowager of Exeter, to be distributed in bread to the poor.

4. An annual payment of £8 to the steward of the races, towards finding a town plate. The origin of this charge is unknown.

Debt.

In addition to these permanent charges, three life annuities, amounting to £150., are now charged on the income. These were granted in consideration of £2800. advanced to the corporation. Of this sum, £1000. was advanced in 1808, and expended in erecting the shambles. In 1830 a further sum of £600. was advanced; and in 1832 the remaining £1200., the whole of which was expended in law proceedings; partly in a chancery suit connected with the grammar-school, but principally in the toll cause.

There are also two principal debts amounting to £240., on which £5. per cent. interest is paid. One of the two was incurred in 1813, when £100. was borrowed for law expenses attending a chancery suit to recover possession of the navigation; and the remaining £140. was borrowed in 1819, for repairs of the town-hall.

Expenditure.

The Expenditure is arranged by the chamberlain under the heads of certain and uncertain payments:

1. Certain Payments:	£.	s.	d.
Salaries	139	4	10
Insurance	8	15	0
Quit-rents, &c.	2	19	8
Annuities	150	0	0
Interest of Money	47	15	3
Rates and Taxes	65	6	10½
Sundries	114	1	11
	£528	3	6½

2. Uncertain Payments:

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs	117	4	1
Entertainments	111	10	0½
Sundries	854	17	1½
Town Clerk's bill of costs in toll cause .... £ 60 6 7			
Plaintiff's taxed costs in toll cause 35 0 0			
Costs in nine other causes 1073 9 9			
Gratuities to corporate officers in the above business 21 0 0			
Town Clerk's bill for cases and opinions respecting the manorial rights of the corporation 62 0 5			
	1251	16	9
Subscription towards repairing Saint Michael's church	5	0	0
Advertising, &c.	5	2	6
	£2345	10	6

The "Interest" includes the permanent annual charges for charitable purposes. Among the Sundries which appear in the certain payments, the principal are these:—

	£.	s.	d
Expenses of collecting tolls	13	0	0
Payments out of stallage account	79	6	2
	£92	6	2

Among the sundries in the uncertain payments are these:—

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last account	337	15	8
Debts paid off	350	0	0
Town Clerk's bill for annuity deeds	66	16	8
	£754	12	4

The accounts are audited by the mayor, aldermen, and six capital burgesses, who are annually appointed for that purpose. The auditors sometimes join in passing their own bills; a practice which appears to be no less common than objectionable.

The accounts are not published, nor are the freemen allowed to inspect them.

Alienations.

The navigation of the New River has been granted away in perpetuity, at a nominal rent of 1s. a year, with a fine of

£100. payable every 40 years. This grant, which is admitted to have been improvident, was originally made to an Alderman of the borough. The navigation is said to be very productive, and about 15 years ago the corporation refused to renew the lease; but they were compelled to do so by a decree of the Master of the Rolls.

Other alienations of property have taken place, the extent of which cannot be ascertained with any certainty. In some cases the amount received is not entered in their books, and in others there is no entry of the sale.

In 1796 an estate was sold to the Earl of Exeter for £800., and this sum is supposed to have been expended on the houses which are tenanted by the present Marquis. In 1807 other corporation estates were sold to his trustees: but neither the amount of the purchase-money, nor the purposes to which it was applied, are recorded. In the hall-book, which professes to be a record of the corporation proceedings, an order appears to sell the property in question by auction; which order is followed by a correspondence with one of the trustees, on the subject of the purchase. The order to sell by auction is then rescinded, and a second order is made for the sale which actually took place. The only trace of the purchase-money is an entry in the chamberlain's account, showing that £110. were received in part payment.

The total amount which is entered in the books, as the proceeds of alienations during the last 50 years, is £3661. The amount not entered is only matter of conjecture. A sum of £780. is supposed to have been received for premises sold in 1805; and in 1808 there was again a sale, but the sum received in this case cannot be assigned even in supposition. After a sale in 1801, a sum of £920. was invested in stock; and of this sum no further account could be given. It is supposed to have been a temporary investment, and to have been again sold out for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting the new shambles. No stock now belongs to the corporation. The cost of the shambles, inclu-

ding that of the premises on which they are built, is supposed to have been £3000. Another sum is said to have been expended on houses in the town, which form a part of the present property.

The appropriation of the proceeds is in every case a matter of conjecture.

Hospital Funds and Charities.

The Funds of the following Hospitals are under the control of the corporation:—1. Snowden's Hospital.—2. All Saints' Callis.—3. Peter Hill Hospital.

Snowden's Hospital.—The revenue of Snowden's Hospital is about £150. a year, derived partly from houses and land in the borough, and partly from legacies. One of four houses which form a part of the property, is let to the Marquis of Exeter.—The expenditure of the last year was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Weekly payments to eight poor women	38	17	6
Repairs, &c.	22	9	2¼
Charge omitted in last year's account	9	2	0
The balance in hand was, £80. 2. 11¾.	£70	8	8¼

All Saints' Callis.—The revenue of All Saints' Callis is about £60. a year, which is the interest on seven distinct bequests to the hospital. This sum is expended partly in weekly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to seven poor women who are inmates of the hospital; and partly in paying off an old debt incurred in repairing the building. These payments last year amounted to £58. 13., and the debt is now reduced to £1. 1. 10.

Saint Peter's Hill Hospital.—The revenue of Saint Peter's Hill is £52. 12. 1. a year which is the interest on four sums given or bequeathed to the hospital.—It is expended in weekly payments to the eight inmates.

Charity Funds.—The other Charity Funds entrusted to the Corporation are these:—

Walshman's Charity.—The funds of this charity arise from

houses in the town, which now produce £27. a year.—This sum was last year expended thus:—

	£.	s.	d.
Payment to the Poor of All Saints	5	0	0
Payment to the Poor of Saint George's	5	0	0
Repairs, &c.	17	0	0
	£27	0	0

Lady Buck's Money.—This is a small fund of £2. 6. 6. a year, which is distributed in equal proportions among the poor of All Saints, Saint John's, and Saint Martin's.

Exhibition Money.—A sum of £142. 10., applicable to this purpose, is in the hands of the mayor. It is called Truesdale's Money.

For Coals.—An annual sum of £54. 4. 4. is appropriated to the purchase of coals for the poor, which are distributed by the mayor.

Mrs. Chamberlain's Money.—This is the interest of £400. three per cent., bequeathed by Mrs. Chamberlain, in trust for the three hospitals under the control of the corporation, jointly with "Williamson's hospital." They each receive £3. a year.

The other gifts and bequests for charitable purposes form a part of the hospital revenues, which have been enumerated.

Summary and Observations.

After furnishing some statistical information of the state of the borough, the Report closes with the following summary of the conclusions to which the Commissioners have come from their patient and searching enquiry:—

The freedom of this borough is confined to a small section of the inhabitants, and it confers no constitutional privileges.

The freemen have no share either in the election of their officers, or in the management of corporate affairs; they are not even allowed to inspect the annual accounts of the income and expenditure.

The appointment of all local functionaries, and the powers of local government, are entrusted to a select body, composed

of the Magistracy and Council, and called the Corporation. This Governing Body is self-elected, and formed on a principle of rigid political exclusion. The political interest in which they are all chosen, and which they may be said to represent, is that of the Marquis of Exeter, their Recorder. No opponent of this interest is considered eligible for the magistracy, for the council, or for any corporate office.

Such an abuse of their electoral trust has alienated from the municipal authorities a large class of the inhabitants; and as justice can only be administered by one political party, suspicions are entertained that the same magisterial protection which is afforded to their political friends is not extended to their political opponents. Hence a spirit of hostility to the power and authority of the magistrates, which is strikingly exemplified in the inefficiency of the local police placed under their control.

Such is the indisposition on the part of the inhabitants to support the legally constituted authorities, that an offender has been rescued in open day, while 600 persons were looking on, not one of whom would render any assistance; and while the officer was ill-used, the offender was carried in triumph through the market-place. Nor can this be attributed to any unpopularity attending the offence, for it was unknown to those who effected the rescue. Upon occasions of political excitement, the Police itself cannot be relied upon, and the peace of the town can only be maintained by assistance obtained beyond the precincts of the corporate jurisdiction.

The suspicions of partiality which attach to the municipal magistracy extend to the Juries of the borough sessions, which are impanelled by the Chief Constable under the control of the Town Clerk; and it appeared, in justification of these suspicions, that upon a recent occasion of prosecutions by the magistrates, for riotous proceedings at an election, the grand jury, to whom their bills were presented, had been selected from their own party only.

This is the working of the present system with reference to the administration of justice.

In the management of the Town Property, which is uncontrolled either by responsibility or publicity, the same political influence prevails, accompanied with such official negligence as to leave the extent of the alienations and appropriations mere matter of conjecture.

An estate was sold some years ago to the trustees of the Recorder; but there is no official entry of the sale, and the appropriation of the proceeds remains unknown. The only notice of the transaction is a correspondence with the trustees, followed by the rescinding of an order that the estate should be sold by auction. Nor is this a solitary instance. Other estates have been disposed of in the same way, without any account of the proceeds; and the Navigation, which is said to be very productive, was alienated long ago to an Alderman.

Of the property that still remains, a considerable part has been let upon long leases to the Recorder, and is underlet by him to scot-and-lot tenants, who by these occupations acquire a vote for the borough. Another part is occupied by scot-and-lot tenants, the majority of whom are voters in his interest. A third portion is occupied by Aldermen, upon terms more favourable to themselves than to the revenues of the town. These revenues, however, are not expended on objects of local utility, and their amount is consequently of little local importance.

They are now charged with a debt contracted in expensive law proceedings to establish a title to tolls, which have since been abandoned. The tolls produced £150. a year, and the annual charge arising out of these proceedings is £120. a year.

The value of all property in the town and its neighbourhood would be materially improved by the inclosure of the open field lands, which extend over a considerable portion of the borough. The interests of the Corporation, both collectively and individually, are in this case identified with those

of the inhabitants, and they have urged upon their Recorder the local importance of the inclosure; but although his own property would be improved, as well as that of the whole community, he will not consent to the improvement at the expense of his political influence. He objects to the recent extension of buildings upon the waste, which have led to an extension of the electoral franchise unfavourable to that influence; and there were other objections which the corporate authorities were not at liberty to communicate.

The defects and abuses which appear in the working of the Constitution may be summed up thus:—The great majority of the respectable inhabitants are excluded from the corporate body; the freemen are excluded from any control over the local functionaries; and the political opponents of the Recorder are excluded from the magistracy and council.

Under this exclusive system, the administration of justice is suspected, the police totally inefficient, and the town property mismanaged; while the influence of the municipal functionary in whose political interest the council is elected, the magistracy appointed, and every office is filled, so far from being exercised in promoting the local interests of the borough, is exercised to check the natural progress of improvement.

GEORGE LONG.
JOHN BUCKLE.

On the 8th of August, 1835, the Corporation petitioned against the Municipal Reform Bill, which however received the Royal assent, Sept. 9th, the same year; and at noon on the 1st of January, 1836, *terminated this Ancient and Loyal Corporation.*

The following is a list of the Corporation on its dissolution in 1835.

MAYOR.
Francis Butt

ALDERMEN.
Henry Parker West
Francis Simpson
Thomas Mills
Robert Hunt
John Davis
William Hunt
Matthew Rooe
Horatio Thos. Gilchrist
Edward Askew
Francis Jelley
John Roden
Henry Weldon

CAPITAL BURGESSES.

Richard Newcomb	William Whitby
James Greenwood	William Burdett
Charles Neal Fox	Charles Haycock
Charles Lowe	Thomas Edw. Pawlett
Jas. Sebastian Willimott	Robert Hunt. jun.
Edward Thorpe	James Torkington, jun.
Robert Stevenson	Francis Simpson, jun.
Charles Carteret	Richard Thompson
Edward Bell Drury	Henry Charles Handson
Charles Terry Dobson	James Althorp
Henry Mortlock	George Manton

The vacancies caused by the death of Thomas Haynes, and the promotion of Henry Weldon, were not filled up.

The following Borough Seal has been used by all the Municipal Corporations of Stamford from 1470 to the present time (1846).

New Corporation.—This Corporation is elected by the Burgesses *(see Burgesses)*, for which purpose the Borough is divided into two Wards, viz.—All Saints (comprising the parishes of All Saints, Saint George, and Saint Martin,) which returns twelve Councillors; and Saint Mary's (comprising the parishes of Saint Mary, Saint Michael, and Saint John,) which returns six Councillors. One third of the Council go out of office annually by rotation on the 1st of November, when the burgesses of All Saints' ward elect four, and those of Saint Mary's two, to fill up the vacancies. The qualification of Councillor is—to be possessed of property to the amount of £500., or to be rated at £15. annual value. There are also six Aldermen elected by the Council, either from their own body or from the burgesses at large: the Aldermen continue in office for six years,—three retiring every third year. The Aldermen and Councillors (twenty-four) constitute the Corporation; and this body, on the 9th of every November, elect the Mayor (who must be one of the body,) and other officers for the year ensuing. There is now no procession to church and no banquet; but the mayor usually gives a dinner to his corporate brethren shortly before the termination of his office.

The offices under the Municipal Reform Act are—

The Mayor, whose duties are to preside at the Council, Committee, and Magistrates' meetings, Returning Officer at elections of Members of Parliament and at Municipal elections. Salary, £50. for the year; out of which he pays for ringing on the Queen's birth-day, and some other incidental expenses.

Six Aldermen, who are merely members of the Town Council. Privileges: elected by the Council and retain the title and seat for six years.

Eighteen Councillors, elected by the burgesses on the 1st of November every year; they continue in office three years, six retiring annually; they are eligible for re-election. They have no privileges, and are fined for not attending meetings.

Two Revising Assessors, who, with the Mayor, revise the Burgess Lists every October. They are, with the other Assessors and Auditors, elected by the Burgesses on the 1st of March annually.

Two Assessors for each Ward, whose duties are to hold the courts (with the Mayor) for all Municipal elections. There are also *Two Assessors for the whole Borough*, whose duties are not defined.

Two Auditors, who (with a *third* appointed by the Mayor,) examine the accounts of the Treasurer twice a year.

All the above officers must be qualified as Councillors.

Recorder,—John Hildyard, Esq., barrister of the Middle Temple.—Salary, £42.

Town Clerk and *Clerk of the Peace*,—James Torkington, gent.—Salary, £100.

Treasurer,—William Reed, until he resigned in 1838, when Robert Sandall was appointed.—Salary, £20.

Surveyor,—James Richardson.—Salary, £20.

Chaplain to the Gaol,—Rev. F. H. Brett.—Salary, £25.

Clerk to Magistrates,—Nathaniel Farrant—Fees only. The same person also holds the offices of *Second Sergeant at Mace*, £3. 3.; and *Inspector of Weights and Measures*, £5.

Chief Constable,—William Reed, £75. and Fees.—*First Sergeant at Mace*, £5.; *Inspector of Weights & Measures*, £5.

Gaoler,—John Hewerdine, appointed in 1842, on the resignation of Nathaniel Farrant.—Salary, £75.

Matron,—Mary Colston.—Salary, £25.

Beadle, Crier, Police, &c.

The elections for Town Councillors have often been converted into political contests, and very severe struggles have been the result; various resources having been occasionally pursued on both sides to ensure victory.

The first election of Councillors took place on the 26th of December, 1835: and, after a sharp contest, the following gentlemen were chosen for

ALL SAINTS' WARD.

W. L. Hopkinson, M.D. ..	309	Hy. Weldon.....	228
T. G. Arnold, M.D.	294	Fras. Simpson	220
*Fras. Butt**	275	Robt. Hunt	218
Benj. Cooper	248	Fras. Jelley	215
H. T. Gilchrist	237	*Edw. Hatfield**	208
Thos. Mills	233	Mark W. Jackson	207

SAINT MARY'S WARD.

John Roden	144	*Thos. W. Ashby**	118
Jos. Phillips.....	142	Matt. Rooe	108
*Rd. Newcomb**	141	Nicholas C. Stevenson	107

* The '*liberal*' Candidates are denoted by *italics*.

The New Council met on the 31st of December, and elected Messrs. Simpson, Mills, R. Hunt, W. Hunt, Wm. Chadwick, and Chas. Lowe, to the offices of Aldermen; and on the first of January, 1836, the Town Council elected William Landen Hopkinson, M.D., of Saint Martin's, to be the first Mayor.

On the 9th of January, 1836, another election took place for three Councillors to fill up the room of those who had been made Aldermen: the successful candidates were—*James H. Fysh*, Timothy Lincoln, and *Henry Tebbutt*.

The first business of the new body was to make alterations in the Police force, which led to the establishment of the present system.

In April, the Secretary of State appointed John Roden, William Hunt, Richard Newcomb, James Henry Fysh, and Henry Weldon, to be Justices for life; and William Landen Hopkinson, the Mayor, to be a Justice for two years, and the Recorder during office.

In June, King William IV granted a separate court of Quarter Sessions, and John Hildyard, Esq., late deputy Recorder, was chosen Recorder at 40 guineas per annum.

In June, the Marquis of Exeter commenced a suit in Chancery against the New Corporation, to recover the stallage which he alleged to be his: although the town had

derived an income from this source for a great number of years, it appeared to the Council that Mr. Fras. Butt, during his mayoralty, had acknowledged Lord Exeter's claim, and they therefore gave up the stallage, on the 23rd of November. The Council then procured a valuation of all the Corporate property, which was as follows:—

A Valuation of the Property belonging to the Corporation of Stamford, consisting of Houses, Premises, Lands, and all other Property, situated in Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, by B. Browning and Wm. Hack, taken October, 1837.

HOUSES AND TENEMENTS.

No.		Value. £.	s.	d.
1.	A Messuage or Tenement in Scotgate, in the parish of Saint John in Stamford, now in the occupation of Dorothy Mewse, widow	85	0	0
2.	A Messuage or Tenement in Scotgate, in the parish of Saint John in Stamford, now in the occupation of Thomas Sharpe	40	0	0
3.	Fourteen Messuages or Tenements and Premises, situate in Scotgate, in the parish of Saint John in Stamford, called or known by the name of the New Buildings.....	1450	0	0
4.	The Butchers' Shambles (consisting of 53 Stalls), together with the Fish and Green Markets, Watch-house, Dwelling-house of the Beadle, Engine-house, &c., in the parish of Saint Michael in Stamford.....	2800	0	0
5.	The Sheep Pens, in the parish of All Saints and Saint John in Stamford, now let to Mr. Henry Hayes	170	0	0
6.	The Pig Market and Building in North-street, parish of Saint Michael, Stamford, now occupied by Thomas Woodward...	100	0	0
7.	A House and Premises, situated in Saint George's-street, in the parish of St. George,			

No.		Value. £. s. d.
	Stamford, now in the occupation of Widow Bossingham	36 0 0
8.	A House and Premises, situate in St. George's-street, in the parish of Saint George in Stamford, (adjoining No. 7,) now in the occupation of Edward Jones	36 0 0
9.	A House and Premises in Red Lion-square, in the parish of Saint John in Stamford, now in the occupation of William Smith	315 0 0
10.	A House and Premises in Red Lion-square, in the parish of Saint John in Stamford, (adjoining No. 9,) and also a Piece of Meadow Land, 2 Roods and 24 Perches, in the parish of ———, now in the occupation of Isaac Lumby	270 0 0
	N.B. The Houses and Tenements under the Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, are on Lease to Henry Earl of Exeter for a term of sixty-one years, commencing the 29th of December, 1800, at a yearly rental of £14.	
11.	House, Offices, Garden, &c., situated in Saint Mary's-street, in the parish of Saint Mary in Stamford, now in the occupation of John Chapman, Esq	900 0 0
12.	House, Offices, Garden, &c., situated in Saint Mary's-street, in the parish of Saint Mary in Stamford, now in the occupation of Mrs. Mc Guffog	695 0 0
13.	House, Offices, Garden, &c., situated in Saint Mary's-street, in the parish of Saint Mary in Stamford, now in the occupation of Graham Phillipson	455 0 0
	N.B. The Houses, Offices, and Gardens under the Nos. 11, 12, and 13, are under Lease to the Earl of Exeter for a term of sixty-one	

No.		Value. £. s. d.
	years, commencing Lady-day, 1784, at a rental of £20. per annum.	
	There is also an Annuity or Rent Charge of £4. 10. per annum payable out of the before-mentioned Premises, Nos. 11, 12, and 13.	
14.	Three Messuages or Tenements, situate in Saint Mary's Passage, in the parish of Saint Mary in Stamford, in the occupation of James Cole, George Littledyke, and John Reedman	320 0 0
	N.B. This Property is on Lease to Brownlow Earl of Exeter for a term of sixty-one years, commencing Lady-day, 1784, at a rental of £17. per annum.	
15.	The Water Corn Mill (called Hudd's Mills), situated in the parish of Saint George in Stamford, and a Parcel of Land belonging to the said Mill, containing Three Acres or thereabouts, now in the occupation of Robert Palmer	1600 0 0
	N.B. This Mill and Land (No. 15) are on Lease to Mr. John Clifton, of Bourn, in the county of Lincoln, for the term of 21 years, commencing 29th September 1825, at a yearly rental of £80.	
16.	The River Welland, granted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of Stamford to Felix Buckley, of Cobham Lodge, in the county of Surrey, Esq., for forty years, commencing Michaelmas, 1823, on payment of a fine of £100., and the yearly rent of one shilling	25 0 0
		£9297 0 0

LANDS—Pingle Field.	Occupier.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Value. £. s. d.
One Land in the Ling Furlong, abutting on Casterton way, the Marquis of Exeter North, Sidney College South	Dawson	0 2 11	37 10 9
One Land in the Furlong at the Top, Marquis of Exeter East	Ditto	0 2 18	40 8 6
Furlong crossing the Empingham Road, four lands in 2d pieces but 8	Ditto	3 1 33	276 10 0
Six Lands in the Delves Furlong; the Roman Bank West, St. John's Glebe East	Ditto	1 2 13	189 15 0
Three-acre Piece, abutting on the Bowling Green	Ditto	2 3 12	423 15 0
Bonney's Paddock, at the back of Peter's-street			150 0 0
New-Close Field.			
Seven-acre Piece; Ryhall old Road East, Emlyn's Close South, and Mr. Torkington West	Ditto	5 2 22	422 16 3
Seven-acre Piece in the same Furlong; the Marquis of Exeter West	C. Lowe	5 3 20	470 0 0
Two-acre Piece in Hill-side Furlong; Mr. Torkington's Close East	Dawson	1 1 0	150 0 0
One Acre in Acre Riggs, being the 3d piece West of the Broad Mear Balk	Ditto	0 2 31	45 15 9
Four Lands in the same Furlong, being the second piece that cuts short at the South end	Ditto	1 0 3	61 2 6
One Land in the same Furlong; Marquis of Exeter East and West	Ditto	0 0 30	11 5 0
Four Lands in the same Furlong, at the top of the Ling Furlong; 2 longer West	Ditto	1 1 21	82 17 6

Brick-kiln Furlong.	Occupier.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Value. £. s. d.
Six Lands, abutting East and West on the Casterton Hedge, one land longer East	Dawson	2 2 18	172 8 6
Eight Lands, 4 Acres in Piscod Furlong, abutting on Casterton road, four lands shorter East	Ditto	3 3 8	304 0 0
Three Lands, Three Roods, abutting North on the last Piece	Ditto	0 1 30	31 10 0
Two Lands, abutting on the North Road, in Rock Furlong, being the 6th piece North from Rock Close	C. Lowe	1 3 15	147 10 0
Black Hall Leys Field, or Low Field.			
Top Furlong, abutting on Ryhall old Road, the fourth piece from the hedge	Dawson	1 1 25	112 10 0
Second Furlong East, being the sixth piece North of Emlyn's Close	Ditto	0 2 0	40 0 0
One Land East of the last	Ditto	1 0 15	87 10 0
Four Lands, in Emlyn's Close	Ditto	0 3 35	77 10 0
Six-acre Piece, abutting South on the Ryhall Road	Ditto	4 1 15	521 5 0
One Land at the North end of the last	Ditto	0 2 36	58 0 0
East side of Ryhall turnpike	Ditto	0 1 20	30 0 0
Headland abutting on the meadow	Ditto	0 2 7	39 3 0
One Land, second piece from Ryhall Field, abutting on the meadow	Ditto	0 2 1	36 9 0
In Deepdale Furlong, second piece from the Turnpike	Ditto	0 3 0	54 0 0
A Headland and Fellow South of last	Ditto	0 2 36	52 4 0

West or Ketton Dale Field—Water Furlong.

	Occupier.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Value. £. s. d.
Five Lands and Grass, shooting East and West, the mill drain South, and the Marquis of Exeter North	C. Lowe	1 3 28	192 10 0
Water Furlong, shooting North and South; Marquis of Exeter East, and John Lumby part on the West and the other part being a Headland	Ditto	1 3 35	177 3 9
Furlong abutting to the Cherryholt Gate, Tinwell Lordship North, and the Marquis of Exeter South	Dawson	0 1 16	25 4 0
Four Lands in the Furlong, shooting East and West to Tinwell hedge; the Marquis of Exeter North and South	Ditto	1 0 30	95 0 0
Three Lands in Long Black Furlong, abutting to the Roman Bank; the Marquis of Exeter South	Wm. Roberts	2 3 20	207 0 0
In the same Furlong, called Six-acre Piece, abutting on the Roman Bank East, All Saints' Glebe North	Ditto	8 2 0	561 0 0
Furlong near Rutland Stone, on Casterton Hill; Magdalen College South, All Saints' Glebe North	Dawson	0 2 28	33 15 0
Long Furlong, cutting North on Ketton Dale Furlong; Marquis of Exeter West, and Mr. Glenn East	Ditto	0 3 20	57 15 0
Furlong that runs across the little road in the Dale, shooting East and West; Mr. Torkington, late Pilkinton, North and South	Ditto	0 2 38	36 17 6

	Occupier.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Value. £. s. d.
Furlong abutting East and West on the Empingham Road, being the second piece from Ingthorpe rails	Dawson	0 3 4	38 15 0
Furlong, West of Empingham Road, and abutting on the same and Tinwell hedge; Marquis of Exeter North, the Tinwell Road South	Wm. Roberts	2 1 10	152 12 6
Long Furlong, from Empingham Road to Tinwell Hedge, two Lands; Mr. Torkington North, and the other side part of headland	Dawson	1 0 8	69 6 0
One Land in the Furlong, turning on the last; Marquis of Exeter North, and Mr. Torkington South	Wm. Roberts	0 1 34	31 10 6
Two Lands in the same Furlong, part of it being a headland, and All Saints' Glebe West	Dawson	0 3 4	51 3 0
Two Lands in same Furlong, in White Wong: Marquis of Exeter West	Wm. Roberts	0 3 24	48 12 0
Short Furlong above White Wong, three Lands, cutting East and West; Brown's Hospital South, All Saints' Glebe North		0 2 31	37 9 3

Broading Meadow—beginning at the Top End.

Estimated Quantity. A. R. P.				
1 2 0—Abutting to the River; Marquis of Exeter	Dawson	1 0 1	105 13	1½
0 3 0—Abutting on Easton Dyke	Horden	1 1 8	136 10	0
0 3 0—Abutting on Easton Dyke, Mr. Robinson's Four Acres West	Dawson	0 1 23	41 6	10½
0 2 0—Abutting on Easton Dyke, the Seventh Foot Dole West	Ditto	0 1 0	26 5	0

Bread Croft, beginning West.

A. R. P.		Occupier.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Value. £. s. d.
1 0 0	—Brown's Hospital West, Marquis of Exeter East	Dawson	0 3 7	100 0 3
0 2 0	—The Marquis of Exeter on both sides	Ditto	0 1 23	49 12 3
1 2 0	—Near the bottom of Bread Croft Meadow; Marquis of Exeter on both sides	Ditto	1 1 34	184 5 6
	Total		79 3 11	6585 2 3

ABSTRACT.

	£. s. d.
Amount of the Building Property within the Borough	9297 0 0
Value of the Town-hall	2500 0 0
Ditto of Gaol	1600 0 0
Amount of the Landed Property within the Borough	6585 2 3
	£19,982 2 3

The whole Amount of this Valuation is Nineteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-two Pounds Two Shillings and Threepence.

BRYAN BROWNING,

Oct. 28, 1837. WM. HACK.

A survey of the Fields within the Borough was also made. —*See Dunn's Survey.*

Messrs. Browning and Hack likewise made a valuation of the whole Borough for the purposes of rating.—*See Assessment.*

The sum of £1134. was found to be due to the various Charities over which the Old Corporation were Trustees; and their other debts amounted to £1697.

On the 1st of November, 1836, after a severe struggle, the following Councillors were elected, viz.—All Saints' Ward, F. Jelley 224, M. W. Jackson 219, H. Whincup 202, J. C. Grant 199: Saint Mary's, M. Rooe 117, C. White 109.

On the 11th of February, 1837, the Lord Chancellor confirmed the appointment of the Charity Trustees, who were now a body independent of the Corporation.—*See Charities.*

On the 17th of October, it was proposed to sell the Corporation regalia and punch-bowl, but the motion was negatived by 5 to 3; the other Councillors declining to vote.

On the first of November, another Municipal contest took place, which ended in the return of *Edw. Hatfield* 214, *Jas. H. Fysh* 202, *Thos. W. Ashby* 198, and *John Oswin* 173, for All Saints' Ward; and *Hen. Tebbutt* 142, and *Rd. Newcomb* 139, for Saint Mary's Ward.

The Council applied to the Lords of the Treasury for leave to sell part of the estates for the purpose of paying off some mortgages, but their application was refused.

On the 12th of October, 1838, some of the lands which had been let to the late Mr. Ald. Lowe for 16s. per acre, were let by auction to Mr. Thos. Pilkinton for 30s. per acre.

On the first of November, another contest for the office of Town Councillors took place, and the election terminated in the return of the following gentlemen:—For All Saints' Ward, W. L. Hopkinson 229, B. Cooper 216, E. Cayley 215, F. Butt 187: St. Mary's Ward, J. Phillips 149, T. G. Arnold 146.

In May, 1839, the Town Council borrowed £1400. of the Rev. C. Cookson and Mr. Jas. Torkington, for the purpose of paying the remaining debts incurred by the Old Corporation.

On the first of November, the six Councillors who were elected in 1836 were re-elected, though not without opposition.

In August, 1840, Mr. Torkington sent to the Council a claim for an annuity of £91. 3. 10., and arrears from the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act in 1835, as compensation for the loss of the office of Clerk to the Magistrates. The Council resisted the claim on the ground that the Town Clerk's salary had been increased from £4. to £100. in consequence of the other offices being separated from the duties of the Town Clerk.

This case, after passing through the hands of the Lords of the Treasury, was tried at Lincoln before Lord Abinger in July, 1843, when a verdict was given in favour of the Corporation: it was afterwards several times before the Court of Queen's Bench, and was again referred to the Lords of the Treasury, where it now remains.

In 1841, the town again became involved in an expensive law-suit, arising from the excesses of a servant from Burghley House, named William Collins Cooke, who came to the Midlent Fair. Francis Mitchel, a policeman, attempted to take Cooke into custody, when Cooke struck him, and Mitchel having obtained the assistance of John Blades, another policeman, took Cooke to the High-street station-house, and before the Magistrates on the following morning (Saturday), where Cooke begged pardon and prayed to be let off, saying that if it came to Lord Exeter's ears he should be discharged. The Magistrates having 56 charges to hear, decided that his case should be taken in due course; but from the pressure of business, it was further postponed till Monday; he was therefore admitted to bail to appear on that day, when Cooke surrendered, and was fined £2. for one charge and £1. for another: but the Sessions occurring on the intervening Saturday, Mr. William Thompson, solicitor, on the part of Cooke, preferred a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury, and a true bill was returned against Mitchel and Blades for an assault upon Cooke. The trial was traversed to the Midsummer Sessions, and subsequently to

Lincoln assizes; but Cooke, at the same Sessions, appealed against the convictions of the Magistrates, when the Court confirmed the assault on Mitchel, but quashed the conviction for assaulting Blades. Mr. James Atter was solicitor on the part of the Magistrates, and Mr. Whitehurst, Q.C. conducted the case.

At Lincoln Assizes in July, the jury gave a verdict "that the defendants were right in taking Cooke into custody, but that they used too much violence." This verdict was afterwards set aside in Queen's Bench, the Judges being of opinion that the case should have been tried at Northampton, the assault being committed in that county. The death of Cooke, shortly after this decision, terminated the proceedings.

William Thompson, gent., solicitor, then brought an action against the Borough Treasurer for paying the expenses in defending the policemen: judgment was given against the Corporation because the order for payment was made by the Council instead of the Watch Committee.

At the election of Councillors in November, 1845, an opposition was again stirred up; but so unexpectedly, that the old Councillors thought themselves safe until the afternoon. At the close of the poll, the following were declared elected:—For All Saints' Ward, Fras. Jelley 125, Jos. C. Grant 125, Hy. Whincup 124, Wm. Smith 123: for Saint Mary's Ward, *Wm. Wright* 78, and *John Lumby* 78.

Corporation Regalia.—The large mace was presented by Charles Bertie, Esq., M.P. for Stamford; it is handsomely wrought of silver, gilt over: it weighs 20lb. 6oz. 15dr. avoirdupois, and is supposed to have cost £150. The Latin inscription on it has been thus rendered:—

"The gift of the noble Charles Bertie, son of Montague, Earl of Lindsey, who presented this ancient Borough of Stamford (by whose favour he now has a seat in Parliament to represent the said borough) with this official mark of Mayoralty, to be for ever borne as a token of his regard. In the Mayoralty of Daniel Wigmore, and the year of our Lord 1678."

The smaller mace weighs 4lb. 7oz. 5dr. avoirdupois, and is supposed to have cost £40.: it was renewed at the charge of the Corporation in the year 1660. There is also a third mace, very small, of ancient and curious workmanship, but which is never used.

The same Charles Bertie, Esq., also gave to the Corporation a silver punch-bowl, with a cover and ladle, curiously chased and embossed, holding five gallons. It weighs 16lb. 7oz. 5dr. avoirdupois, and is supposed to have cost about £120. The Latin inscription around it has been thus translated:—

"Charles Bertie, the brother of Robert, son of Montague, a descendant of the Earls of Lindsey, hereditary Lord Chamberlains of England, who was twice chosen to represent this borough of Stamford in Parliament, viz., in 1673 and in 1685, in both which years Daniel Wigmore was Mayor of the said borough, gratefully presents and dedicates to the said Daniel Wigmore, the present Mayor, and his successors for ever, the Bowl, in which the inhabitants of Stamford may commemorate both their allegiance towards the Kings of Great Britain, and also the friendship which the Bertie family had for them. In the year of our Lord 1685."

And Sir Christopher Clapham, Knight, captain of a troop of volunteers in Stamford, in 1658, when he was presented with the freedom of the borough, gave, to pass from one chief magistrate to another, a large silver cup weighing 35 ounces. On one side of it are engraved the arms of the town, and on the other those of the donor.—*See Bertie.*

Court of Pie-poudre.—This court is incident to every fair, and is so called "from its expeditious proceedings in the decisions of all controversies that happen in fairs, where, for the encouragement of all traders resorting to the same, justice is as quickly administered as dust can fall from the feet." It is named in the charter of James II, in 1685.

Court of Record.—By an ancient inspeximus, it was granted to the Alderman and Burgesses to hold a Court of Pleas of all actions, real, personal, or mixed, from the lowest sum to £40.; by which a creditor who resides in the borough has power to arrest any person indebted to that amount

(but the said debtor must be caught within the borough, though he need not be a resident), and hold him to bail, as in the Superior Courts, until the debt be paid. Actions on service of process were often settled *instanter* at the cost of 6s. 8d., and upon arrest at 15s. 8d. There have been no suits in this court since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. The Recorder was judge, and Mr. Nathaniel Farrant clerk. It is yet a matter of uncertainty whether the court may not be legally revived.

Crier.—This officer wears the same uniform as the Beadle; he is appointed by the Corporation; he had no salary until 1845, when he was allowed £1. 10. per annum. The crier has commonly four-pence from a freeman, and six-pence from others for crying goods lost; but for sales, statutes, &c., one shilling: these prices are, however, only customary, and not fixed by the Corporation.

Cromwell, Oliver.—This great Republican General, with his army, paid Stamford an unwelcome visit in 1643, after having taken Croyland Abbey and plundered Peterborough Cathedral. It is believed that Lady Frances Wingfield (who resided in a house in Saint Martin's, now occupied by Miss Booth, and who was related to Cromwell,) was the means of preventing him from burning the town.

Cross (Queen Eleanor's),—erected in Scotgate, 1293: there is no question that one of the numerous crosses erected to the memory of this Queen was raised in Stamford, but all trace of the site is lost.

Cross (Maiden's).—Mr. Peck speaks of Maiden's Cross, which he supposes to have been built about 1290, by two maiden sisters, who (tradition says) erected Saint Michael's church. It stood in Wothorpe meadow ; but the exact site of this is also unknown.

Cross (Market).—This cross was a large square building in the Broad-street, opposite to Ironmonger-street; the column in the centre was of stone, about 25 feet high, and surmounted by a large gilt ball; the roof, which was of lead,

was supported by four smaller columns at the corners. The cross was taken down about 1796.

Croyland Abbey was founded by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in 716. Burnt by the Danes in 870. Re-founded by King Edred in 948. Destroyed by fire in 1091. Re-built in 1112. Burnt and re-built again between 1142 and 1170: after which it continued in great splendour until its dissolution, when the annual revenue, according to Speed, was £1217. 5. 11.; an enormous sum in those days. The small part which now remains is used as the parish church.

Croyland Bridge.—This curious triangular bridge is supposed to have been built about 860.

Cumberland, Richard,—was born in the parish of St. Anne, near Aldersgate, London, and was a fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. In 1672, he published, at London, a confutation of the principles maintained by Hobbes, called "*De Legibus Naturæ disquitio Philosophica, &c.;*" and in 1686, "An Essay towards the Recovery of the Jewish Measures and Weights." The "*Origines Gentum Antiquissimæ,*" and "Sanchoniatho's Phœnician History," were also the productions of the same learned author.

His friend, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, upon receiving the seals in the year 1667, sent for him up to London, made him his chaplain, and soon afterwards presented him to the living of All Hallows (All Saints), in Stamford. In this situation Dr. Cumberland discharged his pastoral functions with indefatigable assiduity, preaching no less than three times every week in the same church, and yet devoting no small share of his attention to philosophical and philological studies. After the publication of his celebrated work on the Jewish Weights and Measures, he lived a contented recluse at his rectory, without expecting or perhaps even hoping greater preferment. In this situation, walking on a post-day to the coffee-house, to read the newspaper, it was with no small surprise that he therein met with the intelligence, that one Dr. Cumberland, of Stamford, was nominated to the bishopric of Peterborough. This took place in the year 1691, and

it reflects great honour on King William III, that he appointed a man of such assiduity and exemplary piety to fulfil so exalted a station. The bishop possessed that see nearly thirty years, and was buried in the cathedral there in 1718.

Cust (Family of).—See *Brownlow & St. George's Church.*

Danes.—This nation of plunderers, in 871, conquered Stamford, Derby, Lincoln, Leicester, and Nottingham; and as these were their five great cities, the inhabitants were called Fifburgenses by way of excellence. The inhabitants of these cities were all Danes, the English being their servants.—*See Battles.*

Deanery of Stamford.—It is not known when this office was created; but the first Dean to be found mentioned in any records was in 1170; and in 1230, one Alexander held the office. The present Dean is the Rev. T. Kaye Bonney, D.D., and Archdeacon of Lincoln. Camden says,—"the Stamford Deanery contains

	£.	s.	d.
v. Of Saint Martin, Stamford	7	13	8
r. of Saint Mary of the same	4	18	7
r. of Saint John of the same	4	10	10
v. of All Saints of the same	3	10	10
r. of Saint Peter of the same	8	17	8
r. of Saint Clements of the same	3	17	8
r. of Saint Michael	4	3	2
v. of Saint Andrew	1	12	1
v. of Saint George	3	10	6
r. of Saint Paul	1	13	4
r. of Saint Stephen.....	2	18	7
r. of Stamford.....	9	18	7
v. of Weston	10	0	0
r. of Serenby	16	10	2
r. of Gandby	6	11	4
r. of Cathorp	20	11	10"

D'Eyncourt (Right Hon. Charles Tennyson).—Assumed, by Royal licence, 31st of July, 1835, the name of D'Eyncourt in addition to and after that of Tennyson, to commemorate

his descent from the ancient and noble house of D'Eyncourt, as the co-heir of the Earls of Scarsdale and Barons D'Eyncourt. Was returned for Great Grimsby in 1818 and 1820; for Bletchingley in 1826 and 1830; for Stamford in 1831; and for Lambeth in 1832; which seat he has retained, though opposed at each general election. Appointed Clerk of the Ordnance in 1830, which he resigned in 1832: brought forward a motion in the session of 1835 for shortening the duration of Parliaments, when the numbers were,—ayes 237, noes 187. Made an ineffectual attempt in 1827 to transfer the franchise from East Retford to Birmingham. He is son of the late George Tennyson, Esq., of Medby. Married the only child of the Rev. John Katton. Is uncle to the Lady of the Hon. G. F. Hamilton, only son of Viscount Boyne, and of Wm. Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, Durham. His mansion is called Bayon's Manor, near Market Rasen.—*See Elections.*

Domesday Book was made by William the Conqueror in six years, and was a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each district, their proprietors, tenures, value, the quantity of meadow, pasture, wood, and arable land, which they contained; and in some counties the number of tenants, cottagers, and slaves, of all denominations, who lived upon them. He appointed commissioners for this purpose, who entered every particular in their register by the verdict of juries. All the lands in England are described in it, excepting Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, the bishoprick of Durham, and part of Lancashire. This monument, the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation, is still preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster.

The following are extracts relating to Stamford:—

"The King's Borough of Stanford paid the geld in the time of King Edward (the confessor, i. e. between 1042 and 1066) for twelve hundreds and a half in the army and navy and in Danegeld.* There

* Danegeld was a tax paid by the Saxon Kings to the Danes, in order to secure them from invasion.

were then, and at the time of the Conqueror's survey, six wards; five in Lincolnshire, and a sixth, which was beyond the bridge, in Northamptonshire, and yet rendered all customs with the others, except rent and toll, which the Abbot of Peterborough had formerly and at the time of the survey.

"In the five wards, in the time of King Edward, were 141 houses, and half a mill, which rendered all customs; and there were as many at the survey, except five, which were waste, on account of the building of the castle.

"In these wards, at the survey, were six houses, which, in the time of King Edward, paid all customs, but at the survey did not pay: Brand had four; Ulchotel, the son of Merewine, had two.

"In these wards there were 77 houses of socmen,* who had their lands in demesne, and who chose their lords when they pleased; (and) upon whom the King had nothing else but the emendation of their forfeiture (i. e. fines for offences), heriot,† and toll, and one mill of thirty shillings (yearly), which he took from Eustace de Huntedune (Huntingdon). It was a socman's.

"In Stanford, in the time of King Edward, were 12 lagemen, who had within their houses and over their men sac and soc, except geld, and heriot, and forfeiture of their bodies, amounting to forty ores of silver, and except robbery. This they had also at the time of the survey: but there were then only nine of them. One of them had 17 houses under him, and half a mill of fifteen shillings (yearly); another had 14 houses, one of which was waste; a third had two houses; a fourth, two and a half; a fifth, five; a sixth, four; a seventh, three; an eighth, one; a ninth, three, but Hugh Musard had taken two from him.

"In these wards, at the time of the survey, were 22 houses and two churches, with twelve acres of land of fourteen shillings (yearly), which Ernuim, the priest, had in the time of King Edward, and Ezi had then one house. Eudo Dapefir had these 23 houses at the time of the survey. Upon these the King had before him all custom: but then he had not.

"In the same Azor had in the time of King Edward 7 houses and half a mill. At the survey Gunfrid de Ciochesǂ had them; and there pertained to them 70 acres of land out of the vill.

* Sac signifies a power granted by the King to judge causes. Soc is the place where such power is exercised, though it sometimes means the privilege itself. Socmen were tenants within the extent of such place, and freeholders who paid a yearly rent instead of performing knights' services.

† Heriot then signified a tribute given by the tenant to the lord for his better preparation towards war, but afterwards the best cattle the tenant left at his death, which the same lord claimed.

ǂ Lord of Casewick.

"Edward Cild had formerly 14 houses, and 70 acres out of the vill. At the survey, the Countess Judith had them.

"Queen Edith had formerly 70 houses, which were situate in Rotelande (Rutland), with all customary prestations, besides what the bakers paid. To these lay two carucates* of land and an half, and they plowed one carucate and (had) 45 acres of meadow out of the vill. This (property) King William had at the time of the survey, and it was worth six pounds (yearly). In the time of King Edward, it was worth four pounds.

"The Abbot of Peterborough had before, and at the time of the survey, in Stanford, 10 houses, appertaining to Lincolnshire, and one mill of 40 shillings (yearly), and five shillings (yearly rent) of houses, and eight acres (of land).

"Lewin had formerly 9 houses, which Alured† had at the survey. Also Lewin had one house and all custom besides the geld; which Wido de Redbudcurt‡ had at the time of the survey.

"Fastolf had formerly one church acquitted of the King with eight acres.

"Albert had formerly one church of Saint Peter, with two houses and half a carucate of land, which lay at the survey in Rotelande, in Hemeldune (Hambleton), worth ten shillings (yearly).

"The King had out of the vill in Lincolnshire 600 acres of arable land.

"The lagemen and burgesses had 272 acres, besides all custom.

"In the time of King Edward, Stanford produced 15 pounds (yearly to the King). At the survey, (being let,) at farm, 50 pounds (yearly).

"At the survey from all the King's customs it produced 28 pounds yearly.—*Tom.* 1. *p.* 336. *b.*

"In Portland,§ the King, at the time of the survey, had, in demesne, two carucates, and two parts of a third carucate, and 12 acres of meadow. To the church of Saint Peter lay one carucate of land, and to the church of All Saints half a carucate. Portland, with the meadow, in the time of King Edward, paid 48 shillings, and 10 shillings for rugs, for the King's sumpter horses. Upon these (lands) the King ought to have nine pounds, and (there are) 12 shillings for the other issues of the borough."—*Tom.* 1. *p.* 219. *b.*—See *Saint Martin's Parish* and *Wothorpe*.

* A carucate is as much arable land as a plough could till in a year, computed at 60, 80, 100, 112, 160, or 180 acres, differing according to place and time.

† Lord of part of Uffington and Casewick.

‡ Lord of Willoughby and Syston.

§ Portland signifies borough land.

Dorcas Charity.—See *Subscription Charities.*

Earthquakes.—In 1070, a very alarming earthquake was felt all over England. On the 23rd of August, 1750, Stamford, among other places, was visited by the shock of an earthquake: it extended itself to Coventry, Derby, Nottingham, and Newark; thence to Harborough, Northampton, Rutland, Stamford, along the Lincolnshire coast, and the whole of the Isle of Ely to Bury, in Suffolk. It was attended with a loud crack, and continued some seconds. On the 27th of February, 1792, Stamford and several of the neighbouring villages again felt the shock of an earthquake. On the 8th of December, 1837, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, another shock was felt at Stamford and the neighbourhood. On the 12th of June, 1844, about 7 o'clock in the evening, another earthquake was felt at this place and the surrounding villages: it was accompanied with a rumbling noise resembling distant thunder, and the houses even vibrated. In April, 1845, a shock of an earthquake was also felt, which extended to King's Cliffe, Castor, Huntingdon, and their immediate neighbourhoods.

Earl of Stamford.—The castle and town of Stamford was granted by Queen Elizabeth to William Cecil, first Lord Burghley; from him they descended to Ann daughter and co-heir of William Earl of Exeter, who married Henry Grey, Baron of Groby, Leicestershire, created Earl of Stamford, March 26, 1628. In 1747, the Earl of Exeter purchased all the lands in the town which belonged to the Earl of Stamford. The present Earl of Stamford is George Harry Grey, seventh Earl of Stamford, and Earl of Warrington, born January 7, 1827.

Edward Duke of York, Lord of Stamford, founded the college of Fotheringhay in 1411.

Edward II was at Stamford, July, 1309.—*See Parliament.*

Edward III was at Stamford in April, 1327, and received from the Abbot of Peterborough presents amounting to £34. 7. 4. Edward was here again in April, 1332, where he received further presents from the same Abbot, and confirmed

a former charter allowing foreign merchants to trade in England. He was also at a Parliament held here in 1337, where by letters patent he confirmed Albini's grants to Newstead Hospital. In coming to Stamford, the King passed through Pilsgate meadow, and the inhabitants of that village represented to the King (as it was then a custom to consider a road public ever after it had been passed by a crowned head,) the great damage they should sustain by such a practice taking effect, His Majesty immediately commanded that his passing that way should not be a precedent for others.

Edward IV visited Stamford in 1462, and again on the 27th of July, 1473. He lodged at the Friars Minors, and was attended by many Bishops, Knights, and Barons.

Edward VI (about 1550,) gave the lands and tenements formerly belonging to the dissolved guild of Corpus Christi to the Chief Magistrate and Burgesses for ever. Drakard says, this property produced above £200. per annum in 1821.

Elections.—The town was represented by the Berties, Hatchers, Weavers, Wingfields, and Custs, residents of the town or neighbourhood, until 1698, when the influence of John fifth Earl of Exeter began to bear the sway in Stamford. The families of Cecil and Cust were opposed to each other until 1734, when the decisive battle was fought. The following is the state of the poll which closed April 24:—

Parishes.	Noel.	Proby.	Cust.	Fonnereau.
Saint Michael..	69	63	37	29
All Saints'	109	103	43	37
Saint John	61	58	35	32
Saint Mary	61	58	12	9
Saint George ..	39	34	78	73
	339	316	205	180

By the death of the Duke of Ancaster on the 8th of February, 1809, General Bertie was raised to the Peerage by the title of Earl of Lindsey: thus a vacancy occurred, and, on the 13th of the same month, Charles Chaplin, Esq., son of Chas. Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, came forward in the Burghley interest. He was opposed by Joshua Jepson Oddy,

Esq., a merchant in connexion with the Russian trade. The poll closed on the 27th of February, the numbers being—

For Mr. Chaplin..... 306
Mr. Oddy..... 142

The number of tendered votes for Oddy was 183; for Chaplin 33. Mr. Scarlet (the late Judge Abinger,) was counsel for Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Spankey for Mr. Oddy. Shortly after this election, twenty tenants of the Marquis of Exeter received notice to quit.

At the general election in October, 1812, Mr. Oddy resigned his claim to the representation in favor of Colonel Noel, but the two Burghley Candidates were elected, the numbers being—

For Lord Henniker 354
Mr. Foulkes 360
Colonel Noel 272

Mr. Oddy died at the Havannah May 23, 1814.

At the general election in 1818, the Burghley Candidates were Lord Thomas Cecil and Captain Percy; and Joseph Clayton Jenyns, and Thomas Best, Esquires, whilst passing through Stamford on business, came forward at the solicitation of a few voters; and, after taking a poll, the numbers were—

For Lord T. Cecil 328
Hon. W. H. Percy 324
J. C. Jenyns, Esq. 12
T. Best, Esq. 5

A bonus of five shillings and three-pence from each member used to be paid to each voter until 1820, when the Marquis of Exeter's steward paid two guineas to several of the electors for past services.

In July, 1830, a severe contest took place: the Candidates were Lord Thomas Cecil, brother to the Marquis of Exeter, and Colonel Thomas Chaplin, in the Burghley interest, and Charles Tennyson, Esq., of Bayon's Manor, near Market Rasen, as an independent Candidate. A canvass by several of the electors commenced on the 16th of July, and on the

23rd Mr. Tennyson entered the town; from this time the struggle was conducted in earnest, and lasted until the 3rd of August, when the poll was declared to be—

For Lord T. Cecil 467
Colonel Chaplin 335
C. Tennyson, Esq 314

On the 30th of the same month, Mr. Tennyson gave a dinner at different public-houses to 600 persons, and a ball the next evening, in a large marquee which was erected in Broad-street, and the whole of the Portico and Shambles; at which about 2000 persons were present: Mr. Rd. Reynolds, on the part of the "Juvenile Blues," on this occasion presented Mr. Tennyson with a handsome silver cup as a token of their esteem.

The voters and friends of the other Candidates were also treated at the public-houses in the "red interest," and a ball was held at the Assembly-rooms: tickets were also given to see the performances at the Theatre on the 3rd of September, and a "blue" who tendered his money having been refused admittance, a riot took place: the doors were thrown into the river, and the "red" flags were replaced by "blue" ones. Notices to quit soon came from Burghley to those tenants who voted for Mr. Tennyson; and petitions against the interference of the Marquis of Exeter at elections, signed by 400 persons, were presented to the King, Lords, and Commons.

In 1831, another election took place, and was carried on in the same enthusiastic spirit on both sides, until the 3rd of May, when the poll was declared to be—

For Lord T. Cecil 390
Chas. Tennyson, Esq. .. 356
Col. T. Chaplin 302

In consequence of a misunderstanding, caused by the excitement of party spirit at this election, on the 18th of June, Lord Thomas Cecil, accompanied by Lord James Fitzroy, met Chas. Tennyson, Esq. (who was accompanied by Sir Wm. Ingilby, Bart., M.P.), on Wormwood Scrubs at six

o'clock in the evening, and an exchange of shots took place, without any very serious results: the belligerents afterwards shook hands and separated. The dispute arose from some offensive sentences used in a speech made at a public dinner at Stamford on the 14th of June.

On the 6th of August a public breakfast took place at Standwell's Hotel, when plate of the value of £200 was presented to Col. Chaplin as a token of esteem.

On the 29th of June, 1832, Mr. Tennyson having been invited to become one of the representatives of Lambeth, resigned his seat for Stamford; and Capt. Arthur Francis Gregory, Esq., of Stivic Hall, near Coventry, announced his intention of contesting Stamford with the "Burghley" Candidates. Lord T. Cecil at the same time retired, and was succeeded by George Finch, Esq., of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham.

On the first revision of the list of voters under the Reform Act in October, there were about 400 objections. This registration established 852 voters, including Saint Martin's, which was now added.

On the 11th of December, the numbers at the close of the first day's poll were,—

For Col. Chaplin	526
Geo. Finch, Esq.	463
Capt. Gregory.....	296

Capt. Gregory then resigned the contest. During this election a terrible riot took place, and much damage was done to the George and Angel and the Hotel: a troop of soldiers was immediately called in from Peterborough, but previous to their arrival the rioters had dispersed.

On the 18th of February, 1833, Captain Gregory was presented with a pair of silver wine coolers; and Jos. Parkes, Esq., of George-street, Westminster, the active Solicitor in the three elections, was presented with a very large silver-gilt snuff box.

At the General Election (consequent on the accession of

Lord Melbourne to office) which took place in January, 1835, Colonel Chaplin and George Finch, Esq. were again returned. Some time previous to the election (in September, 1834), a requisition, extensively signed, was presented to Richard Newcomb, Esq., proprietor of the Stamford Mercury, soliciting him to stand as a Candidate in the Liberal interest. A meeting of electors was held at the George and Angel, at which Mr. Newcomb attended, and after thanking the constituency for the honor they intended him, respectfully but firmly declined the invitation.

A dissolution of Parliament having taken place in July, 1837, Colonel Chaplin was accompanied by the Marquis of Granby (in the room of Mr. Finch who retired,) in the Burghley interest, and the Right Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley, Baron Langford, of Summer-hill, in the county of Meath, Ireland, in the blue interest. The show of hands was in favor of Lord Langford and Colonel Chaplin, but the proposer of the Marquis of Granby demanded a poll. Lord Langford's committee finding however that although the number of votes recorded would not be far short, they could not ensure success, by reason of the overpowering parish of Saint Martin, which almost exclusively belongs to the Marquis of Exeter, and the decrease in the number of the 'Scot and Lot' voters, who are more independent than tradesmen; the contest was therefore given up. The committee had another and more important reason for not going to the poll; namely, to save their poorer voters from that oppression which always follows a contested election in Stamford.

Electors.—The right of voting in Parliamentary Elections for the borough was obtained by paying 'Scot and Lot'; that is, all rates and taxes for houses or land, due within the six months preceding the day of election, until the passing of the Reform Act in 1831, when this right was discontinued, excepting to those who then exercised this privilege. The new right of voting is in persons occupying a house, shop, or warehouse, within the borough, of the annual rent or value of £10. Such of the old 'Scot and Lot' voters as re-

main qualified are still entitled to exercise the elective franchise.

Elizabeth (Queen) passed through Stamford and dined at the White Friary during a progress into Lincolnshire. She was also entertained at the Grey Friary on the 5th of August, 1566.

Emlyn, Thomas,—born at Stamford in 1663, was brought up as a dissenting minister, and, in 1691, settled at Dublin, as assistant to the Reverend Joseph Boyce; but was soon interdicted from his pastoral duties, on suspicion of Arianism. His humble Inquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ brought on him a prosecution for blasphemy, and he was heavily fined and imprisoned. On his release, he removed to London, where he died, in 1743. Emlyn's character was amiable and unimpeachable, and he was in habits of friendship with Dr. Clarke, Whiston, and other eminent men. His works have been collected into two volumes 8vo.

Ermine Street,—commonly called "Roman Bank," was constructed by the Romans, and was one of their three great roads through Lincolnshire. From London it enters Stamford a little to the west, and crosses the Welland at the Water-furlong bridge; crosses the Tinwell-road, by Great Casterton, where the Roman camp is still visible, to the turn of the road near Horn-lane: thence it proceeds to Navenby, Boothby-Graffoe, Lincoln, Spital, Broughton, to the Humber at Winteringham.

Fairs.—The following are the Fairs held in Stamford during the year:—

Candlemas Fair, for Beasts and Horses, Tuesday before the 13th of February.

Midlent Fair, for Horses, Monday before Midlent, and the Town-Fair, on Midlent Monday, for Beasts, Sheep, and Horses, and the remaining part of the week for haberdashery, toys, and amusements; but Thursday and Friday are the chief days.

Spring Fair, for Beasts and Sheep, is held on such Tuesday

in April as the Mayor for the time being may appoint. It was established by the Corporation in March, 1845.

May Fair, on Monday before the 12th of May, for Horses, Beasts, and Sheep.

Corpus Christi Fair, on the Monday after Corpus Christi (old style), for Horses and Beasts.

Saint James's Fair (old style), on the 5th of August, for the same.

Saint Simon and Saint Jude Fair was for several years held only on one day, namely,—November the 8th (old style); but by an order of the Corporation about 1820, it was divided into two; the 8th of November being for Horses and Sheep, and the 9th for Beasts. This fair is also well supplied with cheese and onions. There are two days before this Fair and three days after it appointed for receiving tolls belonging to the Corporation: also three days after the Fair held upon the Monday after Corpus Christi, but none before it: these tolls were *suspended* in 1832.

There are, besides these Fairs, usually four Cattle Markets in the year, held on the first Fridays in January, September, and October, and on the second Friday in December, and Fat Stock Markets are held every alternate Friday.

Famine and contagious distemper amongst men and cattle, 1051.

Feasts.—There are three feasts in the year, viz:—Saint George's on the Sunday after Corpus Christi; Scotgate on the Sunday after Saint Peter; and Saint Peter's on the Sunday before the 5th of August. These are mere gatherings of the humbler classes to enjoy an annual holiday: they are generally kept up with great spirit and liberality, and all the poor who can entertain their friends on the occasion do so to the utmost of their means. The public-houses in the neighbourhood of the feasts frequently provide prizes to be contended for by athletic exercises or rustic sports.

Feasts in the Neighbourhood.—First Sunday in May—Orton Waterville.

Sunday after Ascension—Upton.

Whit Sunday—Brook, Normanton, Sibson, Castor, Thorney.
Whit Tuesday—Ailesworth, Titchmarsh, Whittlesea.
Trinity Sunday—Wansford, Stibbington, Orton Longville, Barrow, Teigh, Twyford.
Sunday after June 17—Stockerston, Stoke, Wardley.
Sunday after June 19—Little Bytham, Longthorpe.
Sunday after June 24—Colsterworth, North Luffenham, Post Wytham, Wakerley, Baston, Werrington.
Sunday after June 29—Barrowden, Bisbrook, Casterton Magna, Deene, Exton, Empingham, Helpstone, Kettering, Langham, Market Overton, Wing, Wymondham.
Sunday after July 6—Barnack, Corby, Glinton, Greatford, Harringworth, Stretton, Uppingham, Weldon.
Sunday after July 11—Cottesmore.
Sunday after July 22—Marholm, Ridlington.
Sunday after July 25—Blatherwycke, King's Cliffe, Seaton.
First Sunday in August—Stoke, Braceborough, Toft.
Second Sunday in August—Deeping Saint James, Castle Bytham, Yarwell.
Sunday after August 15—Duddington, Greetham, South Luffenham, Ketton, Careby.
Sunday aft. September 19—Ashwell, Bainton, Belmisthorpe, Clipsham, Edithweston, Manton, Morcott, Caldecott.
26th—Ashton, Burley-on-the-Hill, Ufford, Woodston, Carlby, Maxey, Wood Newton, Wothorpe.
Sunday after October 10—Braunston, Lyddington, Thorpe-by-Water.
Second Sunday after October 10—Thistleton.
Sunday before October 11—Thurlby, Tallington.
Sunday after October 11—Blaston, Langtoft, Sewstern, Uffington, Whitwell, Wilsthorpe.
Sunday after October 18—Glaston, Ryhall, Pickworth, Swinstead, Tixover, Sutton, Water Newton, Wytham.
Sunday after November 1—Casterton Parva, Paston, Gunthorpe, Walton, Peakirk, Tinwell, Nassington.
Sunday after November 11—Lyndon.
Sunday after Nov. 12—Easton, Elton, Whittering, Walcot.

Sunday after November 30—Northborough, Hambleton, Thornhaugh, West Deeping.

Sunday after December 12—Collyweston, Alwalton.

Fifteenths.—This tax was first levied by Henry II on all the "Fifth-burgesses"; it was a tenth part of a person's moveable goods.

Finch, George, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Rutland, is cousin of the Earl of Aylesford. Married, in 1833, Louisa daughter of the Duke of Beaufort. Was M.P. for Stamford from 1832 to 1837, and for the county of Rutland in 1846. He is much noted for his zeal in the cause of Christianity and acts of charity.

Fines.—In 1203, Stamford was fined twenty marks for making a foolish presentment, removing the market, and choosing mean people to be on the jury. The borough also paid a fine to King John to enjoy its ancient customs and liberties.

Fires.—In 1726, a fire broke out in Scotgate, which, in two hours, destroyed corn, hay, and implements in husbandry to the amount of £1000. Some years after, another fire broke out on the north-east side of Scotgate, called Pinfold-hill, and did much damage.

On Friday, February 13th, 1756, the sails of the Black-Smock wind-mill (which stood near the east end of the Pewterers, on the Tinwell-road,) were broken from their stay by the violence of the wind; and by the rapidity of the friction, the upper part of it was burnt. Tinwell wind-mill was burnt to the ground on the same day.

About 1727, a fire destroyed most of the stables of the Crown Inn, and damaged the house; it was occasioned by the carelessness of the ostler, who ran away and was never more heard of.

About 1793, a serious conflagration occurred in All Saints' Place, when the house, workshops, and timber belonging to Mr. Boyfield, builder, were destroyed: the damage was estimated at upwards of £1000.

On the 20th of March, 1838, a fire broke out in the work-

shops of Mr. Thomas Pilkinton, builder, at the back of Saint Peter's-street, (where Smith and Co's. foundry now stands,) and the wind being very high, the buildings were soon destroyed: the fire also extended to the north-east corner of Rutland-Terrace, but that part was quickly extinguished. The stacks, hovels, and buildings all along the back of St. Peter's-street, down to the Rectory, were destroyed; and the wind having carried pieces of the burning mass into the air, several places in distant parts of the town were set on fire. So awful at one time did the conflagration appear, that fears were entertained for the safety of the whole town. The damage done to Mr. Pilkinton's property was estimated at £2000., and the damage to other property at £600. Mr. Pilkinton was insured for only £500., and £345. was given to him by subscription: the other sufferers, and those who assisted and hazarded their lives at the fire, had a very handsome subscription raised for them.

That "good sometimes cometh of evil," was never more exemplified than in this catastrophe; for, as it filled the minds of the inhabitants with fear, so it stimulated them to provide for the future against such a similar calamity: hundreds of persons insured their property who never thought of it before. £175. was subscribed in a short time for the purpose of fire engines: since then, fire-plugs have been laid down in the greater part of the town.

In 1843, on the morning of the 4th of February, the office and premises on the east side of Brown's Hospital, in the occupation of the proprietors of the Lincolnshire Chronicle, was burnt to the ground. The types and other materials were completely destroyed, and the entire damage was estimated at £1100. The cause of the fire was attributed to the irregularities of some person in the employment of the newspaper company. When the affair was investigated, the manager, Thomas Fricker, produced a letter (which he stated had been placed on one of the window sills) to convey an impression that the conflagration was caused by an incendiary; but circumstances transpired to negative any

such supposition, and it was eventually believed to have originated through culpable carelessness. The misfortune, it was thought, would for a time prevent the publication of the newspaper; but owing to the kind consideration of Mr. Newcomb, who supplied the establishment with types from his printing-office, and offered the use of his machines, the paper made its appearance as usual. The editor was, however, shortly after discharged from his situation.

Fire Brigade and Engines.—About 1660, Henry Noel, Esq. gave a handsome Fire Engine for the use of the Town. Harrod says that "the Town has three Fire Engines, the largest of the three has upon it '*R. Newsham, London, fecit,*' and when played produces a continual stream; but the second having no air-vessel does not do so; the third was made by *Bristow*, on the same plan as the largest, and has upon it '*The Corporation of Stamford. H. Cumbrey, Mayor*, 1772.' One William Adams was paid £3. a year for keeping them in order." In 1784, the Sun Fire Office presented the Corporation with 36 leathern buckets; and in 1785, Mr. John Clarke, of Saint Martin's, gave 12 more.

In 1822, Mr. Drakard says, "the town has three Fire Engines, and that Mr. T. W. Living had £5. 5. per annum for keeping them in repair, and working them once a quarter." Previous to 1830, the second engine was disposed of.

After the Fire in Saint Peter's-street in 1838, £175. was raised by subscription, and a very powerful Fire Engine was purchased for £139. A Brigade, consisting of tradesmen, was formed, who wear an uniform when called upon to act.

On the passing of the Improvement Act, the Fire Engines and apparatus became vested in the Commissioners, who pay the men for assisting at fires. The drag-hooks and ladders are now kept in the Corn-market. In 1846, the Commissioners caused the second engine to be re-constructed upon the same principal as the new one, by Mr. Geo. Jones, who is engineer to the Commissioners, and the Brigade has also been re-modelled. The Marquis of Exeter's Waterworks Act has proved of great benefit in case of fire, as fire-

plugs were laid down; the keys of which are kept at the Engine-house, in High-street; but it is much to be regretted that the east end of the town is without this advantage.

Fish-market.—See *Butchers' Shambles.*

Floods.—In 1570, the north end of the town bridge was borne down by a flood, and re-built by William Lord Burghley. In April, 1641, the Welland flowed half way up to Saint Mary's church.

Floral and Horticultural Society.—This Society, established 1835, has for its object encouragement in the growth and dissemination of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables: at the time this society was established, it received the most universal support and assistance of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and tradesmen in the town and neighbourhood, amongst whom were

The Most Hon. the MARCHIONESS OF EXETER, who consented to be Patroness; and the Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF EXETER, K.G., who accepted the office of President.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Westmoreland, K.G.,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lindsey,
The Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.,
The Right Hon. the Lord Willoughby d'Eresby,
The Right Hon. the Lord Carbery,
The Hon. C. Clifford,
Sir John Trollope, Bart, M.P.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., M.P.
Sir G. Noel Noel, Bart., M.P.
G. J. Heathcote, Esq., M.P.,
General Reynardson,
General Johnson, M.P.,
Lieutenant-Col. Chaplin, M.P.,
George Finch, Esq., M.P.,
The Mayor of Stamford for the time being,
George Denshire, Esq.,
George Fludyer, Esq.,
Samuel R. Fydell, Esq.,
Everson Harrisson, Esq.,
Thomas Hotchkin, Esq.,
Stafford O'Brien, Esq.,
John M. Wingfield, Esq.,
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Lincoln,
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Leicester,
John Willis, Esq., M.D.,
Thomas G. Arnold, Esq., M.D.
Rev. N. Walters.

The Honorary Secretaries were the Rev. H. Atlay, of Great Casterton, and W. L. Hopkinson, Esq., M.D., Saint Martin's. On their resignation in 1843, Mr. H. Johnson,

Bookseller, Saint Mary's-hill, and Mr. Jas. Simpson, jun., High-street, accepted the office.

Within the last 5 or 6 years the Society has been on the wane, and now only numbers a third of its original promoters; notwithstanding this, the funds are in a prosperous state and the society considered to have gained a firm and lasting basis: formerly there were four shows during the year, but now only three; they are held in the large room at Standwell's Hotel.

One great feature in the working of this society is the encouragement awarded the Cottagers; in this branch of the Society's shows of late, much improvement has manifested itself by an increase in the productions, which may be attributed to the extra support given to cottage industry and emulation at the Horticultural Exhibitions.

Freemen.—In 1837, there were 305; only 104 of whom exercise their right, viz.—14 with horses, cows, and sheep; 11 with horses and cows; 13 with sheep and horses; 34 with horses only; 18 with cows only; and 6 with sheep only. Each freeman is allowed to graze six cows and three calves from the 15th of April to the 16th of October; 60 sheep from November the 15th to April the 15th; and any number of horses in the meadows after the hay is taken. According to Dunn's survey in 1837, the total quantity of land belonging to the freemen was 47A. 2R. 21P., besides the right of common over all the fields. No part of the parish of St. Martin has any claim to these privileges.

In 1838, Mr. James Torkington, the Town Clerk, having some land in the fields, enclosed a part for a farm yard, and an action was brought by Mr. Joseph Beadsworth, one of the freemen, (backed by the Marquis of Exeter,) on the ground that the Defendant thereby diminished his right to the herbage of these fields. The case was tried at Lincoln before Lord Abinger, who nonsuited the Plaintiff, and said, "If 300 persons were each to put on the common 9 beasts, 60 sheep, and a horse, there would be 2700 beasts, 18,000 sheep, and 300 horses: it would be preposterous to suppose

that all these animals could be fed on 1000 acres of land, and that chiefly fallows." The case has since been argued in Queen's Bench, where it met with the same result.

In 1844, Mr. William Reed led on a party of freemen, who broke down the fences and turned in their stock. Mr. Torkington, one of the injured parties, brought an action against Reed, who defended it in the Sheriff's Court at Lincoln, but a verdict was given for Plaintiff.

The farmers, in consequence of these proceedings, have very frequently opposed the cow-keepers, and several persons have been fined by the magistrates for injuring the cattle.—*See Corporation, p.* 130.

Friars Minors, or *Franciscans.*—See *Grey Friars.*

Frosts.—A very severe frost commenced in October, 760, and continued to February, 761. Also another from the beginning of November, 1076, to April 1077. In 1739, on Christmas Eve, a frost set in and continued until Lady-day, 1740; and during this time the frost was so hard that a sheep and a hog were roasted whole on the River Welland, near the ford in Water-street, and printing presses were well engaged on the river. The greatest degree of cold was on the 5th of January, 1740. In November, 1844, a frost set in and continued with very little intermission until April, 1845; the greatest degree of cold was on Friday morning the 14th of March.

Fryer Henry,—a surgeon of Stamford, was born in 1762. He was of benevolent mind; devoted the bulk of his property to charitable purposes at his death; and may be considered as the founder of the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary. He died on the 17th of May, 1823.—See *Infirmary* and *Charities.*

Fryer's Almshouses, on the Wothorpe-road, built in 1833.

Gallows.—This implement of execution formerly stood on the Lings, near the road leading to Little Casterton.—See *Corporation* and *King.*

Gaol.—This building was erected in 1822, at an expense of about £2500., including the purchase of ground for the yards. The sum raised for this purpose was paid in

fourteen years out of the poor-rates collected in the borough, the demand from each parish being as follows:—From All Saints' £625.; from Saint Mary's £375.; from Saint Michael's £625.; from Saint John's £421. 17. 6.; from Saint George's £453. 2. 6.

The building is a neat, plain elevation, having a pediment about thirty feet broad in the centre of the front, on the entablature of which is inscribed—"ERECTED MDCCCXXI. RICHARD NEWCOMB, ESQ., MAYOR." The length is fifty-one feet, and the width eighteen feet in the central projection, and fifteen feet eight inches in the north and south ends. The whole of the edifice with the boundary walls is raised with stone from Wittering and Barnack, coped with a Yorkshire stone, excepting the pediment, door, and window cases, &c., which are worked in Ketton freestone.

In 1844, it was much altered by order of the Secretary of State.

Gascoigne, George,—a poet of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the son of Sir George Gascoigne, was born at Walthamstow, in Essex, and was disinherited by his father. After having studied at Cambridge and Gray's Inn, he served in the Dutch army. On returning to England, he became a courtier, and wrote masques for the entertainment of the Queen. He died at Stamford, October 7th, 1577. Besides his original and translated dramas, and some prose tracts, he wrote The Steel Glass, a satire, and other poems. "He is," says Headley, "smooth, sentimental, and harmonious."

Gas-light.—On the 17th of June, 1823, the Royal assent was given to an "Act to establish a Company for Lighting the Borough of Stamford and Saint Martin's Stamford Baron with Gas." On the 16th of March, 1825, the town was first lighted. The Gas-works are situated in Tenter-meadow; they were built on too large a scale for this town, and, therefore, the dividends are barely £5. per cent.

Gates and Walls.—The walls of Stamford, it is supposed, were built by the Danes; who, when they took the town, erected them as a defence against the Saxons; and as it is

called Byrigh, in the Saxon Annals; Civitas, by Henry of Huntingdon; and Arx, by Florence of Worcester, it plainly appears to have been then a walled town. Leland says there were seven principal towers in these walls, to each of which the Fifburgesses were allotted to watch and ward in time of need; and according to Speed's map of the town, there were four other lesser forts, which make the total number eleven. The remains of one of these principal bulwarks are still standing on the north-west point of Saint Peter's-street: at the top of it were loop-holes, through which the besieged shot their arrows. Two other larger ones, nearer the river, were called Beesfort and Holm Towers; and three others towards the north, east, and west, were named White Tower, Carpe Tower, and North Bulwark.

Besides these, the town was defended by seven principal and two postern gates: the former were called Saint Paul's Gate, Saint George's Gate, Bridge Gate, Gled Gate, Saint Peter's Gate, Scot Gate, and New Gate: one of the posterns stood near to Bridge Gate on the east, and the other led to Tenter-meadow (now the Gas-works), which Speed calls the Water Gate. Saint Paul's Gate was so called from its being situated in the street and near the church of that name: Saint George's Gate was formerly called Cornstal Gate, from the church of Saint Michael Cornstal, which stood not far from it; the street also was called Cornstal-street: Scot Gate was so named from its leading to Scotland: Peter's Gate, from Saint Peter's church, which stood near it, on that large green spot on the south side of Peter's-hill; it was also called West Gate, from its western situation, and the street leading to it was named the Gannoc (now All Saints); and Gled Gate stood in that wide passage on the east side of the castle wall leading to Lamb's Bridge, and was so termed, says Mr. Peck, from the word glade, an open passage or thoroughfare.

Five of these gates were standing, according to Mr. Peck, in 1727, all of which, excepting Bridge Gate, were embattled and had towers or lodges upon them: they were St. Paul's,

Saint George's, Saint Peter's, Scot Gate, and Bridge Gate. The last, over which stood the old Town-hall, was pulled down in 1776; and St. Peter's Gate in 1770. St. George's, which was the last standing, and much dilapidated, was destroyed about 1806.

George IV (then Prince Regent,) passed through Stamford on the 30th of December, 1813, on his way to visit the Earl of Lonsdale, at Cottesmore, where the Corporation presented an address, which was graciously received. The King left Cottesmore on the 2nd of January, 1814, for Belvoir Castle, where he and his royal brother the Duke of York, and the Dowager Duchess of Rutland, (officiating as proxy for the Queen,) became sponsors for the infant heir of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. His Royal Highness again passed through Stamford on the 11th, on his way to Buckden Palace, the seat of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Gilchrist, Octavius, a distinguished literary character, was born at Twickenham in 1779, and received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford. His writings consist of Essays, &c. relating to the Rise and Progress of the British Stage, and of the respective merits of the elder Dramatists. He resided at Stamford many years, and died in 1823.

Grammar School.—The first stone of the new part of this building was laid by John Roden, Esq., October the 9th, 1833.—*See Charities.*

Grants.—See Charters.

Grey Friary, or *Friars Minors.*—This monastery was at the east end of the town, on the south side of the road leading to the Infirmary. They were of the order of Saint Francis, and called Grey Friars because their clothes were made of wool of its natural colour. William Earl Warren, in 1208, gave one culture of five acres, without the east gate of Stamford, to bury the bodies of the dead, and for making there an hospital and houses for friars and paupers. The outward walls of the inclosure are still standing, and bear evident marks of antiquity. 'The church,' according to Peck, 'was a very spacious one, and the house a very fair structure.'

Many fine pieces of carving had been dug up about this hospital, in the time of persons living when Peck wrote. The Rev. Robert Glen, Rector of Saint George's, in 1725, had, according to Peck, seen many figures dug up from amongst the ruins.

John Stanford, a friar of this convent, was made Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland about 1283: and John Rodington, a very learned man, who flourished about 1326, was prior here, and provincial over the whole order in England: he died in 1348. Peter Sutton, also a Franciscan of great learning, was buried here about 1330.

Thomas de Holand, first Earl of Kent, of that name and family, who died on the 28th of December, 1362, was buried in the chapel of this hospital, as appears by the will of his widow, Johanna daughter and heir of Edmund Plantagenet de Woodstoke, Earl of Kent, and afterwards the wife of Edward Prince of Wales, (called the Black Prince,) dated the 7th of August, 1385, whereby she desires to be buried in this chapel, near the grave of Thomas Earl of Kent, her husband. The funeral of this lady was conducted with great pomp.

In the town coffer of Stamford is preserved this memorial: "That in the 48th year of King Edward III, William de Stone, guardian of the Friars Minors and the convent of the same in Staunford, did make an exchange of a fountain at Stacyes Milne, called Estwellsheved, with the town of Staunford, John Brown being then Alderman, for another fountain lying in what is now called Emblen's Close, just opposite to them, whereby the water was conveyed to them by leaden pipes, at an easy charge."

About 1424, William Russel, of this order, preached a sermon in Stamford, wherein he contended that it was lawful for religious and monastic persons to marry, and that such practice was not sinful. He also affirmed that, by the law of God, no man was obliged to pay tithes to his minister. From these bold assertions we may perceive that, even in the darkest ages of superstition and bigotry, and in the al-

most hidden recesses of a cloister, there were occasionally emitted sparks of truth and independence.

Queen Elizabeth was at one time an inmate of this convent, as we learn by the diary of the Lord Treasurer Burghley. He says, that, "August 5th, 1566, Queen Elizabeth was entertained at my house, the Grey Friary, because my daughter Ann was suddenly seized with the small-pox at Burghley."

Reynerus sets the value of this monastery at its dissolution at £36., and Speed at £36. 17.

The following is an account of its surrender, from Fuller's History of Abbeys; which surrender Howgrave very properly supposes was either forged or obtained by compulsion and through fear; not only because this order more strenuously resisted the power of Henry, but also because there are but ten signatures annexed, though there were then more than forty friars in the monastery.

"For as much as the warden and freers of the house of St. Frances, in Stamforde, comenly callyd the Gray Freers, in Stamforde, in the county of Lincolne, doo profoundly consider, that the perfection of christian lyving dothe not consiste in the doine ceremonies, werying of the grey coote, disgeasing our selffe after strainge fashions, doking and beckying, in gurdying our selffes with a gardle full knotts, and other like papistical ceremonies, wherein we have been most principally practyced and misselyd in times past; but the very tru waye to please God, and to live a tru christian man, wythe owte all ypocrasie, and fayned dissimulation, is sinceerly declayryd unto us by our master Christe, his evangelists and apostles. Being mindyd hereafter to followe the same; conformyng our selffe unto the will and pleasure of our supreme hedde under God in erthe, the King's majestye; and not to follow henceforth the supersticious traditions of any forincyncal potentate, or poore; withe mutual assent and consent, doo submytt owr selffes unto the mercy of our said soveraygne lorde. And with mutual assent and consent, do surrender, and yelde up unto the hand of the same, all owr said house of Saynt Frances, in Stamforde, comenly cally'd the Grey Freers, in Stamforde, with all lands, tenements, gardens, meadows, waters, pondyards, feedings, pastures, comens, rentes, reversions, and all other owr interest, ryghtes, and tythes, aperteygning unto the same; mooste humbly besechyng his mooste noble grace, to dispose of us and of the same, as best schall stonde wythe his most

graciouse pleasure. And farther, freely to graunt unto every one of us his licence undre wretyng and seal, to change owr habites into secular fashion, and to receive such manner of livyngs as other secular priestes comenly be preferry'd unto. And we all faythfully schall pray unto Almighty God long to preserve his mooste noble grace, wythe encrease of moche felicitie and honor.

"And in witness of all and singuler the premisses, we the saide warden, and covent of the Grey Freers, in Stamforde, to these presents have put our covent seal, the yegth day of Octobre, in the thyrtythe yere of the raigne of owre mooste soverayne King Henry the yeight.

Factum JOHANNES SCHEMY, Gardian.
Per me Fratrem JOHANNEM ROBARDS.
Per me JOHANNEM CHADWORTH.
Per me RICHARDUM PYE.
Per me JOHANNEM CLARCKE.
Per me JOHANNEM QUOYTE.
Per me JOHANNEM JARMAN.
Per me JOHANNEM YONG.
Per me JOHANNEM LOVEL.
Per me WILLIELMUM TOMPSON."

Its site was granted by King Henry VIII, in the 32nd year of his reign, to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk. The Lord Treasurer Burghley died possessed of it in 1598; and it is now the property of the Marquis of Exeter, and occupied by Miss Hurst and Richard Newcomb, Esq.

Guild of Saint Martin.—A Guild was held in St. Martin's by which a priest was found to sing in the parish church. The founder of it is unknown; but it appears to have been established before the 13th year of Edward II, 1329. In an old manuscript, dated about 1390, mention is made of an ancient custom of the parishioners, both male and female, that belonged to the Guild, assembling in the church every Martinmas-day, whence, after service, they adjourned to a feast which was provided on the occasion at the Guild-hall. At this period they had a bull, which was used and sold for the profit of the fraternity. The Guild was endowed in the second of Edward VI with lands and tenements to the yearly value of £6. 2. 2., out of which, in rent resolute, was deducted 6s. 1d. Thomas Pocket, forty-seven years old, and

meanly learned, was at that time the incumbent. In the latter part of the same reign all Guilds were suppressed by an order of government, as nurseries of treasons and conspiracies.

Handley, Henry, Esq., married, the 15th of October, 1825, the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, eldest daughter of Lord Kensington, and sister of the Lady of Sir E. C. Dering, Bart. Is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. Proposed the Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre on his election as Speaker, May, 1839. Takes a leading and zealous part in matters connected with and in support of the agricultural interest. Was returned for Heytesbury in August, 1820, and for the county of Lincoln from 1832 to 1841, unopposed, by a constituency exceeding 8000. At the General Election in 1841, he withdrew on account of ill health; but his constituents so appreciated his services that 2960 of them went to the election *at their own expense* and recorded their votes in his favor: his seat is at Culverthorpe, near Sleaford.

Health.—Stamford may perhaps, notwithstanding the crowded state of its church-yards, be considered healthy; as in the six years ending 1843, the number of deaths in the six parishes amounted to 1006, being an average of 167 a year out of 7760.

In 1831, the Indian Cholera having spread itself through many counties, a Board of Health was established, consisting of the Medical Gentlemen of the town; some extra sewers were made; regulations and instructions published; and a house out of the town (now the Infant School,) was furnished as an hospital, and a general fast was kept. Fortunately no decided case of Cholera occurred in Stamford, though many died in the neighbouring fens.

Heathcote, Gilbert John, Esq., born the 16th of January, 1795, eldest son of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., married 8th October, 1827, the Hon. Clementina Elizabeth Drummond, eldest daughter of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, grand-daughter of the last Lord Perth, sister of the Lady of Lord Carrington, and niece of the Countess of Clare. Mr. Heathcote

is cousin of the Earl of Dysart, the Lady of Sir G. Sinclair, Bart., and Marchioness of Aylesbury; is Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Lincoln and Rutland. He was returned for Boston from 1820 to 1832, and for the Parts of Kesteven and Holland, in the county of Lincoln, from 1832 to 1841, when he succeeded his father for the county of Rutland. His seat is Stocken Hall, near Stamford.

Heathenish learning flourished here from B.C. 863, to Lucius the first Christian King, about A.D. 140.

Henry I was here with Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln, and several Nobles of the land, 1110.

Henry III confirmed all Stamford south of the Welland, with the churches of Saint Martin and All Saints' in the Water-street, to the monastery of Peterborough.

Henry having quarrelled with his brother, Richard Earl of Poictiers and Cornwall, Richard, with the assistance of Earls Warren, Chester, Gloucester, Hereford, Warwick, and Ferrars, collected an army at Stamford, whence they sent a message to the King demanding that he should make his brother amends and restore Magna Charta.—1227.

Henry seized the town after the death of William Earl Warren, 1240, and held it until 1254.

Henry VIII came to Stamford 1532, and was welcomed by Henry Lacey, gent., Alderman, who presented the King with £20. of the town money. In 1539, this Monarch passed through on his journey to York.

Heston, Walter, was a White Friar, who had taken the degree of D.D. at Cambridge; he was a person of great uprightness of manners and learned in sacred and profane discipline. He taught philosophy and divinity in several monasteries of his own order, and was chosen prior of the Carmelite monastery here, where he was buried in 1350.

Hopkins' Hospital, built about 1770.—*See Charities.*

Hospital of Saint John and Saint Thomas.—This building stood on part of the site of the present beadhouse, or hospital, called Lord Burghley's Hospital, adjoining the south-west corner of the bridge; it extended to the George Inn. It was

dedicated to Saint John and Saint Thomas the martyr, and appropriated for the reception of poor travellers who passed that way. The founder of it was Brando de Fossato, a man of great piety, who sold all his property and gave to the poor; he was afterwards a monk of Peterborough Abbey. The hospital was erected about 1778.

Richard de Humez, who held the manor of Stamford borough, and Bertram de Verdun, his ward, afterwards gave to it a large piece of meadow, with the orchard and the George Inn: and one Siward is said to have built a handsome church in the yard belonging to it: the chapel previously used was the one that stood upon the bridge.

The masters of this hospital were appointed by the Abbot of Peterborough. In 1299, Hugh Clisseby, vicar of All Saints', in Stamford, was the warden; but through his mismanagement it became so much impoverished, that he obtained permission to resign his office; or, in other words, was discharged. It was then given to Sir Robert, rector of Northborough, but was restored to Clisseby four months afterwards. The books, jewels, and other property, were likewise given back to him; but, owing to his relapsing into his former evil courses, he was again deposed. However, after certain restrictions had been prescribed him, and through the intercession of the Bishop of Lincoln and others, he was a second time restored to his wardenship.

By an injunction bearing date in the year 1300, the revenues of the hospital were to be divided into three equal portions: one portion was to be applied to the support of a chantry priest, and to procuring all necessaries for the celebration of divine offices; another to the maintenance of the sick and infirm within the hospital, and the relief of passengers; and the third portion to the support of the master and his family.

The particular endowment of this hospital is not known; but in the 13th of Edward II, 1320, the master of the chapel was certified to hold of the abbey twenty-nine acres and three quarters of good land on the same side of the bridge

with the hospital; in exchange for which he gave twenty-six acres beyond the bridge, and paid annually 4s. 11d. In 1535, the 26th of Henry VIII, William Chambers being the incumbent, the revenues of the chapel were rated in Stamford deanery, in Lincolnshire. But by the commissioners' survey, in the 2nd of Edward VI, (1549,) where it is named the free chapel of Saint John Baptist, the founder being then unknown, it was returned to be worth, in lands and tenements, £11. 4. 11., out of which was deducted, in rent resolute, £1. 3. 4. After the survey, John Stodderd, by divers evidences, produced to the commissioners, having proved the same to be an hospital, required the certificate to be avoided. But it appearing that it was not used as a hospital in relieving the poor, and that the profits were converted only to the use of Thomas Stodderd, son of the said John Stodderd, an infant of about fourteen years of age, towards his exhibition at school, it was left to the court to determine upon it. In the 33rd of Henry VIII (1542), it was granted, by the name of the free chapel of Saint John upon the bridge, to the bishop of the diocese. At the dissolution it was valued at £18. 16. $0\frac{3}{4}$.

Hotel—This building may not improperly be styled a monument of the contested elections in Stamford in 1809, as, but for them, there can be no doubt it would never had existence. It was erected by Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., of Exton, in the county of Rutland, who began it about the year 1810; but who, from private circumstances, was unable fully to accomplish his undertaking; and the house, with but few of the apartments in a habitable state, remained for several years unoccupied. His views were to afford the inhabitants of Stamford particularly, and travellers generally, an elegant and superior accommodation; and such would most assuredly have been the case had the building been completed and furnished in a manner corresponding with its beautiful exterior. It is also to be regretted that much of its effect is lost by the close and crowded situation in which it stands, being in the narrowest part or about the centre of

the north side of Saint Mary's-street, and immediately opposite to the body of the church.

The façade of this structure, which is 93 feet in length, is erected (with a few exceptions,) of freestone furnished by the quarries on Sir Gerard's own estate, situate near Ketton, Rutland. The minor parts which are not built of this stone, are composed of Roach Abbey stone, which was brought at a great expense from the quarries of that denomination in the county of York.

The façade is supported by six three-quarter columns of the Greek Corinthian order, composed in the spirit of a celebrated example at Athens. These columns stand on a rusticated basement, and support an entablature and a moulded parapet which entirely conceal the roof. The aperture of the entrance door and the apertures of the windows of the two upper stories diminish in width upwards, and have the proportions of some ancient classical examples which still remain for our study and admiration.

The whole is surmounted by a statue of Justice, seated, of colossal proportions, and finely executed in Roach Abbey stone by that eminent artist Mr. Rosse, R.A. Through a desire on the part of Sir Gerard Noel to patronise the arts of design, more sculptured enrichments have been introduced in this elevation than usually occur in buildings of modern erection in England; the whole of which are designed and executed in the style of the pure examples of Grecian art, which the labours of scientific travellers have disclosed to the world during the last seventy years. It contains twenty-seven apartments, comprising a ball-room 51 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 30 feet high; dining and card rooms; a suite of supper rooms; spacious bed chambers with dressing rooms; and other apartments. The door-way and saloon display much chasteness and correctness both in design and workmanship. The spacious geometrical stone staircase is also worthy of notice, having a neat light appearance corresponding with the other parts of the building: it is terminated by a cupola with double lights, which

has an imposing effect. Upon the whole, it is a magnificent mansion, with accommodations equal to those which may be found in private dwelling-houses of the first class.

Mr. Bond, of London, was the architect. Mr. Thomas Standwell, the present tenant opened it in 1829, and on the 3rd of December the same year, Sir Gerard Noel presided over 143 gentlemen at the "house-warming."

The whole of the building, including the site, is said to have cost £43,000. On the 21st of November, 1845, it was, with the houses occupied by Messrs. Bromhead and Walker, Mrs. Whitby, Mr. Chas. Parnell, Mrs. Bell, the Excise office, and a house and shop in High-street, put up by auction, in one lot, and was bought by Richd. Newcomb, Esq. for £9850.

House of Saint Sepulchre and *Magdalen Chapel.*—This house was for Regular Canons of that order, whose business here was to entertain all Pilgrims and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre on their journey to Jerusalem; these Knights were called Knights of Saint John, and accompanied the Pilgrims for protection. This house stood on the site of Mr. M. W. Jackson's house, in Saint Martin's; and the Chapel, dedicated to Mary Magdalen, stood near Church-lane. In 1818, a large gothic arch, formerly belonging to this chapel, was taken down. Human bones have often been dug up near this place. In the yard of Mr. Baxter is a fine image of an Angel which was discovered here.

Houses.—In the reign of King Edward the Confessor, the five wards of Stamford contained 351 houses. In 1841 the town (including Saint Martin's,) contained 1496 houses.—*See Population.*

Hudson, Jeffery.—This celebrated Dwarf was born at Oakham, in Rutland, in 1619, and about the age of seven or eight years, being then but eighteen inches high, was retained in the service of the Duke of Buckingham, who resided at Burley-on-the-Hill. Soon after the marriage of Charles I, the King and Queen being entertained at Burley, little Jeffery was served up at table in a cold pie; which, when cut open, presented to the astonished royal

visitors the diminutive Jeffery armed cap-a-pee. This pie was purposely constructed to hold our little hero, who, when the duchess made an incision in his castle of paste, shifted his situation until sufficient room was made for his appearance. The Queen expressing herself greatly pleased with his person and manners, the duchess presented him to her Majesty, who afterwards kept him as her dwarf. From the age of seven years till thirty, he never grew taller; but after thirty he shot up to three feet nine inches, and there fixed: he visited Stamford in 1630.

Shortly afterwards, our hero was employed in a negotiation of great importance. This was, to procure a midwife for the Queen, but on his return with a lady of that profession and her majesty's dancing-master, with many rich presents to the Queen from her mother, Mary de Medicis, he was taken by the Dunkirkers; and besides what he was bringing for the Queen, he lost to the value of two thousand five hundred pounds, that he had received in France, on his own account, from the Queen's mother, and ladies of that court. This happened in the year 1630.

His temper was by no means calculated to put up with repeated affronts, and at last being greatly provoked by Mr. Crofts, a young gentleman of family, a challenge ensued. Mr. Crofts coming to the rendezvous armed only with a squirt, the little creature was so enraged, that a real duel ensued; and, the appointment being on horseback with pistols, to put them more on a level, Jeffery, at the first fire, shot his antagonist dead. This happened in France, whither he had attended his mistress in the troubles.

He was afterwards taken prisoner by a Turkish rover, and sold for a slave in Barbary, but did not remain long in captivity; for, at the beginning of the civil war, he was made captain in the royal army; and in 1644, attended the Queen again into France, where he remained till the restoration. At last, upon suspicion of his being privy to the Popish plot, he was taken up in 1664, and confined in the gate-house, Westminster, where he ended his life, at the age of 63.

Hudson, Michael, D.D., Rector of Uffington, was a faithful Royalist. In 1646 he was imprisoned in London House, whence he escaped in 1647; he was confined in the Tower, where he wrote the "Divine Right of Government, Natural and Political," in two books. Making his escape hence, in the beginning of 1648, he came into Lincolnshire, and, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Stiles, afterwards Warden of Browne's Hospital in Stamford, raised a party of horse. In order to secure themselves from the Parliamentary troops, they retired to Woodcroft House, in the parish of Etton, about seven miles south-east of Stamford. "Mr. Hudson and his beaten party," says Bishop Kennet, "did not fly to Woodcroft, but he had quietly taken possession of it, and held it for a garrison with a good party of horse, who made a stout defence and frequent sallies against a party of the parliament at Stamford, 'till the colonel commanding there sent a stronger detachment under a captain, his own kinsman, who was shot from the house; upon which the colonel himself came up to renew the attack, and demand surrendry, and brought them to capitulate upon terms of safe quarter. But the colonel in base revenge commanded they should not spare that rogue Hudson. Upon which Hudson fought his way up to the leads, and, when he saw they were pushing in upon him, threw himself over the battlements, and hung by the hands, as intending to fall into the moat beneath, till they cut off his wrists, and let him drop, and then ran down to hunt him in the water, where they found him paddling with his stumps, and barbarously knocked him on the head." "After having fallen into the water," says Mr. Wood, "one Egborough knocked him on the head with the but-end of his musket; which, being done, one Walker, a chandler or grocer in Stamford, cut out his tongue, and carried it about the country as a trophy." Egborough was soon after killed by the bursting of his gun; and Walker since, through poverty, quitted his trade and became a scorn and a by-word to the boys when he passed through the streets of Stamford. Stiles escaped the massacre and lived till the restoration.

Humet, William, Lord of Stamford, gave 10 Marcs per Annum to the Cistercian Monks of Stamford, 1214.

Hurricane.—A post windmill blown down and several persons seriously injured by it, November 1, 1740.

Improvement Act.—This "Act for paving, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Town and Borough of Stamford, in the Counties of Lincoln and Northampton," was passed on the 21st of June, 1841 *(4th and 5th Vict., cap 69).*

The following is an epitome of its provisions:—

There are 27 Commissioners, whose qualification consists in being resident inhabitants rated at £20. and upwards: the Mayor is always Chairman when present, and the 26 are elected as follows;—All Saints' with Saint Peter 3, Saint George with Saint Paul 3, Saint Michael with Saint Andrew and Stephen 2, Saint John with Saint Clements 2, Saint Mary 2, Saint Martin 2, and the Town Council 12: five constitute a quorum. Minute book and books of accounts may be inspected by Rate-payers without fee; the penalty on the Clerk for refusing is £5. Accounts to be audited at the first meeting in May, when all Rate-payers and persons interested may be present, and, if they think proper, elect three Auditors to audit the accounts of the Commissioners, and appeal, if necessary, to the quarter sessions. Persons erecting projecting buildings may be compelled to remove the same at their own cost. Existing projections must be removed after 60 days' notice from the Commissioners, for which compensation is allowed. Doors and gates must be made to open inwards. Houses may be set forward with leave of the Commissioners. Occupiers to put spouts to their buildings, and conduct the water under the causeway to the channel. No stacks or thatched houses to be erected within certain limits. Boards to be set up during repairs of houses towards the streets. Penalty on the scavengers not watering and cleansing according to the orders of the Commissioners, £5. Occupiers to cause foot-pavements to be swept and cleansed before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of every Wednesday and Saturday: penalty 5s.

PENALTIES:—Suffering dogs to go at large after notice given by a Justice of the Peace, not exceeding £5. Emptying night-soil between 6 in the morning and 11 at night, and carrying away the same in an uncovered cart, £2. Blacksmiths not closing their shutters within one hour after sunset, £1. Setting a chimney on fire, £5. If the chimney of any person catch fire, 10s. A penalty of £2 for each of the following offences; viz.:—Persons using carts drawn by dogs. Persons wantonly pelting or driving cattle. Slaughtering cattle or dressing carcasses in the streets. Riding on the shafts, or

without reins. Driving a horse drawing a waggon or cart at any faster rate than a common walk. Driving furiously. Baiting a bull, bear, or other animal. Causing any carriage, truck, or barrow to stand longer in the streets than necessary. Leading or riding a horse or other animal, or driving a vehicle upon any footway, or fastening a horse or other animal so that it may stand upon or across any footway. Leaving furniture or goods on any footway. Blinds in front of shop windows to be 8 feet high. Rolling or carrying casks of timber, ladders, poles, &c. on any footway. Indecently exposing the person. Selling or exhibiting profane or indecent books, prints, &c., or writing indecent words on walls, or using obscene language. Blowing horns or using any noisy instrument for the purpose of calling persons together for selling any article, or begging. Discharging fire-arms. Throwing stones. Making bonfires, and letting off fireworks. Knocking or ringing at doors without lawful excuse. Extinguishing public lamps. Flying kites. Trundling hoops. Making slides in thoroughfares. Cleansing casks, &c. in streets. Shaking carpets or rugs in streets after 8 o'clock a.m. Posting bills or writing upon walls without leave of occupier. Leaving open cellar doors. Burning leather or rags. Using threatening or abusive language in the streets.

Persons may appeal to the Commissioners or to Bourn Sessions if unfairly rated. The Commissioners have appointed the first meetings in January, April, July, and October, for hearing appeals. Clerk, Rd. Thompson, Esq., Barnhill; Surveyor, Mr. Wm. Colls, St. George's-street; Collector, Mr. Jos. Burton, Maiden-lane.

Since the passing of the Act, £8000. has been borrowed and expended in permanent improvements and obtaining the Act, the cost of which was £996. 19. 6.

Only £200. of the mortgages have yet been paid off.

Last year (ending May 31, 1846,) the Receipts amounted to £1639. 7. 8., which were expended as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to the Treasurers on the last Account...	86	1	6
Amount of Payments for Repairing, Cleansing, and Watering the Streets and Roads up to the 6th April, 1846	339	0	0
Amount of Payments for New Drains, Cesspools, Repairs of Drains, Grates, &c. &c.	152	17	9
Amount paid for Gas	364	9	8
Amount paid for Rent of Engine House, &c.	8	8	5
Amount paid for Rate Books, Printing, Advertising, &c. &c.	11	1	0
Amount paid for Salaries to Officers	104	15	0

	£.	s.	d.
Amount paid for Interest on Mortgage	315	0	5
Amount paid for Income Tax	5	2	6
Amount paid for Expenses of Meetings	5	15	0
Amount paid for Repairing Public Pumps, Wells, &c.	8	0	0
Amount paid for Alteration of position of Gas Lamps, Lamp Posts, &c.	9	1	1
Amount paid for Naptha Lamps, Naptha, &c.	24	10	4
Amount paid for Plans	5	5	0
Amount transferred to Principal Account	200	0	0
	£1639	7	8

Independent Chapel.—This is a large brick building situate on the east side of Star Lane, and erected in 1819, at an expense of about £1,800. It measures within the walls sixty feet by forty; has a gallery extending along three of its sides, and is computed to be able to accommodate about 800 persons. It is a plain but convenient edifice. The interior, however, has an air of neatness not altogether void of elegance. The Rev. Mr. Cox, author of the Life of Melancthon, officiated on its opening to a numerous auditory.

The Rev. Geo. Wright was minister at this chapel for 22 years, and was presented with a handsome silver waiter by his congregation on his leaving Stamford in January, 1837. He was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. Thos. Islip, who, in 1842, was presented with a purse containing £30. as a token of esteem and affectionate regard by his flock.

Adjoining the chapel a large room was built about 1821, in which members attended lectures on Monday and Wednesday evenings. In 1824, on Sundays, also about 100 children recived instruction gratuitously in reading and spelling from persons belonging to the society. About 1842, a new school-room was built, and the number of children taught on Sundays now exceeds 290. A very good circulating library for the members is also attached to this chapel.

The first marriage of Dissenters in Stamford took place in this chapel on the 9th of September, 1838.

In the above school-room, during the week, more than

100 children are taught on the British and Foreign system by Miss Seaton; the pupils paying weekly a small sum.

Infant School.—This excellent institution was opened on the 17th of June, 1833. The house is in North-street, and had previously been used as a Cholera Hospital. It is supported by subscription and the payment of 1½d. weekly from each child. In June, 1837, 110 children were under instruction. In April, 1846, the number of children was 122. The receipts amounted to £79. 13. 2½., including a donation of £10. from the Marquis of Exeter; 155 subscribers at 5s. each; and £8. 16. 1½. from the children. The rent of the school is £8., and the allowance to the governess £35., and an assistant £4. 14. The balance in hand was £4. 18. 4.

Infirmary (Stamford and Rutland).—This charity, of which the late Henry Fryer, Esq., of Saint Martin's, was the munificent founder, is one of the most efficient institutions of its kind. Mr. Fryer died on the 18th of May, 1823, and his will, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 17th of June in the same year, contained, among other bequests, the following, dated the 10th of January, 1822:—

The clause, after setting forth the necessity of an Infirmary, bequeaths the residue of his personal estate to be invested in the funds, and states that, if within five years a General Infirmary shall be established in Stamford, then the whole of this sum (£7477.) shall be appropriated to that object; but if no Infirmary shall be established within the time named, then it is to be divided in the following manner, viz.—One-fifth part to the Lincoln County Hospital; one-fifth part to the Northampton County Hospital; one-fifth part to the Leicester Infirmary; one-fifth part to the Middlesex Hospital, London; and the remaining fifth part to Saint George's Hospital, London.

William Henry Booth, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, and John Yorke, Esq., of Thrapston, were the executors.

On the 2nd of July, 1822, a meeting was held at the

Town-hall, for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out the charitable intentions of the Founder. The Marquis of Exeter presided, and it was agreed to build an Infirmary on a small scale; a committee was appointed, and subscriptions were entered into to a large amount.

In May, 1826, the Marquis of Exeter conveyed the site of the White-friary, at the east end of the town, nearly 2½ acres, at £100. an acre, which had previously been valued at £150. per acre. The style of architecture is quite in accordance with the religious antiquity of the town: there is a mixture of the monastic with the gothic. The architect was a Mr. Gandy. The White-friary gateway is now the entrance to the Infirmary; thus fulfilling the ancient prophecy of one of the holy brothers, supposed to be Heston:

> "Where once the white-rob'd FRIAR with priestly state,
> Held his high rule within this hallow'd gate,
> Another FRYER shall reign with healing skill,
> And this blest site continue FRYER'S still."

The building was erected and furnished for about £8000., and was opened on the 5th of August, 1828. In 1844, a Fever Ward was added.

The accounts, with a list of officers for the current year, are published annually; from the last of which (ending January 1, 1846,) we extract the following:—

OFFICERS.

President.—The Most Honorable the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Northampton and Rutland.

Vice-Presidents.—The Worshipful the Mayor of Stamford, the Physicians, and all Benefactors of Fifty Pounds and upwards.

Trustees.—The Most Honorable the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., Gilbert John Heathcote, Esq., M.P., George Finch, Esq.

Treasurers.—Messrs. Eaton, Cayley, and Co.

Auditors.—The Venerable the Archdeacon T. K. Bonney, Rev. C. Atlay, Rev. N. Walters.

Physicians.—W. L. Hopkinson, M.D., A. R. Brown, M.D.

Surgeons.—M. W. Jackson, Esq., W. Burdett, Esq., E. Hatfield, Esq.

House Surgeon and Secretary.—Mr. W. Hughes.*

Matron.—Mrs. E. Simpson.

* *Mr. Woodcock appointed Jan.* 13, 1846.—*Mr. Hughes resigned.*

The following Clergymen have voluntarily engaged to Read Prayers, &c., three times a week at the Infirmary, in rotation.

Rev. H. Chaplin.	Rev. W. Spencer.
Rev. W. H. Charlton.	Rev. N. Walters.
Rev. D. E. Jones.	Rev. N. Twopeny.

Statement of Admissions and Discharges of Patients from the Opening of the Infirmary, August 5th, 1828, to the 1st January, 1846.

	In-Pat.	*Out-Pat.*	*Total.*
Admitted.....	2390	9201	11,591
Discharged	2369	9103	11,472
Remain.....	21	98	119

DISCHARGED.

In-Patients.		*Out-Patients.*	
Cured.....	1444	Cured	6989
Relieved	556	Relieved	1147
Own Request	42	Own Request	59
Irregular	33	Irregular	413
Incurable	111	Incurable	113
Dead	104	Dead	158
Made Out-Patients	79	Made In-Patients	224
	2369		9103

Total Number of Patients Vaccinated since August 5, 1828—2065.

Statement of Property Vested in the Public Funds and other Securities.

	£.	s.	d.	
Bequeathed by the late Henry Fryer, Esq., invested in the names of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Sir John Trollope, Bart.,M.P.,George Finch, Esq., and Gilbert John Heathcote, Esq., M.P.	4444	8	3	—New 3½ per Cents.
Ditto.....	3775	6	1	—3½ per Cents. Red.
Ditto Five Shares in the Stamford Gas and Coke Company, value £50 each.				

BENEFACTIONS.	£.	s.	d
Money from the Rutland Yeomanry Fund	1400	0	0
Money from the Ness Yeomanry Fund	325	0	0
Sir Gerard Noel, Bart.	300	0	0
Collection and Benefaction	71	18	0
DONATIONS.			
Wm. Hopkinson, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev. Thos. Brown	50	0	0
Wm. Gillson, Esq.	10	10	0

	£.	s.	d
Right Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough	105	0	0
Rev. H. Monckton	21	0	0
Mrs. Hodson	20	0	0
E. S. Orme, Esq.	5	0	0
Captain H. Orme	10	0	0
Dowager Viscountess Milton	50	0	0
Rev. T. T. Hurst	5	0	0
Mr. J. Wells	4	0	0
Rev. E. Brown	300	0	0
Rev. T. Brown	50	0	0
Rev. G. Osborne	50	0	0
Jas. Hurst, Esq.	200	0	0
A Friend	20	0	0
Mr. Jas. Pridmore, South Luffenham	25	0	0
A Friend	20	0	0
Jas. Stevenson, Esq.	50	0	0
Mrs. Stratford	100	0	0
LEGACIES.			
Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.	90	0	0
Mrs. Wayet	45	0	0
George Parker, Esq.	100	0	0
Miss Augusta Hurst	100	0	0
Col. Pierrepont	450	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Scott, £50. with £42. 6. 8. Balance of 1835.			
Mrs. Catherine Digby	100	0	0
John Molecey, Esq.	90	0	0
Dowager Marchioness of Exeter	500	0	0
Rev. W. Hardyman	100	0	0
Mr. Jas. Derry	50	0	0
£44. 19. 6., part of the Balance of 1836 Infirmary Account.			
Miss Lucy Gadsby	18	0	0
Mr. J. Pepper	50	0	0
Jas. Hurst, Esq.	300	0	0
N. C. Stevenson, Esq.	500	0	0
W. Stevenson, Esq.	450	0	0

Invested in the names of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., and Sir John Trollope, Bart., M.P., £6902. 5. 4. Three per Cent. Consols.

Benefactions amounting to £46. 8. 8., for giving Bibles, Testaments, or Common Prayer Books to In-patients on their Discharge; invested in the names of Stephen Eaton and Edward Cayley, Esqs., T. G. Arnold, M.D., and the Rev. Henry Atlay,—£46. 1. 8—New 3½ per Cents.

Donations to Building Fund amounting to £39. 3.; invested in the names of S. R. Fydell, N. C. Stevenson, J. Eagleton, Esqs., and the Rev. C. P. Belgrave,—£43. 10. 2.—3 per Cent. Consols.

LEGACIES.

	£.	s.	d
1829.—Mr. P. Fairchild, Grimsthorpe	10	0	0
1832.—Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.. Syston Park ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Wayet, Stamford	50	0	0
George Parker, Esq., Edenham (free of duty)	100	0	0
1834.—Miss Augusta Hurst, Stamford (free of duty) ..	100	0	0
Col. Pierrepont, Ryhall	500	0	0
1835.—Mrs. M. Scott, Stamford (free of duty)	50	0	0
1836.—Mrs. C. Digby, Bourn (free of duty) ..	100	0	0
John Molecey, Esq., West Deeping	100	0	0
Mrs. M. Aldwinckle, Stamford	19	19	0
1837.—The Dowager Marchioness of Exeter (free of duty)	500	0	0
Rev. W. Hardyman, North Luffenham (free of duty)	100	0	0
1840.—Mr. Jas. Derry, Castle Bytham (free of duty ..	50	0	0
1843.—Miss Lucy Gadsby, Saint Martin's	20	0	0
Mr. John Pepper, Wakerley (free of duty) ..	50	0	0
1844.—James Hurst, Esq. (free of duty)	300	0	0
N. C. Stevenson, Esq., Stamford (free of duty) ..	500	0	0
William Stevenson, Esq., Stamford ..	500	0	0
1845.—Rev. T. T. Hurst, Carlby	5	0	0

DONATIONS, COLLECTIONS, &c.

1825.—Donation from Corporation of Stamford ..	100	0	0
1826.—Concert and Ball at Stamford	42	0	0
1828.—Produce of Bazaar at ditto	1768	6	9
1829.—Donation from Miss Manners	200	0	0
Ditto from Rutland Yeomanry Fund	1400	0	0
Market Deeping Association	7	0	0
Theatrical Performance at Stamford	47	0	0
1830.—Donation from Ness Yeomanry Troop ..	325	0	0
Theatrical Performance at Stamford	15	16	2
1831.—Collection at Saint Mary's Church, Stamford, after a Sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln	57	2	1
1832.—Collection at Saint Martin's Church, after a Sermon preached by the Ven. W. Strong, D.D., Archdeacon of Northampton	25	5	2
1833.—Donation from the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., (to balance Treasurer's Accounts of 1832) ..	51	2	3
Collection at Saint Mary's Church Stamford, after a Sermon preached by the Ven. Dr. Goddard, Archdeacon of Lincoln	19	14	8
1838.—Donation from Rev. Thomas Brown	50	0	0
Donation from Wm. Gillson, Esq.	10	10	0
A further Donation from W. Hopkinson, Esq. ..	10	0	0
Collection at Ketton Church, after Sermon ..	3	0	0
Right Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough	105	0	0

	£.	s.	d
1839.—G. J. Heathcote, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Mrs. Hodson	20	0	0
Rev. H. Monckton	21	0	0
E. S. Orme, Esq.	5	0	0
Captain H. Orme	10	0	0
Odd Fellows Lodge (Bourn)	1	1	0
1840.—Rev. T. T. Hurst	15	0	0
Moiety of Fines for Cock-fighting at James Deeping	1	0	0
Dowager Viscountess Milton	50	0	0
Mr. John Wells	4	0	0
1841.—Jas. Hurst, Esq.	200	0	0
Mrs. Slator	50	0	0
Miss Mossop	5	0	0
Rev. G. Osborne	50	0	0
Rev. T. Brown (a second Donation) ..	50	0	0
E. Barber, Esq.	25	0	0
1842.—Rev. R. Boon	5	0	0
Rev. E. Brown	300	0	0
Mrs. Cutler	30	0	0
Miss Ht. Hurst	15	0	0
Miss Robinson	3	0	0
Miss Barker	20	0	0
Friend from Oakham	20	0	0
1843.—Moiety of Fine imposed	1	0	0
Friend through the Treasurer	20	0	0
Gift from Coroner's Jury	0	6	0
Mr. James Pridmore, South Luffenham ..	25	0	0
1844.—From a Friend	20	0	0
Mrs. Stratford	100	0	0
Jas. Stevenson, Esq.	50	0	0
Donation from J. M.	2	2	0
Fine inflicted by the Magistrates	0	4	0
1845.—Donation from Robt. Dawburn, Esq., Wisbech	5	5	0
Collected in Charity Box	0	14	7

LIST OF DONORS DECEASED.

Alexander Sir W., Chief Baron	10	0	0
Amphlett Rev. Martin, Saint Martin's	10	0	0
Atlay Rev. Richard, Stamford	21	0	0
Baker Rev. W., Lyndon	10	10	0
Barker Mrs. Elizabeth, ditto	10	0	0
Barker Mrs. Ann, Stamford	20	0	0
Barker Mrs. Mary, Lyndon	10	0	0
Barker Samuel, Esq., ditto	100	0	0
Barker Miss, Lyndon	20	0	0
Boon William, Esq., Gretton	21	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Boon Rev. Robert, Ufford	55	0	0
Bowker Mr. Alderman, Stamford	10	0	0
Brown E., Esq., Stamford	100	0	0
Butt Rev. John, ditto	10	0	0
Carey Rev. R., Barrowden	10	10	0
Cardigan Earl of	200	0	0
Carbery Lady, Laxton	10	0	0
Chapman John, Esq., Stamford	10	0	0
Child Rev. C., Thistleton	5	0	0
Cookson Rev. C., Stamford	21	0	0
Cooper Benjamin, Esq., Saint Martin's	21	0	0
Eaton Stephen, Esq., Ketton	50	0	0
Exeter Dowager Marchioness of	50	0	0
Ellicott Rev. John, Exton	10	0	0
Foster Rev. T., Tinwell	21	0	0
Foulkes Evan, Esq., London	50	0	0
Hardyman Rev. W., North Luffenham	50	0	0
Hopkinson Rev. J., Market Overton	55	0	0
Hopkinson Rev. S. E., Morton	10	0	0
Hotchkin T., Esq., Tixover	50	0	0
Hurst Jas., Esq.. Saint Martin's	250	0	0
Hurst Rev. T. T.. Carlby	15	0	0
Hunt W., Esq., Stamford	2	2	0
Judd Samuel, Esq., Saint Martin's	100	0	0
Lamb Rev. J., Stretton	10	0	0
Langford R., Esq., London	10	0	0
Lonsdale Earl of	100	0	0
Lucas Rev. R., Great Casterton	100	0	0
Lluellen Richard, Esq., Saint Martin's	31	0	0
Manly Mr., Stamford	10	10	0
Mc Guffog Mr., Stamford	5	5	0
Merveilleux J. G. de, Esq., Stamford	21	0	0
Mills T., Esq., Stamford	11	17	4
Monckton Rev. H., Seaton	21	0	0
Monkhouse Rev. J., Market Deeping	5	5	0
Mossop Rev. John, Langtoft	9	0	0
Nevile Rev. H., Cottesmore	60	0	0
Newcomb Mr. Alderman, Stamford	21	0	0
Noel Noel Gerard Sir, Bart.	1000	0	0
Noel C. N., Esq., Wellingore	50	0	0
Norris R. Esq., Stamford	21	0	0
Orme E. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Parke Rev. T., Stamford	10	10	0
Pepper Mr. Jno.. Wakerley	10	0	0
Pierrepont Col., Ryhall	50	0	0

	£.	s.	d
Scott Mr. Alderman, Stamford	5	0	0
Serocold Rev. J., Saint Martin's	21	0	0
Sheild Rev. H., Preston	50	0	0
Snow Mrs. and Miss, Clipsham	55	0	0
Stevenson Messrs W. and N. C., Stamford	100	0	0
Thompson Cotton, Esq., Ketton	25	0	0
Thompson Thomas, Esq., Tinwell	21	0	0
Twopeny Rev. R., Little Casterton	15	10	0
Watson Mrs., Stamford	10	10	0
Watson Hon. Henry, Glaston	50	0	0
Wayet Mrs., Stamford	21	0	0
West Mr. Alderman, ditto	5	0	0
Whitworth R. S. H., Esq., ditto	50	0	0
Willis John, M.D., Greatford	50	0	0
Willoughby de Eresby Baroness, Grimsthorpe Castle	100	0	0
Winchilsea Earl of	200	0	0
Wingfield Rev. T., Teigh	24	0	0

BENEFACTORS.

Ades William, Esq., Oakham	21	0	0
Arnold T. G., M.D., Saint Martin's	26	0	0
Atlay Rev. Charles, Barrowden	21	0	0
Barker Miss, Lyndon	20	0	0
Barber E. Esq., Stamford	25	0	0
Belgrave Rev. Wm., Preston	21	0	0
Brown Rev. E., V.P.	300	0	0
Brown Rev. Thomas	100	0	0
Brownlow Earl. V.P., Belton	100	0	0
Brudenell The Ladies	50	0	0
Cayley Edward, Esq., Stamford	21	0	0
Cecil Lord Thomas, V.P.,	50	0	0
Chaplin Col., V.P.,	50	0	0
Cust Hon. and Rev. R., Belton	10	0	0
Cutler Mrs., Stamford	30	0	0
Dawnay Hon. and Rev. T., Ashwell	21	0	0
Deeker Rev. R., Wakerley	10	10	0
Deering John Esq., V.P., London	75	0	0
Doncaster Rev. Dr., Oakham	21	0	0
Eagleton J., Esq., V.P., Belton	50	0	0
Exeter Marquis of, K.G., Burghley	600	0	0
Finch George, Esq., V.P., Burley	50	0	0
Foster Rev. Kingsman, Dowsby	26	0	0
Fydell Samuel R., Esq., V.P., Morcott	100	0	0
Gainsborough Earl of, Exton	105	0	0
Gillson William, Esq., Uppingham	10	10	0

	£.	s.	d
Harrisson Everson, Esq., Tolethorpe	21	0	0
Heathcote Sir G., Bart., V.P., Normanton	500	0	0
Heathcote Gilbert J., Esq., M.P., V.P., Stocken Hall	102	2	0
Hinman Rev. John, Market Overton	21	0	0
Hodson Mrs., Saint Martin's	20	0	0
Hopkinson W. L., M.D., ditto	10	10	0
Hopkinson Wm., Esq., V.P., Stamford	60	0	0
Hunt Mr. Alderman Robert, ditto	10	10	0
Hurst Miss H., ditto	15	0	0
Jackson T. H., Esq. ditto	42	0	0
Johnson Gen., V.P., Witham-on-the-Hill	50	0	0
Keal William, Esq., Oakham	10	10	0
Kingsley Rev. C.	21	0	0
Layard Rev. B. V., Uffington..	10	10	0
Milton Viscountess Dowager, Milton	50	0	0
Manners Otho, Esq., Goadby	21	0	0
Marsh Rev. H. C., Barnack	10	10	0
Miles Henry, Esq., London	21	0	0
Mossop Miss M., Saint Martin's	5	0	0
Noel Hon. Wm., V.P.	50	0	0
O'Brien S., Esq., V.P., Blatherwycke	100	0	0
Osborne Rev. G., Stainby	50	0	0
Orme Captain H., Stamford	10	0	0
Pegus Rev. P. W., V.P., Uffington	50	0	0
Pochin Rev. George, Glaston	10	0	0
Potchett Rev. Wm., Grantham	10	10	0
Pridmore Mr. Jas., North Luffenham	25	0	0
Reynardson Gen. B., V.P., Holywell	50	0	0
Roberts Rev. Thomas, Greatford	40	0	0
Roberts Rev. Charles, Guilsborough	10	10	0
Sherer J. W., Esq.	21	0	0
Simpson Mr. Alderman, Stamford	5	5	0
Slator Mrs. ditto..	50	0	0
Smith B., Esq., Horbling	21	0	0
Stevenson Jas., Esq., Uffington, V.P.	50	0	0
Stratford Mrs., Thorpe Lubbenham	100	0	0
Thompson William, Esq., Stamford	10	0	0
Torkington J., Esq., V.P., ditto	50	0	0
Trollope Sir J., Bart., M.P., V.P., Casewick ..	100	0	0
Tryon Mrs. Mary, Glaston	10	0	0
Walker Thomas, Esq., Stockerston	40	0	0
Watson Jas,. Esq.	10	10	0
Willis F., M.D., Shillingthorpe	21	0	0
Winchilsea Earl of, Haverholm Priory	21	0	0
Wingfield J. M., Esq., Tickencote	21	0	0

List of Donations towards the establishment of a Building Fund.

	£.	s.	d
Barber E., Esq., Stamford	25	0	0
Boon Rev., R., Ufford	5	0	0
Cutler Mrs., Stamford	30	0	0
Exeter Marquis of, K.G., Burghley	20	0	0
Hinman Rev. J., Market Overton	3	3	0
Mansfield Mrs., Leicester	1	0	0
Mossop Miss, Stamford	5	0	0
Robinson Miss, Stamford	3	0	0
Stevenson N. C., Esq., Stamford	5	0	0
Slator Mrs., Stamford	50	0	0

Patients are admitted at the Infirmary every Tuesday Morning, from Half-past Ten o'clock until Twelve. No Patient admitted at any other time, except cases of Accident, which are taken into the House at any time without any recommendation.

Donors of Ten Guineas are entitled to recommend one Out-Patient annually. Donors of Twenty Guineas, or Subscribers of One Guinea yearly, are entitled to recommend two Out-Patients annually. Donors of Fifty Pounds, or Subscribers of Two Guineas yearly, are entitled to recommend one In-Patient and three Out-Patients, or six Out-Patients annually; also a Subscriber of One Guinea yearly, in addition to a Donation of Twenty Guineas, shall be entitled to the same privilege. A Subscriber of Three Guineas yearly is entitled to recommend two In-Patients and four Out-Patients, or ten Out-Patients annually. Donors of One Hundred Pounds and upwards, or Subscribers of Five Guineas yearly, are entitled to recommend three In-Patients and six Out-Patients, or fifteen Out-Patients annually.

Institution (Literary and Scientific).—This desirable Institution was commenced through the persevering endeavours of three or four young men, who, early in 1838, canvassed a few of the scientific gentlemen of the town, and met with such support as warranted them in requesting the Mayor to call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants. M. W. Jackson, Esq., the Mayor, acceded to their request; and at the meeting (which was held on the 5th of June, and was

well attended), a committee was appointed and subscriptions entered into. The Marquis of Exeter consented to become Patron, and W. L. Hopkinson, Esq. M.D., President. Mr. Thomas Fricker volunteered to be Honorary Secretary. The affair proceeded so well that the committee were enabled to take a house in Broad-street (now occupied by Mr. Weddell), and opened it on the 1st of September, with a *library, reading-room*, and *museum;* many of the books and curiosities having been presented by ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood.

From the report of the first year's proceedings, it appears that 11 lectures were delivered, and that the donations amounted to £66. 1.; annual subscriptions £123. 13.; quarterly subscriptions £25. In 1839-40, 10 lectures were delivered, and £30. spent in books. The annual subscriptions were £120. 19.; quarterly £26. 5. The total number of members was 218. Mr. Fricker resigned the Honorary Secretary-ship in consequence of a resolution to reduce the committee from 30 to 13 members, (those to be *elected by vote by all the annual subscribers,*) instead of continuing for life the committee which had been provisionally elected at the public meeting. Mr. John F. Bentley then accepted the office. In 1840-1, the total number of subscribers was 256. Classes for music, drawing, and chemistry were formed, and several concerts have been given to the members and the public: amongst the chief supporters of this music class were Messrs. Shearman, Layton, Wells, and Desborough. The other classes did not exist long. The house in Broad-street being very inconvenient for the Institution, a handsome building was erected on St. Peter's-hill in 1842, at a cost of £1724., of which £1170. was raised by shares of £10. each; donations £335. (including £150. from the Marquis of Exeter); and £145. by the proceeds of an exhibition at the Midlent Fair, and also by a concert and ball. The foundation-stone was laid by the Patron on the 22nd of March, and the building was opened on the 8th of Decem-

ber the same year; processions headed by the Corporation enlivened the scene on each occasion.

The building contains a lecture-room 48 feet 3 inches, by 29 feet 8 inches, with a gallery round the same, which forms the museum, and contains 650 superficial feet; library and reading-room 28 feet 6 inches, by 14 feet 6 inches; news-room, committee-room, entrance hall, laboratory, and apartments for the resident (Mr. Blades). On the top is an observatory and *camera obscura*, which gives a view of the town and scenery for two miles round, the admission to which is sixpence, except to parties of four persons who are admitted for one shilling: the members are also subject to this additional payment until the debt is reduced.

The annual subscribers pay £1. 1., and the quarterly subscribers 10s. per annum: the latter cannot vote in the election of the committee, nor take out bound books: this regulation is much to be deplored; as those persons whom it is expected should be benefitted the most by these Institutions are mechanics and persons engaged in shops and offices, who cannot afford time to sit there to read, but who could, if they were allowed books at their homes, peruse them now and then. It is hoped that when the debt of £109. 18. shall have been cleared off, this objectionable rule will be altered, and that more inducements may be held out to young persons for self-improvement.

In consequence of the great expense incurred in building, the purchases of books have been very small, and only a very few lectures have been delivered. In the last report, 1844-5, there were 169 annual and 85 quarterly subscribers. The Library now contains about 900 volumes: 14 periodicals are regularly taken. The Museum contains many thousand specimens of Nature and Art.

A news-room has also been added, which is formed by a separate subscription: the papers taken are *The Times* (filed), *Sun*, *Standard*, *London Mercantile Journal*, *Birmingham Advertiser*, *Railway Bell*, *Stamford Mercury* (filed), and the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*.

Jackson, Cyril.—This man was the eldest son of Dr. Jackson, an eminent physician of Stamford, and was born there in the year 1742. At the age of twelve or thirteen, he was sent to Westminster school; and in the year 1760, became a King's scholar on the foundation at that seminary. In 1764, he was elected to a scholarship at Trinity college, Cambridge; but having a prospect of a studentship at Christ church, Oxford, he did not enter at Cambridge, but went to Christ church in the first instance as a commoner, and at the ensuing Christmas was admitted a student of that house by the dean, Dr. Gregory. In this situation he soon distinguished himself as a young man of superior talents, indefatigable application, and great acquirements. The extent of his classical learning was marked by an early proficiency in Greek, and a correct and well-grounded knowledge of that rich and dignified language.

He soon attracted the notice and acquired the patronage of Dr. Markham, who succeeded Dr. Gregory as dean; and at the same time that that learned person, who had then been advanced to the see of Chester, was nominated in 1771, to the honourable post of preceptor of King George IV, the then Prince of Wales, and to the Bishop of Osnaburg, afterwards Duke of York; Mr. Jackson obtained the less distinguished, but more efficient appointment of sub-preceptor. He continued in this station for several years; and, after taking orders, was, in 1778, appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn. About the same time he was rewarded with a canon's stall at Christ church; and in 1783, was promoted to the highest object of his ambition, the deanery of that great foundation. With such a head as Dr. Cyril Jackson, Christ church, soon after his accession to the deanery, came into the highest repute, its pristine fame and all its proper magnificence was re-established. He continued dean of Christ church for twenty-six years.

At length he resolved on retirement; and in 1809, he executed the purpose which for some few years before he had meditated, and resigned the deanery of Christ church,

retaining no church preferment whatever, and possessed only of a small fortune which he had inherited from his father: he was not to be shaken by the proffer afterwards made to him by the then Prince Regent himself, of the most desirable bishopric in the realm. He had before also declined accepting the bishopric of Peterborough.

At the age of sixty-four he took up his abode at the village of Felpham, on the coast of Sussex, where, dispensing around him daily the blessings of the most beneficent and unbounded charity, he spent for ten years the residue of his life, absenting himself only in occasional visits to his friend Dr. Carey, when head master of Westminster school, and in paying the duties of fraternal affection to his brother the Bishop of Oxford, at Christ Church and Cuddesden. He died in August, 1819.

Jackson, William. He was the younger brother of the preceding gentleman, and was born at Stamford in 1750. At an early age he was sent to Westminster school, where he was elected a king's scholar on the foundation in 1764, being then thirteen years of age. In 1768, he was elected from Westminster, a student of Christ church, Oxford. He proceeded to the degrees of B.A., M.A., and B.D., in due course; and was for several years a distinguished tutor of the society to which he belonged. During this time he accepted the situation of chaplain to Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, and was indebted to his patronage for a stall at Southwell, in 1780, a stall at York in 1783, and the Rectory of Beeford, Yorkshire. In the last of these years he was appointed regius professor of Greek; and soon afterwards one of the curators of the Clarendon press, to which office he bestowed much time and attention. About this time also he was appointed preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, the duties of which he ably discharged until his elevation to the episcopal bench. In 1799, Mr. Jackson was promoted to a canonry of Christ Church, and took his degree of D.D. This preferment was peculiarly grateful to him, as it did not remove him from Oxford, to which place he was greatly at-

tached. In 1811, the Prince Regent was pleased to bestow on him that dignity which his brother Cyril had repeatedly declined; for, on the death of Dr. Moss in that year, the Prince personally, and in the most gratifying mode, made him an offer of the vacant bishopric of Oxford; and in December the doctor was consecrated Bishop. He died in 1815.

Jacobite Riots.—When the nation was agitated in 1714 by the death of Queen Anne, the presbyterians, who were whigs, friends to the Hanoverian succession, suffered greatly from the fury of the jacobites. A frantic mob of this class destroyed the presbyterian chapel which stood in a yard on the south side of Saint Paul's-street, in Stamford, near the conduit, and burnt the materials in Tenter Meadow. Owing to the vigilance of Mr. Brookes, the mayor, several of the abettors of the tumult were imprisoned; but on the next market-day a numerous rabble from the adjacent villages came to the town, and insisted upon the liberation of the captives, on the pain of the mayor having his house pulled to the ground. Thus threatened, he complied with their demands; and the same night the pulpit, seats, and all that they could move out of the chapel, were burnt. Among the crowd that surrounded this spectacle was one Roger Dobbes, a zealous jacobite, who, spreading his hands before the fire, called it a 'blessed blaze,' and afterwards, with great exultation, lighted his pipe with a splinter of the wreck. After this event, a troop of dragoons were stationed in the town, to prevent further eruptions. *See Bolton.*

James I.—On the 24th of March, 1602, King James passed through Stamford; he was attended by the Corporation on horseback.

Jews.—The Jews had a synagogue, library, and schools here, in 1068. This sect was much persecuted at the Midlent Fair, 1189; all their goods were destroyed, and many of them were murdered. In 1290 they were expelled from England, and their synagogues at Stamford and Huntingdon were profaned, and their valuable libraries sold by outcry.

Johnson, Robert, was descended from a respectable family, which, by an alliance with a Welch heiress, had added an estate at Clun, on the borders of Wales, to their paternal property in Lincolnshire. He was the younger son (by a daughter of Henry Lacey, of Stamford, Esq.) of Maurice Johnson, Esq., thrice Alderman of Stamford, and Member of Parliament for that borough in 1523, with David Cecil, grandfather of the Lord Treasurer Burghley. The Alderman, his father, was a merchant of the staple; and his picture, by Holbein, is at Ayscough-fee Hall, having the order of the Bath round his neck. The elder brother was Geoffrey, fellow of Saint John's college, Cambridge, in 1562, and minister at Leicester, where he died.

By the custom of Borough English, Robert Johnson inherited his father's property in Stamford, while his elder brother succeeded to the lands at Clun. He was educated at the grammar-school at Peterborough, and was thence transferred to Clare-hall, Cambridge. After which he repaired for three years to Paris, and other foreign universities, for the purpose of study, by licence under Queen Elizabeth's own hand. He likewise travelled into Ireland; and, on his final return to this country, he was made chaplain examiner to the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon. About this time, having removed from Clare-hall, he was fellow of Trinity college, and M.A. of Cambridge. In 1564 he was incorporated to the same degree at Oxford; he was also twice nominated to stalls in the cathedral at Rochester, which he twice resigned. About the same time he was made a prebendary of Peterborough; and from 1570 to 1575 he filled a stall in Norwich. In 1572 he was instituted to a canonry of Windsor; and in 1575, when he left the Lord Keeper's family, he retired for the remainder of his life to his parsonage of North Luffenham, to which he had been inducted in the preceding year. He subsequently proceeded B.D. at Cambridge; and in 1591 was made Archdeacon of Leicester, which closed the list of his ecclesiastical preferments.

Throughout his life he lived in the exercise of dignified

hospitality and extensive charities. Yet he added largely to his paternal property in Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; and, though never dignified higher than Archdeacon of Leicester, (says Fuller,) and though thus liberal in his benefactions, he left to his family £1000. per annum. Besides this, his personal property in the house at the time of his death was very considerable. By an inventory, taken a few days afterwards, it appears that his heir found, in different shapes, £5900., (of which £522. 16. 1. was in ready money,) a sum on the whole amounting at the present rate to little less than £30,000. He closed a long and useful life at his parsonage at North Luffenham in July 1625, about the 85th year of his age.

He was thrice married: first, to Susanna, only sister and heiress of Jeremy Davers, of Cambridge, who died without issue; secondly, to Mary, only sister and presumptive representative of the Heads, of Hillingdon and Wootton, by whom he had his only child, Abraham, born at North Luffenham on the 6th of July, 1577; thirdly, (and at an advanced period of his life,) to Margaret, widow of —— Wheeler, and sister of Dr. Lilly.

King, Cassandra, was the last person who was condemned to death in Stamford; she was tried for a burglary at Wothorpe in 1704. The gallows stood on the "Lings," near the road to Little Casterton. The common story is, that after her execution, proof of her innocence was discovered, and this is the alleged reason for discontinuing capital punishments here. Her body lies interred in the north-east corner of St. Michael's churchyard.

King John passed through Stamford on his journey from Suffolk to Lincoln when he was pursued by the Barons in 1216.

Klip's-hill, or *Kilpis-hill*, was formerly the name for *Barn-hill:* it was called thus from being the residence of a noble Saxon.

Lambert, Daniel, was born on the 13th of March, 1770, in the parish of Saint Margaret, at Leicester: he was brought

up under the eye of his parents till the age of fourteen, and was then placed with Mr. Benjamin Patrick, in the manufactory of Taylor and Co. at Birmingham, to learn the business of die-sinker and engraver. After four years he left Birmingham and returned to Leicester to his father, who held the situation of keeper of the prison of that town. Soon afterwards, at the age of nineteen, he began to imagine that he should be a heavy man, but had not previously any indications that could lead him to suppose he should attain the excessive corpulence for which he was distinguished. He always possessed extraordinary muscular power, and at the time we are speaking of could lift great weights, and carry five hundred weight with ease. Had his habits been such as to bring his strength into action, he would doubtless have been an uncommonly powerful man: he afterwards fought a bear in Leicester and came off conqueror.

His father having resigned the office of keeper of the prison, Mr. Lambert succeeded to the situation. It was within a year after this appointment that his bulk received the greatest and most rapid increase. This he attributed to the confinement and sedentary life to which he was now obliged to submit, which produced an effect so much the more striking, as, from his attachment to sporting, he had previously been in the habit of taking a great deal of exercise. About the year 1793, when Lambert weighed thirty-two stone, he had occasion to visit Woolwich, in company with the keeper of the county gaol of Leicester. As the tide did not serve to bring them up again to London, he walked from Woolwich to the metroplis, with much less apparent fatigue than several middle-sized men who were of the party.

From the age of eight years Mr. Lambert was an excellent swimmer; and such was his celebrity, that all the young people in his native town who were learning to swim resorted to him for instruction. His power of floating, owing to his uncommon bulk, was so great that he could swim with two men of ordinary size upon his back. Mr. Lambert's father died about five years after his son's appointment to be keeper

of the prison, which office he held till 1805. In this situation he manifested a disposition fraught with benevolence: whatever severity he might be under the necessity of exercising towards the unhappy objects committed to his care during their confinement, he never forebore to make the greatest exertions to assist them at the time of their trials. Few left the prison without testifying their gratitude, and tears often spoke the sincerity of the feelings they expressed. His removal from the office was in consequence of a wish on the part of the magistrates to employ the prisoners in the manufacture of the town. As a proof of the approbation which his conduct had merited, they settled upon him an annuity of £50. for life, without any solicitation whatever, and accompanied with a declaration that it was a mark of their esteem, and of the universal satisfaction which he had given in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Finding, at length, that he must either submit to be a close prisoner in his own house, or endure all the inconvenience without receiving the profits of an exhibition, Mr. Lambert wisely strove to overcome his repugnance, and determined to visit the metropolis for that purpose. As it was impossible to procure a carriage large enough to admit him, he had a vehicle constructed expressly to carry him to London, where he arrived for the twenty-second time, in the spring of 1806, and fixed his residence in Piccadilly. His apartments there had more the air of a place of fashionable resort than of an exhibition; and as long as the town continued full he was visited by a great deal of the best company. The dread he felt on coming to London, lest he should be exposed to indignity and insult from the curiosity of some of his visitors, was soon removed by the politeness and attention which he universally experienced. Many of his visitors seemed incapable of gratifying their curiosity to its full extent, and called again and again to behold what an immense magnitude the human figure is capable of attaining; one gentleman, a banker in the city, jocosely observed that he had fairly had a pound's worth. Mr. Lambert had the

pleasure of receiving persons of all descriptions and all nations. He was one day visited by a party of fourteen, eight ladies and six gentlemen, who expressed their joy at not being too late, as it was near the time of closing the door for the day. They assured him they had come from Guernsey, on purpose to convince themselves of the existence of such a prodigy as Mr. Lambert had been described to be by one of their neighbours who had seen him, adding, that they had not one single friend nor acquaintance in London, so that they had no other motive whatever for their voyage: a striking illustration of the power of curiosity over the human mind.

Among the many visitors of Mr. Lambert, the celebrated Polish dwarf, Count Borulawski, was not the least interesting. The Count, having made a fortune by exhibiting his person, had retired to Durham to enjoy the fruit of his economy. Though in his 74th year, he still possessed all the gracefulness and vivacity by which he was formerly characterised. Mr. Lambert, during his apprenticeship at Birmingham, went several times to see Borulawski, and such was the strength of the Count's memory, that he had scarcely fixed his eyes upon him in Piccadilly before he recollected his face. After reflecting a moment, he exclaimed that he had seen the same face twenty years ago, in Birmingham, but it was not surely the same body. This unexpected meeting of the largest and smallest man seemed to realise the fabled history of the inhabitants of Lilliput and Brobdignag, particularly when Lambert rose for the purpose of affording the diminutive Count a full view of his prodigious dimensions. In the course of conversation, Mr. Lambert asked what quantity of cloth the Count required for a coat, and how many he thought his would make him. "Not many," answered Borulawski; "I take goot large piece cloth myself—almost tree quarters of a yard." At this rate one of Mr. Lambert's sleeves would be abundantly sufficient for the purpose. The Count felt one of Mr. Lambert's legs: "Ah, mine Got!" he exclaimed, "pure flesh and

blood; I feel de warm. No deception! I am pleased; for I did hear it was deception." Mr. Lambert asked if his lady was alive; on which he replied, "No, she is dead, and (putting his finger significantly to his nose) I am not very sorry, for when I affront her, she put me on the mantel-shelf for punishment."

After a residence of about five months in the metropolis, where we believe his success was fully adequate to his most sanguine expectations, Mr. Lambert returned in September, 1806, to his native town. From that period to his death, Mr. Lambert continued to travel, gratifying the curiosity of his countrymen; and again visited London in March, 1807. On Tuesday morning, June 20, 1809, he arrived, from Huntingdon, at the house of Mr. Berridge, the Waggon and Horses (now the Marquis of Granby Inn,) in St. Martin's, Stamford, where preparations were made for his receiving company the next day and during the then ensuing races; but before nine o'clock on the following morning, the 21st, he had paid the debt of nature, without any previous sickness to indicate the approach of his dissolution.

Mr. Lambert's height was 5 feet 11 inches; 3 yards 4 inches round the body; a yard and an inch round the leg: his weight, a few days before his death, was found by the Caledonian balance to be 52 stone 11 pounds (14 pound to the stone). His coffin measured 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep, and contained 112 superficial feet of elm. It was built upon two axletrees and four clog wheels, and upon these his remains were, at about half-past eight o'clock on Friday morning the 23rd, drawn to the new burial-ground in Saint Martin's, Stamford. His grave was dug with a gradual sloping for many yards, and upwards of 20 men were employed for nearly half an hour in getting this enormous mass of putridity into its "narrow cell." Notwithstanding the early hour at which he was buried, a great concourse of people, "youth and hoar age," were assembled.

In about the centre of the new burial-ground, which is

situated a few yards south-east of the one in which the church stands, is a black slate, inscribed with gilt letters, to the memory of that immense mass of mortality, Daniel Lambert:—

Altus in Animo, in Corpore Maximus.

In remembrance of that prodigy in nature,
Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester,
who was possessed of an exalted and convivial mind;
and, in personal greatness, had no competitor:
he measured 3ft. 1in. round the leg,
9ft. 4in. round the body,
and weighed 52st. 11lb.!
He departed this life on the 21st June, 1809, aged 39 years.
As a testimony of respect,
this stone is erected by his friends in Leicester.

Mr. James Dixon, of the Daniel Lambert Inn, St. Martin's, has a suit of this great man's clothes, which has been exhibited to hundreds; on the 3rd of July, 1846, they were shown as a contrast to a dwarf called General Tom Thumb at Stamford.

Charles S. Stratton, *alias* General Tom Thumb, was born at Bridgport, Connecticut, United States, January 11, 1832. His exhibiters state that he increased in size until he reached the age of seven months, when his stature ceased to grow, although he became a little robust, and his mental powers sustained no check. Tom Thumb is 25 inches high, perfect in his proportions, and weighs only 15 pounds 2 ounces. He came to England in 1844; and, after being exhibited to the Queen, made a tour through the country, realizing an immense sum: he has also visited the courts of France and Spain.

Langley (Edmund), Duke of York, was Lord of Stamford in 1360; and the Duke Aumerle, his son, succeeded him. The latter died at the noted battle of Agincourt, having, by his own desire, led the front of the onslaught. His nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Lord of Stamford, demanded the throne by a rightful but ill-timed claim: he was stricken down in battle, and his head was encircled by a diadem of paper,

placed round it by Margaret of Anjou, and fixed over the walls of York: "So York shall overlook the town of York." His eldest son became King Edward IV: he bestowed the town and castle on his mother, the Duchess of York, a lady who lived to see three children crowned and four murdered.

Langton (John), was an ingenious caligrapher, and taught writing and arithmetic at Stamford. He says, that in 1700 he revived the art of glass-painting, staining, and tinging, in the way of the ancients, and made a new discovery of colours for painting flowers and fruits on white glass. "In the east window of Saint George's church, in Stamford," says Mr. Howgrave, "there is painted in glass our Saviour blessing the Elements: this was done by Mr. John Langton, who was a very great writing-master in his way, as his books, which are in the hands of his widow, sufficiently testify." Some of these have since been published: a copy-book of Italian-hand, containing twenty-one plates, was dedicated to Lady Elizabeth Cecil, being composed for her use. He had the honor of presenting one of his manuscripts to Queen Anne, comprehending all the varieties and graces of penmanship. It is thus worded:—"To the most sacred and serene Princess Anne, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, this piece of penmanship, containing all the usual hands practised in your Majesty's dominion, is most humbly dedicated and presented, by your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subject, John Langton." He presented a copy of the original to the Earl of Exeter, from whom he received a liberal reward: it now has a place in the Jewel Closet at Burghley. Mr. Langton lived opposite to Saint George's church, in the house occupied by Mr. Hare, painter.

Latimer (Hugh), the celebrated Reformer, Bishop of Worcester, preached at Stamford October the 8th, 1550. His discourse was upon these words: "Render, therefore, unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's." This pious man was burnt at the stake in Smithfield five years afterwards.

Law Terms were held at Stamford in 1076.

Libraries.—Libraries were established in all the monasteries in 1087.

The Stamford Subscription Library is held on the premises of Mr. Sharp, bookseller, High-street: it was established about 1770, and contains nearly 7000 volumes of Standard Works selected from every branch of literature. For the purpose of affording facility to readers of every taste, a subscription of eight guineas annually is paid to one of the best London libraries; by which means, a constant supply of books of ephemeral character, and which would be valueless on the shelves of a permanent library, is kept up to meet the requirements of those whose reading extends occasionally to, or consists wholly of, such light works of the day, as it would be injudicious on the part of the managers to purchase. This library contains upon its permanent shelves, most of the works of a really valuable and standard character, which have been published since the date of its establishment. The number of subscribers, however, is much smaller than is proportionate to the value of the library: it contains the names of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, the Members for the Borough, George Finch, Esq., M.P. for Rutland, and many of the Clergy and Gentry of the neighbourhood. It is governed by a President (the Rev. D. E. Jones,) and a Committee, who hold their meetings on the second Tuesday in every month. The government some years since presented to this library 53 thick folio volumes of the Parliamentary and Legal Records of this country, going back about two centuries and a half. The annual subscription to the library is one guinea, and every subscriber is a proprietor. Any respectable person may become such, without a ballot, by paying into the hands of Mr. Sharp, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, one guinea entrance, and a year's subscription in advance. The number of subscribers is now upon the increase.

Mr. Martin's Circulating Library is kept in All Saints'-street; it consists of upwards of 4600 volumes, chiefly romances, novels, &c. Mr. M. procures every principal work

of the kind as soon as published. It was established on the 9th of December, 1826, and is supported by annual subscribers, and by casual readers who pay so much per volume. This is the largest Library of its kind within many miles of Stamford.

Mr. Johnson's Public Library and News' Room, St. Mary's-hill, was established at the beginning of the year 1845; and although at present it cannot boast of much extent, its apparent success and prosperity demands our notice. The subscribers (the number of which is not limited,) are at present about 50, whose annual subscriptions are 12s. each. The library consists of all the principal periodicals of the day, with about 500 volumes of books in various branches of literature; added to this, the subscribers are privileged to read the following papers, viz :—The Morning Times; Daily News; Evening Sun; Globe; Illustrated London News; Pictorial Times; Stamford Mercury; Lincolnshire Chronicle; Lincolnshire, Boston, and Stamford Herald.

Lindsey (Earl of).—Albemarle George Augustus Bertie, was born November the 4th, 1814; succeeded his father the 9th Earl, September the 18th, 1818. His Lordship is brother to Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Bertie, who married July the 20th, 1833, Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart., M.P., and to the Hon. Montague P. Bertie, who was born December the 26th, 1815, and half-brother to Mary Antoinette (only surviving daughter of the Rev. Peter William Pegus, by Charlotte Susanna Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Lindsey), who married April the 9th, 1844, Charles Gordon, Earl of Aboyne. The Earl of Lindsey resides at Uffington House.

Lose-coat Field.—See *Battles.*

Louis, son of Philip II, King of France, at Stamford, 1216.

Lullendune (William), Warden of the White-friary at Stamford, about 1315, was appointed Provincial of that order in England, Cyprus, and the Holy Land. He wrote learned lectures, sermons, and commentaries on St. Matthew's gospel. His death took place about 1319, when he was buried in the friary.

Magna Charta.—This great bill of the rights of Englishmen was signed by King John, at Runnimede, by the advice of William Earl Warren, June the 15th, 1215.—*See Barons.*

Maiden-lane is a narrow street, leading from High-street, near the Portico, to the east end of Saint Mary's-street. Under a chamber window at the Exeter's Arms public-house, about the middle of the east side of this lane, is a very ancient wood carving intended to represent the arms of the Digby family, viz: Azure, a fleur de lis argent; supported by two monkeys proper, environed about the middle and chained or: crest; on a wreath, an ostrich argent, holding in its beak a horseshoe or. This family, connected by marriage with that of the Earl of Gainsborough, possessed considerable estates in the adjoining county of Rutland; and the building on which these grotesque figures are preserved probably formed part of their town residence.

Manor.—Stamford continued in the Crown until Henry II, about 1170, gave it to Richard de Humez, who was Sheriff of Rutland from 1164 to 1180. William de Humez, his son, Justice of England, succeeded him in 1203, but King John deprived him of the town and castle in 1206, and gave them to William, Earl Warren, whose ancestors were Earls of Warrena, in Normandy; the King also gave him the manor of Grantham, and the castle and honor of Eye, Suffolk, but he was not to tax the people of Stamford without the King's precept. After his death, it was granted by John, Earl of Warren, to Edward the First, and by the King re-granted to the said Earl, for the term of his life; on whose demise, by a previous agreement, it reverted again to the Crown. After many grants, and as many reversions, arising from forfeiture, or failure of male issue, the manor was given, by Queen Elizabeth, to William Cecil, first Lord Burleigh, or Burghley; and by marriage of Anne, daughter and co-heiress of William Earl of Exeter, and Baron Burghley, it descended to Henry Grey, the second Baron Grey, of Groby, in Leicestershire, who was created Earl of Stamford in 1628; and that title is now held by his descendant, the present

Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and Baron Grey and Delamere; but he has no property in the town or neighbourhood. Harry, the fourth Earl of Stamford, married the heiress of the second Earl of Warrington, and sold the manor of Stamford, in 1747, to Brownlow Cecil, Earl of Exeter; and it is now held by his descendant, the Marquis of Exeter.

Markets.—In 972, King Edgar granted to Stamford the privilege of holding markets for all kinds of produce. Henry II, in 1182, gave the town a market, with the right of taking tolls, which were paid on the tolling of a bell; from which the present custom of tolling the bell at the commencement of the corn-market originated. The Sheep-market was formerly held on Barn-hill, but was removed in 1782 by the Corporation, who received £100. towards the alterations as a donation from the Earl of Exeter. The Market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; but the latter is the chief day. The Market for butter, poultry, haberdashery, &c., is kept in Red Lion-square; for vegetables in Ironmonger-street; and for corn, cattle, vegetables, glass, and earthenware, in Broad-street. The Marquis of Exeter now collects the stallage.—See *Butcher's Shambles*, and *Corn-market.*

The Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1762, says,—

At St. Simon and Jude's Fair, at Stamford, horses, beast, and sheep sold extremely low, occasioned by the scarcity of winter fodder: a poor woman *sold a cow for half a guinea*, declaring she must either sell her or give her away, for she had nothing to keep her with. Several were sold for 15s. each; and horses that some time ago would have brought six or seven pounds, were now sold for two guineas and a half, or fifty shillings.

Marquis of Granby, the eldest surviving son of the Duke of Rutland, by the Lady Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Frederick fifth Earl of Carlisle. Charles Cecil John Manners, the present Marquis of Granby, was born May 16th, 1815: he succeeded George Finch, Esq., as Member for Stamford, in 1837: he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to Prince Albert in December, 1843, and held the appointment till the spring of 1846.

Methodist Chapel.—This chapel is situated nearly on the

top of Barn-hill, and is a neat structure, with a front of freestone, on which are emblematic representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity. It was erected at an expense of about £800., in the year 1804, by Frances Treen, a maiden lady, who resided in Stamford, and who gave it during her life to Robert Carr Brackenbury, Esq., of Raithby, in this county, together with a neat house (which she also built) standing in the chapel-yard, to be appropriated to the use of the minister for the time being. The chapel measures, within the walls, forty-four feet by thirty-two, had a spacious gallery in the west end only, but about the year 1838, galleries were erected at the sides, and it is supposed now to be able to accommodate upwards of 600 persons. There is also a school-room, where nearly 200 children are gratuitously taught to read and spell on Sundays.

Mint for Coining.—In 926, King Athelstan granted to the monastery of Peterborough the privilege of coining money: this was confirmed by Edgar in 972, and again by the Pope in 1145. The mint was situated in St. Martin's, but its exact site is not known.

Miracle.—A tale is still current that a Miracle was performed here in 1658, on the person of Samuel Wallis, a shoemaker, who had been afflicted four years, and which brought him into a consumption. The story is, that on Whitsunday a stranger called at the house of Wallis, and begged some small beer; he then gave his host the following directions, which were written by Wallis himself.

To-morrow when thou risest, go into thy garden, and there gather two red sage leaves and one bloudwort leaf, and put those three leaves into a cup of small beer, and let them lye in the cup the space of three dayes together; drinke as oft as need requires; and, when thou hast drunke if all off, fill the cup againe. But observe this thing, that thou let the leaves remaine still in the cup; but the fourth day in the morning cast them away, and put in three more fresh. The fourth day is the first of the three again. And thus do every fourth day in the morning for twelve dayes together, neither more nor less. Therefore I pray thee remember my words, and observe them, and do it; but, howsoever thou doest, above all things fear God and serve him. And for the space of these

twelve dayes, thou must drink neither ale nor strong beer; yet afterwards thou maist, a little; and thou shalt see, through the goodness and mercy of God unto thee, that before these twelve dayes be forth, thy disease will be cur'd, and thy body alter'd. Wallis adds, that he attended to these instructions, and in a few days he was cured.

It is hardly necessary to point out, that the remedy was by a *medicine* which, according to *Culpepper's Herbal*, seems very likely to work a cure for that particular disease, if taken in time.

Murders.—Elizabeth Longfoot murdered at Easton, March 6th, 1838.—See *Jews* and *Bolton.*

Newspapers.—The first newspaper published in England was dated July 23, 1588; it was designed by the Lord Treasurer Burghley, to answer the same purpose as the present *London Gazette.*

The first *Stamford Mercury* was printed by Thompson and Bailey, in the house now occupied by Miss Booth, in Saint Martin's, about 1712. Shortly after, however, the Corporation having offered the publishers the freedom of the Borough, on condition that they printed all their official papers gratis, they removed their office to Broad-street. It was afterwards printed by Francis Howgrave; then by Peet and Newcomb; and subsequently by Newcomb and Son; and so it continued until the death of Mr. Alderman Richd. Newcomb, who died on the 21st of May, 1834, in his 74th year, having been a proprietor of the *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury* for 48 years. Mr. Richard Newcomb is the present Proprietor.

The size of the *Mercury* at different periods was as follows:—1716, twelve pages, each 8 in. by 6 in.; published by Thomas Bailey and William Thompson on Thursdays, price 1½d. 1730, eight pages, each 9½ in. by 8 in., price 1½d. Between 1730 and 1760, the day of publication was altered to Friday. 1768, folio, the whole sheet measuring 21 in. by 16¾ in. 1790, 25 in. by 19 in. 1800, 27¼ in. by 20 in. 1810, 31½ in. by 21½ in., price 6½d. (duty 4d.) 1830, 37 in.

by 23 in. 1835, 39 in. by 25 in. 1837, 43 in. by 27 in.—From September 16, 1836, the stamp duty being reduced to 1d., the charge was altered to 4½d. 1840, 48 in. by 30 in. 1846, 48 in. by 32.

Average circulation:—

1830, 4600 copies, and remained about the same until August, 1836, when it was 4800, at 7d. The duty was reduced in September, and in October the number was 5600 at 4½d. 1837, 7300. 1838, 7600. 1839, 8200. 1840, 8400. 1841, 9000. 1842, 9500. 1843, 9800. 1844, 9900. 1845, 10,200. 1846, 10,500 (average on 6 months only). The advertisement duty paid for the year ending December, 31, 1845, was £1011. 18.

The *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury* is now the oldest paper, and has the largest provincial circulation of any in England: in the last return to the House of Commons, it appeared that, in the last six months of 1843, the total number of stamps taken from Somerset House were—

Stamford Mercury..260,000 and duty £429 12 0

Leeds Mercury.....207,000 and duty £474 3 0

the difference of duty in favor of the latter being caused by the large trading population of Leeds, which is about twelve times larger than that of Stamford.

Another paper was commenced about 1792 by Mr. Harrod, which was shortly afterwards discontinued.

In October, 1809, the *Stamford News* was commenced by Mr. Drakard, by whom it was continued until 1834: it was published on Friday mornings.

For some years the *News* was conducted by Mr. John Scott, whose publications on France and other literary productions were much noticed. He was a native of Aberdeen, at which city he received his education. While very young he went to London, and was employed in the War-office; but his taste for politics and literature soon induced him to quit this situation. He then commenced the publication of a weekly paper called the *Censor*, and was afterwards engaged as editor of the *Statesman*, an evening paper, and

successively of the *Stamford News*, *Champion*, and *London Magazine*. A series of articles in the latter publication, on the conduct of *Blackwood's Magazine*, led to a duel between Mr. Scott and Mr. Christie, in which the former was mortally wounded: he lingered about ten days, and expired February the 13th, 1821.

The *News* (says Mr. Drakard) commenced under very unfavourable auspices, for it may readily be conceived that an independent print would have much to contend against in the centre of a district where a corrupt and aristocratical influence is almost unbounded. The perseverance and unrelaxed industry of the proprietor, however, surmounted these difficulties, though not without his having been a sufferer (by fine and imprisonment) for the cause which he had espoused.

Mr. Drakard also published the *Stamford Champion*, on Tuesdays: it commenced Jan., 1830, and discontinued about 1833. "Price 3d., and tax, to prevent the poor reading, 4d."

On the 5th of November, 1830, a few of the Conservative party started the *Bee*; it was printed in a house in Broad-street, now occupied by Mr. Weddell. The *Bee* soon proved too *dronish* for the pockets of its projectors, and died in about two years.

The Conservatives of Stamford and its neighbourhood then formed a company, consisting of £25. shares. This company, on the 4th of January, 1833, published the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, at a house in Broad-street, now occupied by Mr. H. S. Reynolds' Academy. About 1834, it was removed to its present site, near Brown's Hospital, but the office, types, and machinery were destroyed by fire in 1843. [The Author here wishes to correct a paragraph in page 179; it should state, that the editor *resigned* in consequence of a close investigation of his conduct by the proprietors, and *not* that he was *discharged*.]

The proprietors then leased the paper to Mr. Henry Bellerby and Son, of York, by whom it is now conducted. The *Lincolnshire Chronicle* was a large folio until January, 1846,

when it was enlarged, and made quarto: the whole sheet measures 46 inches by 34 inches.

It cannot be expected that a new paper could make a very effectual opposition to so old-established a concern as the *Mercury:* the following figures are extracted from the returns made to Parliament:—In the six months ending June, 1840, the number of stamps taken from Somerset House for the *Lincolnshire Chronicle,* was 39,500, or 1500 per week. In the three months ending March 31, 1841, 21,000 stamps were taken, giving an average of 1600 per week. In the last returns, published for the six months ending December 31, 1843, the number of stamps taken was 37,000, and the advertisement duty for the same period was £142. 13.

Mr. Fricker, on leaving the *Chronicle,* purchased the *Boston Herald,* which then only circulated about 210 copies per week: under the new management it was entirely remodelled, and styled "The *Lincolnshire, Boston, and Stamford Herald.*" The Stamp Returns for six months, ending December 31, 1843, gives 6,500 stamps, and advertisement duty, during the same period, £34. 10. A very small number of these papers are circulated in Stamford.

Newstead Priory was situated on the river Guash, and stood within a few yards of the present mill. It was founded by William de Albini, third Earl of Arundel, and Lord of Uffington, and confirmed by Edward III., in 1337. William de Albini was one of those barons who resisted King John, and for which he was excommunicated by the Pope. He died at Uffington in 1236: his heart was buried at Belvoir, and his body in this priory.

William de Aubigny the third, gave to this Hospital of the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin of his own foundation, and seated at the bridge of Wass, between Stamford and Offington, the place where the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary stood, with the court adjoining the mill at Offington, with other lands particularly describ'd in his deed; as also the tithe of all the bread of his house. He likewise ordained, that the master of the hospital should be a priest and canon regular, and to have another canon with him to

say mass for the living and the dead, with proper ministers to assist them; that seven infirm poor persons should be maintained out of the revenues of the hospital, allowing them necessary food and cloathing, with seven beds for them to lye in, and all things thereunto belonging; and in case the revenues should increase, the number of poor to be also augmented. By another deed the said founder confirm'd his former, and added other donations, ordaining that there should be two priests, one of them to say mass every day for the dead, and the other according to the time; as also one deacon and one clerk to serve the said priests, and thirteen beds for poor. William de Aubigny the fourth confirm'd all his father's grants by particular deed; as did King Edward III. in the eleventh year of his reign, reciting in his charter all the particular donations.—*Dugdale's Monasticon.*

In the taxation of the temporalities of the clergy, in 1292, are these particulars:—

The prior of Newstead without Staunford has,

	£	s.	d.
In the Deanery of Staunford.....	9	3	0
In the Deanery of Botleshawe..(Beltisloe)..	1	14	0
In the Deanery of Roteland....(Rutland) ..	5	19	11
In the Deanery of Colyngham..(Collingham)	10	0	0
In the Deanery of Nesse .....(Ness).....	12	0	0

In 1424, Roger Flower, of Oakham, left the prior and canons of this house a legacy of 13s. 4d. Dugdale values it at its dissolution at £37. 6., and Speed at £42. 1. 3.

In 1725, the site was in the possession of Charles Bertie, Esq., and subsequently belonged to William Stevenson, Esq., of Stamford, and at his death descended to the Rev. H. W. Bellairs.

Nunnery of St. Augustine.—This convent, which was situated at Great Wothorpe, is supposed to have been founded by Edmund, Earl of Woodstock. The following list of Prioresses appear in the Lincoln Registers.

Dionisid de Caldwell a nun of Saint Michael's was chosen prioress, and the election was confirmed by the Bishop of Lincoln, on the fourth of the calends of July, 1224.

Maud de Glinton, died 1288.

Isoda de Wirthorp.

Ascelina, a sister of the convent, who through levity of mind resigned her office; but in 1296 was re-admitted.

Isolda.

Emma de Pincebek in 1312 was chosen.

Agnes Bowes was collated by the Bishop in 1349.

A great pestilence happening this year, many of the nuns died, and the rest (save one) fled. In 1353-4, Thomas Lord Holland, the patron, having represented the affairs of this convent to the King, it was united to the nunnery of St. Michael, at Little Wothorpe, and the revenues were granted to support the church at Great Wothorpe, which was a village until after 1540.

Nunnery of St. Michael.—About November, in 1156, William de Waterville, Abbot of Peterborough, founded and built the church of the blessed Michael the Archangel there, in which he assembled no less than 'forty holy virgins, living regularly in religion and pure virginity'. The nuns were to pay an annual acknowledgment of a noble of silver to the chanter, and ten shillings to the sacristan of Peterborough Abbey. In 1157, the founder gave them the church of St. Martin, which was afterwards confirmed by Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, and the revenues of the church of St. Firman, at Thurlby, for which they paid to the abbey a mark of silver annually, one part at Easter, and the other at Michaelmas: accordingly the nuns presented a vicar to these churches until the 30th of Henry VIII., when it was dissolved. The holy nuns also acknowledged their subjection to the Abbey, by an annual pension of half a mark of silver, to be paid to the Almnerer, towards mending the books, the morrow after the feast of St. Michael. These grants of the Abbots were confirmed by a charter of Henry II. Immediately after it was founded, Roger de Torpel and Asceline de Waterville, became benefactors, the former giving part of the church of St. John, at Corby, and the latter five bovates of land in Corby, for the purpose of cloathing the nuns. Richard de Humez, in 1170, gave them St. Andrew's Church, at Stamford; and Achard de Stamford gave them All Saints Church, to both of which they presented vicars. Lucia de Humez, wife of William, constable to King John, gave them half a mark, arising from her estate at Bredcroft, on condition that they should pray for her while living, and

observe the anniversary of her death. She afterwards gave another half mark from the same lands, the deed of which gift is in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter.

King John (who it is supposed had a house at King's Cliffe) granted the nuns a load of dead wood yearly from the forest of Cliffe. About 1226, William de Langvale gave the Church of St. Clement's, in Stamford, to which they presented a vicar until the dissolution.

Matilda de Diva and Hugh her son gave the third part of the church at Corby. She also presented her servant, Adelicia de Capeni with a bovate of land and houses at Corby, which was afterwards given to the holy sisters by the said Adelicia. About 1242, Lord Haman de Peche gave the other third part of the Church of Corby. William, Earl Warren, gave an annual rent charge of forty shillings out of the mill at Wakefield, on condition that they celebrated the anniversary of Helias de Marnile, widow, yearly, on the vigil of St. George; and Alice de Waterville, a virgate of land with a toft and a croft, at Ashby in Northamptonshire, worth eight shillings yearly, for keeping the anniversary of her own and her daughter Cicely's death: the original deed and seal of the last gift, are also in the possession of the Marquis of Exeter. For the better government of the convent, there was also a Prior, who was to have the management of its affairs, hear the nuns' confessions, and officiate in divine offices.

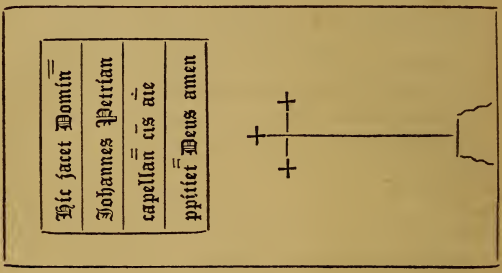
The office of Prioress being vacant in the time of Bishop Grosthead, he called upon the Abbot of Peterborough to show the right of that Monastery to the Convent of St. Michael, which the Abbot did to the satisfaction of the Prelate. The only Prioress whose name is known, was Mabilia le Venur, who held this office in 1306. In 1296, three of the nuns were excommunicated for maltreating a sister, named Emma, of Easton. In 1396, Edmund, Duke of York, and Lord of Stamford, granted the nuns letters of protection.

The Monastery was dissolved in 1539, and its value is

stated in the Monasticon to be £65. 19. In removing the surface of the ground for the purpose of constructing the Syston and Peterborough Railway, in June and July, 1846, several stone coffins, containing skulls and other fragments of mortality, were exposed to view; and pieces of stained glass, mullions of windows, capitals and portions of fluted pillars, coins, &c., were dug out. Much of the stone-work was very elaborately carved, and proved that the building must have been one of great beauty. The stained glass was principally of the colour of bottle glass, very thick, and some of it quite opaque: it is hardly possible to believe that the thicker portions which were found could have been intended for the admission of light, and the inference therefore is that they must either have formed ornamental tablets, or have been used as tesselated pavement in a portion of the edifice. The skulls and bones exhumed were mostly those of females, some of them of persons who died in the prime of life, as the teeth were beautifully perfect. Among the other curiosities picked up, were a silver bodkin about six inches in length, with two eyelets in the broad part of it, and a brass locket: the latter, Mr. Carr, the superintending engineer, thinks originally contained a coin of the reign in which the foundation of the nunnery was laid, and was placed there as coins are at the present day deposited when buildings of importance are commenced, especially as one stone was observed to have a cavity apparently made for such a purpose. One of the stone coffins exhumed contained a very perfect skeleton, and by the side of it were some pieces of carved stone with illegible inscriptions. Some of the men were obstructed in their operations by a wall of masonry work, which turned out to be a spacious arched vault, built of stone: a short distance from the vault was a considerable heap of bones of various sizes, and in another part a finger-bone was picked up with a ring upon it. One of the stone coffins (supposed to have been deposited in the 12th or 13th century), together with some antique

carvings in oak, were presented to the Stamford Institution by Messrs. Wykes and Co., the railway contractors.

A stone measuring 5 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 11 inches, and 8 inches thick, was also found: the following is a sketch of it.



The English of the inscription is, "Here lies *Sir* John Petrian, chaplain, on whose soul may God have mercy, Amen. Or, "Here lies *Prior* John Petrian." The latter is more likely to be correct, as the house had a prior to *govern* it, and which word answers to the latin *dominus*, as well as to '*sir*' and '*lord*.'

Nunnery between St. George's Gates and St. Leonard's.—Speed's map shows a nunnery on the south side the road leading from the town to St. Leonard's priory, and between the Blackfriary and that place, but no further information can be gained on the subject.

Organs first introduced into divine worship, 751.—See *Churches.*

Parliaments held at Stamford.—A Parliament was held here in 1300-1-2, when Edward I. agreed to execute the Charter of the Forest. In July, 1309, Edward II. convened a Parliament here. During a Parliament held here in April, 1327, Edward III. made a grant to Sir T. Barclay and Sir J. Maltravers, for supporting his father, Edward II., then a prisoner in Berkley Castle. A Parliament

was held here in June, 1337, chiefly for the purpose of discussing matters relating to France.

Parliament (Acts of).—For making the River Welland navigable from Stamford to the sea, passed in the 13th of Elizabeth.

For Inclosing Saint Martins's-fields, 1795.

For more effectually Repairing and Improving the Road from Wansford Bridge to Stamford, and from Stamford to Bourn, June 22, 1820.

For Lighting the Town with Gas, June 17th, 1823.

For Improving the Outfall of the River Welland, June 4, 1824.

For more effectually Repairing the Road from James Deeping Stone Bridge to Peter's-gate, Stamford, and from thence to the South-end of Morcott, May 22, 1829.

For more effectually Repairing and Improving the Road from Stamford to the Division Stone in South Witham, May 29, 1830.

For better supplying the town with Water, May 5th, 1837.

For Paving, Cleansing, and otherwise Improving the Town, June 21st, 1841.

For making a Railway from Syston (through Stamford) to Peterborough, June 30th, 1845.

For authorising certain alterations in the line of the Syston and Peterborough Branch of the Midland Railway, and the formation of certain other Branch Railways (including one from Stamford to Wansford) in connexion therewith. Passed June 18, 1846.

Parliament (Members of).—The following list does not contain all the names of the Representatives of the Borough previous to the 33rd of Henry VIII., but it is the best that can be procured :—

EDWARD I.

Nicholas de Burton 1295
Clement de Melton .....
Clement de Melton 1298
Rob. de Pontefracto ....
Johannes del Fal 1300
Will. de Doundale .....
Johannes Lessall 1302
Rogerus de Ring .....
Gilbert de Cotismore 1305
Clement de Melton .....

* * *

EDWARD II.

Eustachius Malherbe 1321
Hugo Thirsby .....

* * *

EDWARD III.

Johannes de Melden 1359
Hugo de Alveton .....

* * *

EDWARD IV.

Richardus Forster 1472
Johan. Moredock .....

* * *

HENRY VIII.

Henry Lacy 1542
John Allen .....

EDWARD VI.

William Cecil 1547
John Allen .....
Anthony Cock 1553
Robert Lacy .....

MARY.

Thomas Heneage 1553
John Allen .....
Rowland Durant 1554
John Allen .....
John Fenton 1554
Henry Ley .....
Francis Yakesley 1555
Francis Thorney .....
John Houghton..... 1557
Francis Thorney .....

ELIZABETH.

John Houghton..... 1559
William Cook .....
Thomas Cecil..... 1563
Francis Thorney .....
Thomas Cecil..... 1571
Michael Lewes .....
Thomas Cecil..... 1572
Francis Harrington.....
Robert Wingfield..... 1585
George Lynne .....
Robert Wingfield..... 1586
William Cecil .....
Robert Wingfield..... 1588
William Cecil .....
Robert Wingfield..... 1592
Nicholas Shute.....
Robert Wingfield..... 1597
Thomas Balguy.....
Robert Wingfield.... ... 1601
Edward Watson .....

JAMES I.

Sir Robert Wingfield 1603
Henry Hall.....
Richard Cecil 1614
John Jay.....
Richard Cecil 1620
John Wingfield.....
John St. Amand 1623
Sir George Goring .....
(in whose place)
Edward Ayscough .....

CHARLES I.

John St. Amand 1625
Montague Bertie .....
Brian Palmer..... 1625
Montague Bertie .....
Sir Thomas Hatton..... 1628
Sir Edward Bach.....
Sir Thomas Hatton..... 1640
Thomas Hatcher .....
Geoffrey Palmer 1640
Thomas Hatcher .....
(in whose place)
John Weaver.....

THE COMMONWEALTH.

For this parliament members were returned for the county only 1653

John Weaver..... 1654
John Weaver..... 1656
John Weaver..... 1659
Christopher Clapham ....
Fr. Wingfield..... 1660

CHARLES II.

William Stafford*..... 1661
William Montague .....
Peregrine Bertie .....
Charles Bertie .....
Sir Richard Cust, Bart... 1678
William Hyde .....
Sir Richard Cust, Bart... 1679
William Hyde .....
Sir Richard Cust, Bart... 1681
William Hyde .....

JAMES II.

Peregrine Bertie 1685
Charles Bertie .....
Charles Bertie 1688
William Hyde .....

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Charles Bertie 1690
Philip Bertie .....
Charles Bertie 1695
Philip Bertie.....
William Cecil 1698
Charles Bertie .....
William Cecil 1700
Charles Bertie .....
William Cecil 1701
Charles Bertie .....

ANNE.

William Cecil 1702
Charles Bertie .....
Charles Cecil..... 1705
Charles Bertie .....
Charles Cecil..... 1707
Charles Bertie .....
Charles Cecil..... 1708
Charles Bertie .....
Charles Cecil 1710
Charles Bertie (*dead*).... 1710
Charles Bertie .....
Charles Cecil..... 1713
Charles Bertie ....

GEORGE I.

Charles Cecil..... 1714
Charles Bertie .....
Brownlow Cecil (*a peer*).. 1722
William Noel.....
Charles Bertie .....

GEORGE II.

William Noel..... 1727
Robert Shirley .....
William Noel 1734
John Proby .....
William Noel..... 1741
John Proby .....
Robert Barbor 1747
John Proby .....
Robert Barbor 1754
John Thursby .....

GEORGE III.

John Chaplin..... 1761
Bridges Brudenell .....
Sir George Howard, K.B. 1768
George Aufree .....
Sir George Howard, K.B. 1774
Henry Cecil .....
Sir George Howard, K.B. 1780
Henry Cecil .....
Sir George Howard, K.B. 1784
Henry Cecil .....
Sir George Howard, K.B. 1790
Lord Carysfort .....
Sir George Howard, K.B. (*dead*) 1796
John Leland .....
Lord Carysfort .....
John Leland 1802
Albemarle Bertie .....
John Leland 1806
Albemarle Bertie .....

* During the period from the thirteenth to the thirtieth of Charles II., the parliament, sitting seventeen years, had four members returned from Stamford.

John Leland 1807
Albemarle Bertie .....
John Leland (*dead*) 1808
Evan Foulkes .....
Albemarle Bertie .....
Albemarle Bertie (*a peer*) 1809
Charles Chaplin .....
Evan Foulkes .....
Evan Foulkes 1812
John Heniker .....
Thomas Cecil 1818
William Henry Percy....

GEORGE IV.

Thomas Cecil 1820
William Henry Percy....
Thomas Cecil 1826
Thomas Chaplin .....

WILLIAM IV.

Thomas Cecil 1830
Thomas Chaplin .....
Thomas Cecil 1831
Charles Tennyson .....
Thomas Chaplin 1832
George Finch .....
Thomas Chaplin 1835
George Finch .....

VICTORIA.

Thomas Chaplin 1837
(*went abroad*)
Charles Cecil John Manners, Marquis of Granby
Sir George Clerk .....
Charles Cecil John Manners, Marquis of Granby 1841
Sir George Clerk .....

Peck (*Francis*), a learned antiquary, was born at Stamford, May 4th, 1692. He took his several degrees in arts at Trinity College, Cambridge; became Rector of Godeby-Marwood, Leicestershire: obtained a prebend in the Cathedral of Lincoln; and died in 1743. His principal publications are, "*The Antiquarian Annals of Stamford*," "*Desiderata Curiosa*," "*Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell*," and "*Memoirs of John Milton*."

Peterborough Hall, by Mr. Peck thought to be the same as Black Hall, is supposed to have stood opposite All Saints' Church, where there was a refectory, which was a large handsome room, and in the north end of it was a spacious window, containing, among much painted glass, some figures of cocks. Peck having seen similar figures in St. Martin's church, which was under the Abbot of Peterborough's patronage, was therefore induced to believe it was Peterborough Hall. It was pulled down about 1705, and the houses erected on its site are now occupied by Mr. H. Wright, baker, and Mr. Wilson, watch-maker, who, a few years ago, found a very ancient oak door with an arched top, between the ceiling of the old part of the house and the roof.

Pewterer's Hedge extends westerly from Roman Bank to three posts on the causeway of the north site of the Tinwell Road. The tradition is, that the site of this hedge was occupied by pewterers who had houses and shops there. "It is more likely," says Peck, "that the pewterers kept their stalls there at Midlent-fair; for formerly a great part of that fair was held without the town."

Plague.—The Plague was in Britain at intervals from 665 to 685, and again in 1112. On the 10th of October, 1602, the Plague commenced at Stamford, and continued a whole year, and during that time 236 householders died, and 43 fled. In St. Martin's and Wothorpe, during the same period, 166 died; in all, it is computed 713 died of this pestilential disease. In 1641, the Plague again broke out, when 500 or 600 died.

Population.—Number of the inhabitants :—

	In 1785	In 1801	In 1811
In Stamford	3137	4199	4582
In St. Martin's	800	865	937
	3937	5064	5519

The Census taken May 28th, 1821.		*The Census taken in* 1831.	
All Saints	1386	All Saints	1769
St. George	1191	St. George	1410
St. John	1003	St. John	1109
St. Mary	356	St. Mary	365
St. Michael	1111	St. Michael	1184
St. Martin	1190	St. Martin	1225
Total	6237	Total	7062

Increase in the 10 years, 618.

In 1841.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
All Saints	892	1086	1978
St. George	812	788	1600
St. John	574	637	1211
St. Mary	129	208	337
St. Michael	621	638	1259
St. Martin*	632	743	1375
Wothorpe	39	29	68
	3699	4129	7828
In Borough Boundary	3450	3934	7384

* This includes 94 in the Union Workhouse.

Post-office.—This office, which is situated in the centre of High-street, is kept by Mr. Richard C. Reynolds, who succeeded Mrs. Haycock in 1837. In 1784, the Corporation took off the extra halfpenny charged for delivering post letters in the town. In 1785, there was no post from the south on Mondays, nor from the north on Saturdays. We have now a post to and from London, and all distant large towns, twice a-day. Some little idea may be formed of the business of this office and the importance of the town and neighbourhood, by the following statistical account. In the week ending November 24, 1839, 1288 letters were distributed within the Stamford delivery, at the old rate of postage by distance. In the week ending December 22, 1839, the number of letters was 2099 at 4d. each, and in the week ending January 21, 1846, the number was 5780 at 1d. The number of money orders granted at this office in the year ending January 5, 1845, was 4561, and amounted to £10,125. 10.: the poundage to government was £80. 8. 9. In the year ending January 5, 1846, the number of money orders was 4736, amounting to £10,766. 3. 3., and the poundage to the revenue £83. 19. 6.

The following is a list of places within the Stamford delivery: those in *italics* have receiving houses:—

Apethorpe
Ashton
Barrowden
Burghley
Buckminster
Burton Coggles
Barnack
Bainton
Blatherwycke
Bulwick
Braceborough
Bytham, Great
Bytham, Little
Barholm
Belminsthorpe
Corby
Coltersworth
Clipsham
Collyweston
Casewick
Casterton
Carlby
Careby
Duddington
Easton
Edithweston
Empingham
Essendine
Gunby
Holywell
Horn
Irnham
Ketton
King's Cliffe
Luffenham, North
Luffenham, South
Normanton
Pickworth
Pilsgate
Pilton
Ryhall
Stretton
Stoke
Skillington
Swayfield
Stainby
Southorpe
Stibbington

Sibson	Ufford	Wakerley
Thistleton	Uffington	Wittering
Tinwell	Woolsthorpe	Walcot
Tixover	Witham, North	Water Newton
Tickencote	Witham, South	*Wansford*
Tolethorpe	Whitwell	Yarwell
Thornhaugh	Wothorpe	

Privy Council held here by Edward II., in 1326.

Public-houses.—There are 65 Licensed Victuallers, and 7 Spirit Merchants, besides 5 Beer-sellers.

Races.—It is not exactly known when this sport began to be held here, but it may doubtless be ranked among the earliest in England.

There were races formerly on Wittering heath, on the Thursday before Midlent Sunday, for a plate of £10. value, provided by the town. From an ancient copy of articles agreed to at these races, we copy the fifth for its singularity:

"V. Item, That if anye of the matched horses or theire riders chaunce to fall in anye of the foure heats, the rest of the riders shall staye in theire places where they were at the tyme of the fall vntill the rider so fallen haue his foote in the stirroppe againe."

We have no record of the particular prizes awarded at the Stamford Races until the 1st of March, 1715, when the following advertisement appeared in the *Stamford Mercury*:—

"Stamford Plate, about £12. value, will be run for on Wittering round Course on Thursday in Easter week next, 3 Heats, 10 Stone Weight, the Winning Horse to be sold for £20. Every Horse, &c. that runs, must be entered and shewn before the Mayor of Stamford, or his deputy, on Tuesday the 27th of this instant March, at the Nagg's-Head in Stamford, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, and to pay Two Guineas Entrance."

The present Race-course is situated in a part of the Marquis of Exeter's park about a mile and a quarter from Stamford, on the west side of the London-road. The length of the course is about a mile and one-third; there is also a strait mile course generally used for two-year olds.

The 'Grand Stand' was erected in 1766: it is built of

stone, and measures forty feet by eighteen on the outside walls; has three floors, and is railed round on the top, whence there is a commanding view over the whole of the race ground. There is also a smaller building of wood near the winning post: it is called the 'Red Stand,' from its being painted that colour.

The time for holding these races is fixed by the Newmarket Club and the Marquis of Exeter.

Three days were usually devoted to this sport from 1804 to 1839, since which time two days only have been occupied: there are generally four or five races each day.

The following charges are made for vehicles, &c. going on the course:—

Four-wheeled Carriages, with 2 Horses	2s. 6d.
Four-wheeled Carriages, with 1 Horse	1s. 6d.
Two-wheeled Carriages, with 1 horse	1s. 0d.
Single Horse.....	0s. 6d.

The following is a list of the winners of the chief race in each year:—

PLATE.

Capt. Denshire's *Madcap*	1771
Mr. Freeman's *Shepherdess*	1772
Mr. Skurray's *Adonis*.....	1773
Mr. Trueman's *Minerva*.....	1775
Mr. Digby's *Screwdriver*	1776
Ld. Fitzwilliam's *Diomed*	1791
Mr. Ladbroke's *Pill-box*	1792
Mr. Wilson's *Moor-cock*.....	1795
Mr. Addy's *Exton*	1796
Mr. Dolphin's *Petworth*	1797
Ld. Sondes' *St. George*	1798
Mr. Watson's *filly by Sir Peter* *	1802
Mr. Turner's *filly by Sir Peter* *	1804
Mr. Andrews' *Fathom* *.....	1805

GOLD CUP.

Mr. J. Heathcote's *Warter*	1799
Sir G. Heathcote's c. by *Delphini*	1800
Mr. Sitwell's *Hyale*.....	1801
Mr. Watson's *Lignum Vitæ*	1803

* No Cup run for.

Mr. C. Browne's *Mountaineer*..... 1806
Ld. Grosvenor's *Meteora* 1807
Ld. Grosvenor's *Meteora* 1808
Sir S. Sitwell's *Clinker* 1809
Ld. Grosvenor's *Meteora* 1810
Mr. Watson's *Dimity*..... 1811
Mr. Prince's *All-fours* 1812
Mr. Tibbits' *Pericles* 1813
Ld. Grosvenor's *Phosphor*..... 1814
Mr. Wilson's *Charlotte* 1815
Sir H. Nelthorpe's *Everlasting* 1816
Mr. Watson's *Seagrave* 1817
Ld. Exeter's *Captain Candid* 1818
Ld. Grosvenor's *Finesse*..... 1819
Ld. Exeter's *Snake*..... 1820
Ld. Clarendon's *Antiope* 1821
Ld. Clarendon's *Antiope* 1822
Ld. Exeter's *Holbein* 1823
Ld. Exeter's *Zealot*..... 1824
Gen. Grosvenor's *Wings*..... 1825
Mr. Platel's *Conviction* 1826
Ld. Exeter's *Hobgoblin*..... 1827
Mr. Sowerby's *Skiff* 1828
Mr. Sowerby's *Coroner* 1829
Mr. Sowerby's *Coroner* 1830
Mr. Flintham's *Anti-Catholic*..... 1831
Gen. Grosvenor's *Sarpedon* 1832
Ld. Chesterfield's *Dirce*... 1833
Ld. Chesterfield's *Bon Ton* 1834
Ld. Exeter's *Datura* 1835
Ld. Exeter's *Luck's All*..... 1836
Mr. Bird's *Redshank* 1837
Ld. Exeter's *Troilus* 1838
Gen. Grosvenor's *Dædalus* 1839
Gen. Grosvenor's *Dædalus* 1840
Duke of Rutland's *The Genius* 1841
Lord Exeter's *Saros* 1842
Duke of Rutland's *Hyrcanian*..... 1843
Lord Exeter's *Wee Pet*..... 1844
Ld. Sandwich's *Plantagenet*..... 1845
Sir G. Heathcote's *Akbar*..... 1846

Radcliffe's School.—See *St. Paul's Church* and *Charities.*

Railways.—The railways affecting Stamford are—

The Syston and Peterborough, which unites the Eastern

Counties lines at the latter place, and the Midland Counties at Syston, and by which we have communication with all towns south-east and north-west of Stamford.

The Stamford and Wisbech will unite the town with the Norfolk coast on the east, and the Stamford and Rugby will unite Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool on the west.

The Stamford and Sibson Branch will unite the Syston and Peterborough with the Blisworth and Peterborough, at Sibson, giving increased facilities of reaching the London and Birmingham line.

The Stamford and Spalding Branch of the Great Northern will join with the Spalding and Boston, and unite with the East Lincolnshire Railway, which will extend through Alford and Louth to Great Grimsby.

The Great Northern, from London to York, will leave Stamford about three miles eastward, and will have a branch to Stamford.

Richard II., in 1377, held a council of war at Stamford, to consult about an expedition into France; the inhabitants of Stamford and Leicester were ordered to provide and fit out a barge. This adventure however was not carried on. He also held a council of the Lords, at which it was agreed to continue the truce with France for another year. This council also agreed to punish the Londoners for refusing to lend the King £1000., and for almost killing an Italian who had offered the loan to his Majesty. A warrant was sent to the Justices of Westminster, to arrest the Mayor and Sheriffs, with some of the wealthy citizens. John Hinde, the Mayor, was imprisoned in Windsor Castle, and the Sheriffs and citizens at other prisons. The King also revoked their privileges, and placed one of his knights over them as governor. Another council was held here about this time to suppress the Wickliffites. During the King's stay he lodged at the Whitefriary, and these councils were held there.

River Welland.—This beautiful little river rises from under the parsonage house at the village of Sibbertoft,

about four miles beyond Market Harborough, and winds its way through Stamford and Spalding to the sea. The term *Welland* was derived from the Saxon word *Vealland*, which signifies boiling, bubbling, raging.

The Welland was made navigable from Stamford to the sea by Act 13th Elizabeth, April 2nd, 1570.

King James I. granted Letters Patent to the Aldermen and Burgesses, to take a toll of 3d. per ton at every lock between Stamford Bridge and Spalding; also the right of fishing for ever. James I., 20th year of reign, June 17th, 1622: lease granted to Daniel Wigmore for 80 years at a rent of 1s. This lease descended to Charles Halford, Esq., who married Mr. Wigmore's daughter, and who, on the 20th September, 1664, took a fresh lease to be renewed every 80 years, on paying a fine of £100.

The lease was in possession of Mr. Feast, and produced about £250. net in 1726. It afterwards came into the possession of Edward Buckley Esq. (See *Corporation*, pages 139 and 152). Mr. Thomas Smith, merchant, obtained a lease under Mr. Buckley, and Mr. W. Harper is the present sub-lessee. Since 1809, several plans have been proposed for improving the navigation, and carrying it on to Market Harborough, but were not carried into effect. And as railways are now about to be made in both these directions, the navigation will fall into desuetude.

Rock Terrace, Scotgate, built by Richard Newcomb, Esq., 1841.

Rock Villa, Scotgate, built by Richard Newcomb, Esq., 1842.—See *St. Thomas's Church.*

Roman Bank—See *Ermine-street.*

Roman Encampment.—It has been asserted by some celebrated antiquarians, that the Romans had an encampment here, but there is not a vestige left to prove this opinion, and it is hardly probable that they would have two stations within two miles, and it is certain that there was one at Casterton Magna; the remains of which are still visible.

Roman Glazed Tiles, of various colours, dug up at the Austin Friary, in 1712.

Roman Urn, dug up in Water-street, in 1723.

Rutland Terrace, built 1830.—See *Bowling Green.*

Saint Andrew's Church.—This church, it is supposed, stood on the site now occupied by Browne's Hospital. The vicarage is valued in Pope Nicholas' taxation at £2. 13. 4, and was, in 1553, united with St. Michael's.

Saint Clement's Church stood on the site of a house occupied by Mr. William Richardson, in Scotgate, and on the north side of Barn-hill-lane. In the reign of King John, Lord Langvale gave this church to the Nuns of St. Michael, who presented a vicar until the Reformation. The vicarage was, in 1553, united with St. John's. From the terrier of messuages and lands in 1768, it appears that the vicarage had three houses, and tithes, besides three yards or gardens, and 3s. 4d. yearly for St. Clement's Church-yard, lately in the occupation of Edw. Browne, Esq., and now of the Marquis of Exeter.

There is a part of the font in Mr. J. G. Desborough's garden in Barn-hill-lane.—See *Saint John's church.*

Saint George's Church is situated in St. George's-square. It is a plain building with a rectangular embattled tower, which contains four small bells. Rickman, in his notice of this church, says,—"Amidst much mutilation and alterations it possesses some old portions, principally perpendicular, and some ancient stained glass." The church measures 47 feet by 40, and is 32 feet high; and the chancel measures 33 feet by 18, and is 20 feet high. The porch, which has been erected since 1727, is of wood, and slated, and has more the appearance of a cow-hovel than a porch of the house of God. This unsightly thing, however, is shortly to be taken down, and replaced by a neat stone building, to agree more with the architectural antiquity of the church.

The church was erected in 1450, on the site of a Saxon church, at the sole expense of William Bruges, first Garter

King-at-Arms, who gave to it a quantity of jewels, plate, and other articles for the service of the altar. And at his death bequeathed plate, bells, images, &c., of gold, silver, wood, and stone, vestments for the priests and altars, &c., of an immense value. William Bruges made this will February 26, 1449-50, and was afterwards buried in the choir of this church. Nothing of the plate, &c. now remains, but the parish still reaps the benefit of the seven houses given by the benevolent knight.

The following is an extract from a copy of the " Terrar of St. George's parish lands and tenements, and delivered in at the Bishop's visitation at Grantham, 1st Aug., 1748:"—

The rectory or parsonage house.

A small stable thatched, and barn on the south side of the house.

A small close (late a garden) in St. George's-street, and a barn thatched; the Earle of Exeter west, the Paridise north, an house in the tenure of Oliver Bass east, the common street south; the close not three rods, and the barn 43 feet long. [This was afterwards used as the tithe-yard, and in 1840 it was sold to Richard Newcomb, Esq.]

A small close or yard in the parish of St. Paul on the west of the Free School.

Ten acres of glebe land, whereof six acres and a rod lying in Stamford east field, three acres lying together on the hills beyond Debdale next the highway to Ryhall field on the west.

Three rods abutting upon the Lings north, the highway to Brige Casterton south.

Two acres lying together in the middle field of Stamford, Mrs. Palmer's land south, the Earle of Exeter north.

One acre in the low field in Saint Martin's towards Pilsgate hedge, in the tenure of Francis Baxter.

One acre butting upon the aforesaid Debdale on the south, Ryhall field north.

Two acres lying together on this side Debdale, the town lands on the south.

All manner of tythe due to the rector in kind as well of fruit as grain, except from the Black, White, and Gray Fryers, two whereof belong to the Earle of Exeter and the other to Lord Brownlow, as also the greatest part of the land belonging to St. Leonard's farme, belonging to the Earle of Exeter, and now in the occupation of Alderman Ridlington.

All corn, grain, hay, to be gathered by taking the tenth couch, shock, or sheafe, after it is reaped and shocked by the farmer.

A pig in six at fourteen days old, the third choice belongs to the rector.

Half-a-crown a lamb composition: if there be seven a whole lamb, allowing the owner three halfpence; if there be six, four, or three, half a lamb; if there be three, the minister allows out of the half lamb one penny; if there be six, the owner to allow the minister a halfpenny over and above the half lamb.

A penny a head for every old sheep, and fourpence a new barr'd cow, three halfpence a stropper.

For Easter offerings sevenpence halfpenny a house, and twopence a garden.

Surplice fees, (viz.,) churching eightpence; marriage two shillings and sixpence with banns, with a license five shillings; for burials in the church yard one shilling and four pence; for burying in the church two shillings and eightpence, in the chancel fourteen shillings; mortuarys ten shillings if the personal estate be worth thirty pounds, and, if under, proportionable, as in other places.

The communion plate, (viz.,) two large silver flaggons with this inscription, (viz..) 'Given by will of Dame Alicia Cust to St. George's church in Stamford, 1715;' the one weighing 45 ounces 16 pennyweights, the other 47 ounces 11 pennyweights; also a silver cup, with the same inscription, weighing 8 ounces 8 pennyweights.

One silver salver, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner, with this inscription: '1707. Given to St. George's, in Stamford, for the service of the communion by E. G.:' weighing 8 ounces 15 pennyweights.

Lands and tenements for the repairs of the church: one tenement in St. Paul's-street, Star-lane, on the west, in the possession of Thomas Johnson, let upon lease for 21 years, paying three pounds and ten shillings per annum.

Another tenement in St. George's-street, in the possession of Thos. Wright, let upon lease for twenty-one years, three pounds per annum; and another in possession of John Canting, the yearly rent one pound ten shillings; both of them together fronting the highway, leading from St. George's church on the west.

Another tenement in St. George's-street, in the possession of Antipas Whyles, with a garden, paying two pounds ten shillings per annum; the highway on the south.

Another tenement in the said street of Benjamin Tipping, on lease for 21 years, paying two pounds five shillings per annum.

A garden and barn in the tenure of Thomas Pilkington, and another tenement William Alphin, having the Bull's-lane on the west.

Another tenement in the possession of Eliz. Webdale, 35 shillings per annum, the Tenter Meadow south.

N.B. The rent of these lands are appropriated for ever towards the repair of the church, and also the churchyard fences.

The Parish-clerk and Sexton are chosen by the Minister; the Clerk's wages are paid by house-row, according to custom; and the Sexton is allowed twenty-one shillings per annum out of the above rents, arising from the lands and tenements above-mentioned.

M. Tyson, Rector of St. George.

Joseph Caldecott, } Churchwardens.
John Tallis, }

There were two chapels, one in the north and the other in the south aisles of this church; they occupied only the space of the present vestry, and were separated from the choir by carved oak screens, which were taken down in 1719, when the church was repaired. In 1759 a gallery was erected, chiefly from the accumulated fund of the Conduit Charity, by a resolution in vestry.

In 1844 the church was re-pewed, partly by subscription and partly by the fund accumulated by the church estates; it was re-opened October the 6th; and in the following year a new *reredos* or altar screen was erected: the interior of the church is now elegant yet neat.

The windows of this church were formerly composed of stained glass, the principal figures of which were taken away by Hollar, and afterwards etched in brass. The portraits were Saint George, the patron of the garter, with the founder Edward III., and the twenty-five first knights with their bearings and surcoats. The east window of the chancel exhibited Edward III., the Black Prince, and Henry, Duke of Lancaster, kneeling before the image of Saint George: and in the windows on each side of the choir were the figures of Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; Sir Peter de Bouche, the captain; Sir Ralph Stafford, Earl of Stafford; Sir W. Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; Sir Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; Sir John Lisle, Lord Lisle; Sir John Beauchamp; Sir Bartholomew Burgwash; Sir John Mohun, Lord Mohun; Sir Hugh Courtney; Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent; Sir John Grey, Lord Grey of Codnor; Sir Richard Fitz-Simon; Sir Miles Stapleton; Sir Thomas

Walle; Sir Hugh Wrottesly; Sir Neale Loreng; Sir John Chandois, knight banneret; Sir James Audley; Sir Otho Holland; Sir Henry Esme; Sir Sanchio Dampredecourt; and Sir Walter Paveley.

The arms of Sir William Bruges were in the chancel, viz. ermine, a cross pierced ermines impaling sable, a chevron between three wolves' heads couped argent, collared or.

At the lower end of a window in the north aisle were the figures of a man and woman kneeling; with a label over the former, inscribed '*Christe, Marie fili, sis nobis clemens et propitius:*' and one over the latter, inscribed '*Sancta Dei genitrix, sis nobis auxiliatrix:*' and at the bottom, '*Orate pro animabus Alicie .... Fox piscatoris, and Johanne consortis sue, qui istam fenestram, fieri fecerunt.*'

In the east window of the south aisle were the arms of Sapcote, viz. sable, three dovecotes argent: the same repeated, with argent, three turnpikes sable; under which was this inscription, '*Orate pro ai-abus Richardi Sapcote and Johanne uxoris ejus.*' In the middle window of the same aisle, a chevron between three roses, Roscel; and a man in a religious habit praying under him, '*Frater Johannes Roscel.*'

These splendid antiquities however were destroyed during the civil commotions of the country.

The only stained glass that now remains is in the chancel, and that chiefly in the east window. Our Saviour blessing the Elements, copied in 1705 from the celebrated piece by Carlo Dolci, at Burghley. Under it is inscribed, '*Johannes Langton fecit et donavit;*' and 'Take, eate; this is my body which is broken for you.' 'This cup is the new testament in my bloud.' 1 Cor. xi. 24, 25. On the left is St. Catharine crowned, with her wheel in her left hand; but the inscription, '*Sancta Katherina ora pro nobis,* as mentioned by Peck, is destroyed: above her is the head of a mitred bishop. On the right is another female figure, supposed to be St. Margaret; she appears hooded, and is pointing to a book held by a child; and beneath them is a second infant

with its fore finger upon its lips, expressive of attention: above this group two other heads may also be observed. These two side pieces, however, are somewhat imperfect.

In other windows in the chancel are numerous garters of the order bearing the inscription,

'Hony soyt qy mal y pense.'

David Cecil, the first Lord Treasurer Burghley's grandfather, founded a chantry in this church in 1507, where his remains are interred.

An inscription on a plate of bell-metal, in relievo, on the floor in the north aisle, is in memory of Tobie Norris, a bell-founder, who was particularly famed in his calling, and who cast many of the old bells in Stamford: it runs thus:—

HERE LIETH THE BO
DY OF TOBIE NORRIS
BEL FOVN. WHO DEC.
ED. THE 7 OF NO. 1676

On the north side of the chancel are three monuments erected to the ancient family of Cust, whose mansion house was on a part of the site of the Black Friary, in Stamford, and was pulled down about 1780.

Sir Pury had two wives, the first of whom was Ursula, to whose memory is dedicated the earliest monument of the family in this church: it is crowned with a shield of arms, viz. ermine, on a chevron sable three plates, on each as many fountains azure: impaling or, on a bend gules three daggers of the field: crest, on a wreath argent and sable a lion's head erased of the latter, languid and eared gules, collared gorbony of the first and azure: it has the following inscription:—

Near this place lieth the body of
Vrsulah, only daughter and heiresse of Edward Woodcocke,
late of Newtimber, in the county of Sussex, Esq.,
the wife of Pury Cust, Esq.;
to whom she bare five children, Mary, Richard, Pury, Elizabeth,
and Ursulah.
Two whereof, viz. Pury and Elizabeth, God hath taken to himself,
and they lie buried with their mother in a vault beneath:

the other three the Almighty
hath been pleased to leave for a comfort to their disconsolate father,
who, in memory of his said most dear and virtuous wife,
caused this monument to be erected.
She died in childbed the 24th of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1603-4,
in the 24th year of her age.

On six small tablets, suspended around this monument, are the following inscriptions :—

Samuel Cust, Esq., grandfather of Pury Cust, Esq., died the 5th of March, 1662. The remains of whose body lies buried near this place.

Mary Woodcocke, widow, mother of Vrsulah, wife of Pury Cust Esq., died February 7th, 1682-3, whose body lieth buried in the vault beneath with her daughter.

Richard, son of Samuel, created a baronet in 1677, and in the following year representative of this borough in parliament, was buried near this place, September 6th, 1700.

Sir Richard, son of Sir Pury and Ursulah, and grandson and heir of Sir Richard, died January 25th, 1734, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, afterwards speaker of the House of Commons.

Pury, son and heir-apparent of Sir Richard, (by dame Beatrice, daughter and heiress of William Pury, Esq.,) was created a knight soon after the revolution, and died in his father's life time, February 22nd, 1698-9.

Mary, daughter of Sir Pury and Ursulah, and widow of Robert Thompson, Esq., died November, 1718. Ursulah, daughter of Sir Pury and Ursulah, and widow of Richard Newton, Esq., died September 11th, 1757.

Sir Pury's second wife, Alice, bore to him Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq., who was the unsuccessful candidate for this borough in the year 1734. His monument is decorated with a large jasper urn, and has a shield of arms quarterly, viz. Cust as above : argent, three cocks gules ; Woodcocke, as above ; argent, on a chevron wavy sable a plate with three fountains azure : it bears the following inscription:—

In a vault near this place are deposited among his ancestors
the remains of Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq.,
son of Sir Pury Cust, by dame Alice, his second wife,
one of the daughters and coheirs of William Savile, Esq., of Newton,
in this county.

He was half brother to the late Sir Richard Cust, bart.,
and took the additional name of Cockayne
in pursuance of the will of Captain Samuel Cockayne, son of John
Cockayne, Esq.,
by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of his grandfather,
Sir Richard Cust, baronet.
By the integrity of his conduct and sincerity of his friendship,
he evidenced in every relation of life,
the virtues which he inherited from his ancestors,
and was inflexible in his attachment to the true interests of his
country, and particularly in his endeavours
to promote the welfare and prosperity of this town.
He was standard bearer
and clerk of the cheque to the yeomen of the guards to his Majesty,
and died Jan. 27, 1772, in the 74th year of his age.

On the left of the above is an elegant white marble cenotaph, erected in 1797, to the memory of Sir Richard, the eldest son of Sir Pury Cust, Anne, his wife, and their five sons and four daughters. The bust of Sir Richard is supported by a plain column, the latter bearing a shield with a table of arms delicately carved, but partly hid by drapery. His lady is pourtrayed in full size, with her right arm reclining over the top of the column, and holding in her hand a scroll representing the will of her husband. She appears in the Roman costume, having sandals and a profusion of rich flowing drapery. On each side of the basement are emblematic representations; on the left a lion's head and skin, suspended by a massy club; and on the right a snake entwined about a mirror. The inscription is as follows:—

Sacred to the memory of
Sir Richard Cust, baronet, and dame Anne, his wife.
He was the eldest son of Sir Pury Cust,
of the Black Friars, in this town.
She was the daughter of Sir William Brownlow, bart., of Belton,
in this county.
They were married in the year 1717, and had a numerous issue.
Sir Richard Cust, residing entirely in the country,
discharg'd the offices of high sheriff and justice of the peace for this
county with perfect integrity and knowledge.

In private life, he and his excellent wife were distinguished for the truest conjugal affection and harmony;
and for the utmost solicitude for the welfare of their many children.
Sir Richard gave the last and strongest proof
of his parental care and impartial affection by his will,
the execution of which he intrusted in every respect to his widow.
She, to mitigate to her children that loss,
which was the severest of afflictions to herself, exerted,
with the most lively hope of God's assistance,
the fortitude of her mind;
and in her steady and unceasing care to qualify them for the duties of life, she was bless'd in witnessing their prosperity,
and experiencing their gratitude.
Sir Richard departed this life on the 25th of July, 1734, aged 53.
Dame Anne continued his widow,
and died on the 29th of December, 1779, aged 85.

Their eldest son, Sir John Cust, became speaker of the House of Commons; and to his memory a monument is erected in the church of Belton, in this county.

Their second son, William Cust, was a captain in the navy, lost his life in the service of his country; and to his memory there is a monument in the church at Grantham.

Their third son, Francis Cust, pursued the profession of the law; was one of his Majesty's counsel, and counsel to the Board of Admiralty. He succeeded his uncle, Mr. Savile Cockayne Cust, in the name and estate of the family of Cockayne, in Bedfordshire; served in parliament twenty years; died unmarried, aged 70; and was buried here in the month of December, 1761. To the acquirements of learning he added the greatest benevolence of disposition, and attachment to his family and his friends.

Their fourth son, Peregrine Cust, was a merchant of the city of London; and having served in parliament twenty-four years, died unmarried, aged 61, and was buried here in the month of January, 1785. He was esteemed for honour and integrity, and greatly beloved for his active and constant endeavours to do good.

Their fifth son, Richard Cust, in the service of the church became Dean of Lincoln, and rector of Fulbeck and of Belton, in this county, in which there is a monument to his memory.

Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth Cust, died unmarried, and was buried here in the month of November, 1769.

Their second daughter, Jane, was married first to Francis Fane, of Fulbeck, in this county; and secondly to James Evelyn, of Felbridge, in the county of Surry; and having survived her only child, Anne Evelyn, died November, 1791.

Their third daughter, Dorothy, died unmarried, and was buried here in the month of September, 1770.

Their fourth daughter, Lucy, was the youngest, and is the survivor of all this family: her melancholy reflections upon the repeated losses of such dear relations, receive their best alleviation from her hope in Christ, that they shall meet again where brotherly love shall be the portion of the blessed for evermore.

Sir John Cust married Etheldreda, daughter of Thomas Payne, Esq., of Houghton on the Hill, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had issue Brownlow, Anne, and Elizabeth: he died in 1770.

There is also a very neat tablet thus inscribed:—

Sacred to the memory of
The Reverend Robert Lascelles Carr,
curate of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, Stamford,
and chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Mendip.
This monument was erected by the members of the Stamford Lodge
of Odd Fellows,
as a testimony of the respect they bore to him, who for
many years officiated as their chaplain.
In that capacity he instructed them to endear and ennoble the
pleasures of social fellowship,
by combining them with the punctual discharge of the sacred
duties of christianity.
May its precepts, which he so ably enforced,
continue their salutary influence, though his voice is no more heard
among us,
and his mortal remains are mingled with the dust.
His immortal spirit is, we humbly hope, received into the arms of
that Redeemer in whom he ever firmly trusted.
Obiit Nov. 12, 1811; ætat 35.

In 1766, Mrs. Catherine Fish gave £200. for the augmentation of the united rectory of St. George and St. Paul: £200. more was obtained from Queen Anne's bounty; these sums, with a donation from the Earl of Exeter, were expended in the purchase of an estate at Billingborough. In 1842, the tithes were commuted for at 7s. 10½d. per acre. The value in the King's Book was £5. 3. 11½., and discharged from payment of first fruits. The returned value is now £124. The Marquis of Exeter is Patron, by whom the Rev. Charles Atlay was presented in 1823. The present

incumbent, the Rev. W. H. Charlton, late tutor to Lord Burghley, was presented in 1840, on the removal of the former gentleman to a more profitable cure at Barrowden. The church accommodation, in 1843, was for 400, but since then alterations have been made, and it will now accommodate about 450 persons.

Saint George's Fields.—These fields were stated in Mr. Dunn's Plan, in 1836, to be as follows, viz :—

OCCUPIED LANDS.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
New Close	71	3	10			
Low	127	2	22			
East Ketton Dale	15	1	6			
Open Grass	14	2	18			
Open Meadow	51	1	36			
Enclosed Meadow	34	1	6			
				319	0	18
COMMON.						
Several pieces				3	1	2
Total Land in the Parish				A322	1	20

Saint George's Parish Statistics.—Quantity of land is 322A. 1R. 20P. Length of roads under the repair of the parish is about a mile and a quarter. Population of this parish was, in 1785, 830; 1811, 967; 1821, 1191; 1831, 1410; 1841, males 812, females 788, total 1600; under 20 years, males 424, females 346; 20 years and upwards, males 388, females 442; 1068 were born in Lincolnshire, —the rest elsewhere. Houses inhabited 287, uninhabited 10. In the 6 years, 1837 to 1842 inclusive, there were 342 births, 204 deaths, and 65 marriages. Annual value of land in 1837, was £484. 13. 2.; tithe £68; houses £3190. 19; total £3743. 12. 2. Houses at and under £5., 145; from £5. to £10., 68; £10. to £20., 37; £20. to £30., 11; £30. to £40., 8; £40. to £50., 4; £50. to £60., 2; £60. to £70., 1; £70. and upwards, 3; total, 279 houses. Persons rated, 350. In September, 1845, there were 9 licensed victuallers and 2 beer houses.

Saint Giles' Hospital.—This hospital for lepers was situ-

ated at the south end of Saint Martin's, and the site still retains the name of Spital-hill. The house and chapel had lands to keep a chaplain and several poor lepers, but when and by whom it was founded is unknown.

The first mention made of this house of lepers is in a grant by Richard I.: it is again mentioned in an inquisition taken in the reign of Henry III. in 1222, where we find that King Stephen alienated from his demense at Stamford five acres of land for its use. In 1303, Geoffry de Croyland, Abbot of Peterborough, gave William Poncyn, of Stamford, the wardenship for life, on condition that he supplied the chantry in its chapel three times a week, and kept up the building of the house and all other accustomed charges. The succeeding abbot, Adam Boothby, signified his intention of visiting this and other religious houses in Stamford: but being incapable of fulfilling his engagement, he appointed Hugh Stukely and Philip Kilkenny to officiate for him. This was in 1323, at which time Sir Walter de Bernack was the warden.

Saint John the Baptist's Church.—This neat little church stands at the bottom of High-street and at the north-east corner of St. John's-street; it was rebuilt about 1450, and consists of a nave and two aisles, with a chancel, and two small chapels, one at the end of each aisle, the whole of which is separated from the choir by a beautifully carved oak screen, but the finest parts of the workmanship are, with execrable taste, nearly filled up with paint. The tower is at the north-west corner. Mr. Rickman in describing the architecture of this church, says, "it is principally of perpendicular character, with fine wood roofing, and a south porch with a rich crocketted canopy; there is some good wood screen-work, and the stairs to the rood-loft remaining." The roof of the church is ornamented with grotesquely-carved figures of angels, &c. There is an octagonal font here deeply sculptured, and well deserving of notice.

The paintings round the altar were executed by Michael Collins, who gave them to the church in 1724, on condition

that he might have a burial place in the chancel. The centre piece represents our Saviour at his last supper, surrounded by the apostles; and on the sides are the portraits of Moses and Aaron.

When Mr. Peck published an account of this church, there was much painted glass in the windows, of which very little now remains. He mentioned the whole-length portrait of S. Oswald, the King and martyr; the Kings Edmund and Edward, who were also saints and martyrs; a person depicted upon a bier with several others surrounding his corpse; the saints Erasine and Giles; the half figure of a nameless saint seated, and apparently in deep contemplation; the figure of Christ surrounded by a glory, and supported by two angels in beautiful copes, their wings eyed like the train of a peacock; the martyrdom of St. Lawrence broiling on a gridiron, and his portrait in a blue cope embossed with divers circles, in each of which were the letters IHS.; Thomas à Becket; the Saints Martin, Ambrose, Austin, Blase, Nicholas, John the Baptist, Luke, Mark, George, Christopher, John, Matthew, Mathias, Elizabeth, Agnes, Barbara, Petronilla, Mary Magdalene, and Etheldreda; a person kneeling clothed in a religious habit, with a book and desk before him, and a label over his head, inscribed '*Sancte Wilhelme ora pro nobis;*' Cleophas and Anna; Joachim and the Virgin, with the child Jesus holding a little staff in his hand; Zebedee, the Virgin, and the child Jesus; Richard, a benefactor to this church, in a monkish habit; six unknown persons, one in scarlet with a black girdle, kneeling before a desk, the remaining five also in religious habits, kneeling behind; three other persons in the same garb and posture, with a label over them, inscribed, '*O beata trinitas;*' (these nine figures were depicted in the east window of the north chancel, and were supposed to represent the family by whom it was ornamented, the bottom having an inscription importing that William and Agnes made the window in the year 1451;) the Virgin Mary and a Pope unknown; representation of a church, which Peck

supposes to have been the old church of Saint John; a large painting of the crucifixion; one of the three Kings, or wise men of the east, who came to offer Christ his nativity, crowned, with a chalice in his hand, and a label over him with this inscription; '*Video stellam ejus in oriente fulgentem cum splendore;*' the angel Gabriel, with a label containing his salutation of the Virgin, '*Ave Maria! gratia plena d'nus tecum, beata tu inter feminas;*' the Virgin herself, with a label containing her answer, '*Ecce ancillam domini, fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum;*' another figure of the Virgin, sitting in a stable with Christ upon her knees, with '*Gloria in excelsis*' inscribed over them; and a representation of several shepherds feeding their flocks, having these inscriptions over them:—

'We have here a Lord therwythe to playe,'
'And here a pype the soothe to say,' and
'Save us, Lord, as thou well may.'

Among the monuments in Saint John's church, only two or three of which claim any particular notice, is a large blue stone in the middle aisle, to the memory of Nicholas Byldysdon and his wife. Their figures, inlaid in brass, are clad in habits for mass, and their hands are conjoined as in the act of prayer; below him is a group of friars, and below her a group of nuns, in the same attitude; and on the four corners of the stone are the symbols of the evangelists. The inscription immediately under their feet is as follows:—

'Pray for ye soull of nycholas byldysdon, sumtyme alderma' of thys town & kateryn his wyff ye whych kateryn decessyd ye iiii day of septe'b' i' ye yere of our lord mcccclxxxix. on whos' soull j'hu have mercy.'

On another large blue slab nearer the pulpit is the following insription in brass:—

'Hic jacent Will'm's Gregory qu'da' ma'r isti bille et Agnes uxor eius quor' a'i'ab's p'picietur deus. Amen.

In the middle chancel is another blue slab, with a figure inlaid in brass, vested in priest's robes, having his hands also conjoined; but the symbols of the evangelists on the corners of the stone, and the inscription beneath his feet, are torn away. They were all perfect, however, in Peck's time, when the latter ran thus :—

'Hic jacet magister henricus sargeaunt, quondum rector istius eccl'e, qui obiit 14°. die mensis junij an°. d'ni mcccclxxxxbii, cujus anime p'picietur deus. Amen.

The rectory of Saint John's with Saint Clement's, to which it is united, is valued in the King's books at £8. 8. 6½. The returned annual value is £167. Patrons, the Marquis of Exeter two turns, and Richard Newcomb, Esq. (who in 1837 purchased the right of the Corporation), one turn. The present Incumbent, the Rev. Dennis E. Jones, was appointed in 1833 by John Roden, Esq., (the then Mayor,) in the room of the Rev. Richard Atlay deceased.

Saint John's Fields.—These fields were stated in Mr. Dunn's Plan, in 1836, to be as follows, viz. :—

In Pingle Field ..... 3A. 0R. 27P.

Saint John's Parish Statistics.—The quantity of land is 3A. 0R. 27P. No highways since June, 1841. Population of this parish was, in 1785, 492; 1811, 845; 1821, 1003; 1831, 1109; 1841, males 574, females 637, total 1211; under 20 years, males 258, females 295; 20 years and upwards, males 316, females 342; 806 were born in Lincolnshire,—the rest elsewhere. Houses inhabited 236, uninhabited 4. In the six years, 1837 to 1842 inclusive, there were 245 births, 144 deaths, and 43 marriages. Annual value of the land in 1837, was £4. 0. 4., houses £2512., total £2516. 0. 4. Houses at and under £5., 120; from £5. to £10., 32; from £10. to £20., 19; from £20. to £30., 16; from £30. to £40., 8; £40. to £50., 6; £50. to £60., 6; total, 207. Persons rated, 258. In September, 1845, there were 15 licensed victuallers.

Saint Leger's Hospital.—The site of this hospital is unknown, and the only fact on record is, that King Stephen gave to it an acre and a half of land out of his manor of Stamford.

Saint Leonard's Monastery of Black Monks was situated about a quarter of a mile east of Stamford. The building was commenced about the year 658, and was the oldest conventual church in all South Mercia. It was founded by St. Wilfred the elder, tutor to Prince Alkfrid, from whom he received the present of land at Stamford sufficient to maintain a monastery of ten families. Wilfred was consecrated Archbishop of York in 669, and in 678 expelled from that see; but travelling the next year to Rome, on pleading his cause before Pope Agatho, he was acquitted and restored. In 691, he was again expelled, and in 703, taking another journey to Rome, and making his appeal to Pope John VI., he was a second time restored to his bishopric. He afterwards became possessed of some property at Oundle, where he died in 709.

In 1082, the monastery was rebuilt by William the Conqueror and William Kairliph, Bishop of Durham, who gave it to the priory and convent of that place.

The side aisles are both destroyed: these, when standing, made an extensive front, which was a beautiful specimen of workmanship. According to Mr. Peck, it was also twice its present length, and even then, beyond the nave, ascended the steeple, which was flanked by the cross aisles, and terminated by the choir. He concludes, therefore, that what is now standing is not a fifth part of the original building, although it is an extensive portion of the church. It measures thirty-three feet, and is much admired for its Norman doorway, which is composed of a central and two smaller side arches, with pointed and dental mouldings, supported by clustered and open pillars. The windows are in the same style, and very narrow. Mr. Rickman says, "St. Leonard's Priory is the remains of a Norman church; the west end is of mixed Norman and

early English, the forms being Norman, and the details mostly early English."

This house was used as a cell to the monastery of Durham, and served as a nursery for young monks to study under their seniors. This monastery became the residence of Sir Henry de Stamford, during the latter part of his life, which ended in 1320, and he was buried in the choir before the high altar. He is said to have been born on St. Leonard's day, elected bishop on St. Leonard's day, and buried in St. Leonard's church; and ancient superstition records, that, after his interment, a light was seen shining on his grave like a sunbeam.

St. Leonard's had the manor of Cuthbert's fee, which belonged to the cathedral church of Durham, as part of its possessions; but it paid £8. per annum to the Abbot of Croyland. In the taxation of the temporalities of the clergy, completed in 1292, occur these particulars:—

The prior of St. Leonard without Staunford has,

	£.	s.	d.
In the Deanery of Hoylland	3	2	0
In the Deanery of Nesse	0	15	0
In the Deanery of Staunford	7	17	6
In the Deanery of Aslackhow	8	7	5
In the Deanery of Manlake	3	3	0
In the Deanery of Lafford in Roteland, under the Prior of Durham's name	32	2	0
In the Deanery of Manlake, under the same Prior's name	1	13	9

It was valued at £25. 1. 2. per annum by Dugdale, at £36. by Reymer, and at £36. 17. by Speed; and was granted in the fifth of Edward VI. to Sir W. Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, by whose heirs it is still retained. The remains were lately used as a storehouse for bark, and with the small manor adjoining is still called St. Cuthbert's fee.

About 1780, six stone coffins were dug up by a Mr. Ridlington, who levelled the hill before the north front of the mansion house; they were arranged alongside each other

and covered over, but dust was the only vestige of mortality which they contained.

In May, 1833, whilst workmen were restoring the west front, they discovered a stone coffin about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, and near to the centre arch. On opening the coffin, the skeleton of a female was found wrapped in a cloth composed of wool and horse-hair.

The mansion-house is now occupied by Wm. Fenton, Esq., who, about 1844, greatly added to the beauty of the building, by pulling down the walls which had filled up the arches on the north side, and by glazing the windows in the west front.

Saint Martin's Bede House (Lord Burghley's).—This hospital is situated at the south-west corner of the bridge, and is erected partly on the site of Saint Thomas's Hospital. The building is a right angle, and contains twelve dormitories on the ground floor, a chapel, and house for the warden, a school room over the dormitories, and rooms which are let for store-houses. The hospital was erected in 1597, by the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who endowed it with £100. yearly, issuing out of lands in Cliffe Park, to be employed in the maintenance of a warden and twelve poor men. The first five to be appointed by Lord Burghley and his heirs, the next four by the vicar of Saint Martin's, the Bailiff of the Manor of Stamford Baron, the Senior Churchwarden, the occupier of the Nunnery and of the George Inn, or by a majority of them, and the last four by the Mayor of Stamford, the Recorder of the Borough, the Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Stamford, or the majority of them, the Mayor to be one of the majority.

Thomas Billet, steward to the founder, gave a rent charge of £16. for ever, issuing out of his lands and tenements in Grantham, &c., for the maintenance of two poor women, to officiate as nurses to the poor men in the hospital. The women to have three shillings each weekly, and the remaining sum to be equally divided amongst the war-

den and the twelve poor men, for their better maintenance. And a further grant was made to the same by John Wingfield, Esq., of Tickencote, in the fourth of James I. The deed of this gentleman settles £16. per annum on the charity, twelve of which to supply the warden and the twelve men with fuel, and the remaining sum to be bestowed upon the nurses for attending the sick.

The warden now receives 5s. weekly, each of the men 4s., and each of the nurses 6d., which sums are paid every Friday morning by the steward of the Marquis of Exeter, or some person deputed by him. The Tickencote money, as it is called, is paid half yearly, as follows, viz., 10s. to the warden, 9s. 2d. each to the poor men, and 20s. each to the two nurses. Each of the men, including the warden, has also a load of coal and about six yards of blue cloth for a cloak or other apparel, annually. Besides these receipts, other funds (arising from the rents of the school-room, granaries or store-rooms, a small paddock or orchard, the sale of the fruit in the latter, and other sources,) are equally divided amongst the poor men, which augment their weekly income in the whole to about 6s. The warden reads prayers on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; and on Saturdays and Sundays they attend service in the parish church. The school-room is occupied by Mr. J. R. Martin, who educates 10 boys on the National system.—See *Saint Martin's Schools.*

Saint Martin's Bull Festival.—The Brethren and Sisters of Saint Martin's Guild "had a bull to be used and sold on Martinmas-day," (November 11th). This Mr. Peck construed into a *bull-running* on that day.

Saint Martin's Church.—A church was first erected here between the years 1133 and 1147, by Martin de Vecti, Abbot of Peterborough, who dedicated it to the saint whose name he bore; and in 1156, William de Waterville gave it to the convent of Saint Michael, and the vicarage was ordained soon afterwards. The present church was built by John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, about 1482.

This church, which is situated in about the centre of the east side of the High-street, is a large handsome building, consisting of a nave, chancel, north and south aisle, and a square pinnacled tower at the west end of the nave. The steeple contains three bells, on each of which are three fleurs-de-lis and three lions counterchanged, surmounted with a coronet. The length of the church, including the chancel and tower, is 113 feet; and the width of the nave with the aisles, 43 feet. On the crown of the porch are these arms: two lions passant gardant, on a chief a pale with a Prester John on a tombstone. Its interior is spacious and lofty, and has a light and elegant appearance, owing to the slender columns that support the six pointed arches on the north side, and the five on the south, which divide the aisles from the nave.

The stained glass in the large eastern and the four other wired windows was so disposed upwards of eighty years since by an artist employed by the Earl of Exeter; and the glass, of which the small chequered squares were formed, was stained at Burghley. Some of the old figures and arms belonging to this church, with others brought from Warwickshire, Snape, in Yorkshire, and Tattershall, in Lincolnshire, were then re-arranged and surrounded with the stained squares as they now appear. There were some other curious pieces (of which Mr. Peck has given plates in his Annals,) which were probably destroyed or taken away when this alteration took place: one of them represented the devil flying away with a church in his claws.

In the east window of the chancel there are several figures of the apostles, prophets, and saints: there are also several shields of arms, among which may be observed those of the Abbot of Peterborough, Prior of Dunelm, Flemyng, Roscel, Rotheram, Parker, Vincent, Holland, Bertie, Irby, Meeres, Bilsby, Copledyke, Baude, Bushy, Sheffield, and Exeter. The south window of the chancel, and the east window and two of the south windows in the south aisle, are also richly decorated with stained glass, and display some very good

portraits. In the top lights of the third window of this aisle, reckoning from the west, may be seen three delineations of some historical or other subjects; the second of which represents Samson carrying the gates of Gaza; and the third, the decollation of an old man. In the bottom lights of the same window are the crucifixion, and two other designs, probably intended for the searching of Christ in the sepulchre and the ascension. The portrait of the figure with a lantern in his hand in the centre group is well executed.

In the east end of the north aisle, under which are entombed several members of the Cecil family, is a mural monument of alabaster and various marbles, thirteen feet high, representing under an arch rising over a tomb, a man and woman kneeling at a desk in the attitude of prayer, the man in armour, the woman in a flowing robe. In the front of the tomb are represented their three daughters kneeling. Over the arch are the architrave, frieze, and cornice, supported by two corinthian columns, terminating at the top with pyramids; and between the pyramids on the cornice rests a cabinet of arms, viz., quarterly, 1 and 4, Cecil; 2, Winston; 3, Cairleon; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Heckington; 2 and 3, Walcot. The six following inscriptions are thus displayed: the first on the frieze, the second on a square compartment under the arch behind the two principal figures, the third on the front of the desk at which those figures are kneeling, and the three others on pedestals or compartments on the side of the tomb.

In happy memory of Richard Cecil, Esq., and Jane his wife.

The said Richard was of the Robes to K.
Hen. 8. & to K. E. 6. he deceased the 19 of May
1552. & is interr'd in St Margarets
Church in Westminster. He was Sonne to David
Cecil of Stanford Esq. High Sheriff of the
County of Northampton in the 33. & 34.
Yeares of King H. 8. and is buried in St.
George his church in Stanford.
The said Jayne was daughter and Heire of
Wam. Heckington of Bourne in the County

of Lincolne, Esq. She lived 87 Years,
whereof she continued a Widow 35
Yeares. She deceased the 10th of March 1587.
She was a very grave, religious, virtuous,
& worthy Matron; and delighted exceedingly
in the Works of Piety and Charity. She was
crowned wth. much Honor & Comfort, & (by
God his great Blessing) she lived to see
her Children, and her Childrens children,
to the fourth & fift Generation, and that in a
plentifull and honourable succession,
being a happy Mother of that most Honorble.
Sr. Wm. Cecil Knight of the noble Order of
the Garter, Lo: Burghley, Lord high TRER.
of England, who lyeth here by her.

Margaret was first married to Roger Cave of Stanford Esqr. of whom is descended Sir Thomas Cave; and after to Ambrose Smith of Bosworth Esqr.	Elizabeth was first marryed to Robert Wingfield of Upton Esqr. of whom is descended Ser Robert Wingfield of Upton Knight; & after to Hugh Allington Esqr.	Anne marryed to Thomas Whyte of Tuxford Esqr. of whom is descended John White Esqr.

The monument of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh is a magnificent specimen of the heavy style which prevailed in the architectural subjects of this country in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. It is placed under an arch between the north aisle and the chancel; is about sixteen feet high, and composed of alabaster and marbles of various colours. On a massy tomb, about six feet four inches in length, three feet in breadth, and five feet in height, rests the recumbent figure of the Lord Treasurer, bare-headed, dressed in rich armour, with the robes and insignia of the garter, and with the Treasurer's staff in his right hand. Over the tomb is raised a canopy of two arches, supported by ten corinthian columns, whose pedestals rest on the ground, three at each side and two at each end; the four at the corners are of porphyry terminated by black marble pyramids, and the others of black marble. The insides of the arches are divided into square compartments, ornamented with roses, &c.,

and above the canopy is placed a cabinet, having on the north and south sides the arms, crest, supporters, and motto of Cecil, and above them the crest with the motto, '*Cor unum via una.*' On each side of the cabinet, and connected with it by brackets, are the arms of Cecil impaling argent, three crescents gules, Cheeke; and argent, a chevron componé argent and azure, between cinquefoils of the last, Cooke. On each side of the tomb are two compartments of black marble, on which are the following inscriptions, translated by Mr. Peck:—

'Sacred to God most good and great, and to memory. The most honourable and far renowned Lord William Cecil, Baron of Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, President of the Court of Wards, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Privy Counsellor to the most serene Elizabeth, Queen of England, &c., and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, under this tomb awaits the second coming of Christ: who, for the excellent endowments of his mind, was first made Privy Counsellor to Edward the Sixth, King of England; afterwards to Queen Elizabeth: under whom, being intrusted with the greatest and most weighty affairs of this kingdom, and above all others approved, in promoting the true religion, and providing for the safety and honour of the commonwealth; by his prudence, honesty, integrity, and great services to the nation, he obtained the highest honours: and when he had lived long enough to nature, long enough to glory, but not long enough to his country, quietly fell asleep in Christ.—He had two wives: Mary, sister of Sir John Cheeke, knight, of whom he begat one son, Thomas, now Baron of Burghley; and Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, knight, who bore to him Sir Robert Cecil, knight, Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and President of the Court of Wards; Anne, married to Edward, Earl of Oxford; and Elizabeth, to William Wentworth, eldest son of Baron Wentworth.'

Against the north wall of the same aisle is the stately monument of John, the fifth Earl of Exeter, and Ann his countess. It was executed under the direction of the earl himself, at Rome, by Peter Stephen Monnot, in 1701. It is chiefly composed of white and veined marble, and rises nearly thirty feet in height. A sarcophagus is supported on a black marble pediment by four lions' paws, on the right hand of which stands a bold figure of Minerva, with her shield displaying the Gorgon's head; having a spear in

her right hand and a palladium in her left. On the left side is a corresponding statue of Pallas, resting her right elbow on a book placed at the earl's feet, and leaning her head upon her hand: her left hand, containing a hammer and pencils, hangs by her side; and at her feet are other implements of art. Upon the sarcophagus is the reclining figure of the earl, in a Roman costume, with the countess behind him: his right arm is supported by an embroidered cushion, which covers a heap of books: the countess is represented with a pen in her right hand and an open book in her left, as ready to note down the words of the earl. Above these, in the back ground, is raised a lofty pyramid, displaying in the centre a shield of arms, viz., Cecil impaling Cavendish, and terminated by the figure of a child holding a snake in the form of an amulet, as emblematical of eternity. In the front of the sarcophagus is an inscription, which is thus translated:—

Here lies buried, John Cecil, Baron of Burghley, Earl of Exeter, son of the great Burghley's great grandson, and in no wise unworthy of his renowned progenitor. For he beautified an excellent genius with the best manners, and the best arts. Being well instructed in polite letters, he went abroad more than once; and, from the most refined parts of Europe, brought home much knowledge of antiquities, languages, and civil affairs. Yet, when no man perhaps could either better adorn a court, or manage the public business, rather made choice of ease and retirement. He lived therefore at his own country seat, elegantly, sumptuously, splendidly; delighted with all genteel studies, to his friends affable and pleasant, to the poor bountiful, and of the laws and church of England ever a stout champion. He had for wife, and the companion of his virtues and travels, and, in a manner, of his studies, Anne, of the right noble house of Cavendish, daughter of William, Earl of Devon; for the beauty of her body, ingenuity of her mind, and all those accomplishments which can any ways adorn a lady, famous; of whom he begat five children: happy in his spouse, and happy in his offspring! But among all the things which make life more blessed, being ever mindful of mortality, when he was in Italy, whilst he thoroughly examined and as curiously collected the works of choicest art, there he caused this monument to be made, where it could be most exquisitely done, for himself, and the most dear consort of his bed and travels, and of all his cares. He died August the 29th, 1700. She died June 18th, 1709.

On a cenotaph on the north wall is this inscription :—

'In sacred memory. Near this monument lies Edward Dethe, Esq., a man fruitful in good offices to his country, and the father of twenty children by one wife, Grizel Steward, a descendant of the noble family of the Stewards. He was a man of strict honour, the most polished manners, and of exemplary piety towards God. Eminent in the art of jurisprudence, he discharged the office of justice of the peace in this district with becoming dignity. Being born to an ample fortune, he used it honourably so long as it was allowed him, and supported the loss of it in the civil wars with fortitude, aided to the last by the kind support of two successive Earls of Exeter. He enjoyed a vigorous old age, the reward of unusual temperance; (not of this period;) until at length, his years increasing, and being admonished of his approaching dissolution by an inveterate palsy, he died the 5th of March, 1687, in the 78th year of his age. Mindful of the friendship which had been zealously cultivated with him for several years, Francis Hatcher, an afflicted old man, and who, in a short time, is likely to follow him, has thus piously performed his last obsequies.'

Nearly opposite the above is a similar stone, inscribed to the memory of William Wissing, an artist of celebrity both in historical subjects and portraits. He was a competitor with Sir Godfrey Kneller, though somewhat his inferior. He obtained the favour of Charles II. and James II., which latter monarch sent him to the Hague, to paint the portraits of William and Mary, then Prince and Princess of Orange, by which performance Wissing gained great reputation.—The justly celebrated Prior addressed a copy of verses to the Countess Dowager of Devonshire, on the last picture he painted, which was that of John, the sixth Earl of Exeter, by whom he was for some time patronised. The following is the inscription :—

'He whom Holland educated, whom France for some time cherished, and England, a juster judge of the arts, (various of which he practised,) loaded with more ample benefits; a man of the politest and gentlest manners; cut off by an untimely death in the flower and strength of youth, having scarcely entered upon his thirty-second year; is here laid,—William Wissing, of Amsterdam. As a painter he was equal to the ancients—greater than the moderns—and an able scholar of the celebrated Lely. Alas, the fate of early genius, which, like an early bunch of grapes, being soonest

ripe is first plucked from the vine! To preserve his memory, the illustrious John, Earl of Exeter, (the best of patrons,) erected this stone. He died September 10, 1687.'

In the south aisle a beautifnl marble tablet bears the following inscription:—

'Sacred to the memory of Henry Fryer, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, son of Henry Fryer and Ann his wife: he died the 17th of May, 1823, aged 61 years, having, through life, been a friend to the poor: he finally devoted to their use the bulk of his estate. Also, to the memory of Martha Fryer, his sister: she died the 17th of February, 1804, aged 43 years.'

On the south wall of the chancel is a neat tablet to the memory of Dr. Cyril Jackson, the father of Bishop and Dean Jackson, of whom brief memoirs are given in a former part of this volume.

On a black slab in the floor at the west end of the nave is the following inscription to Mrs. Ryley, at whose house King William was a visitor:—

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth,
the wife of Mr. John Ryley,
who departed this life March 31st, 1708.

Near the same is an inscription to the memory of Mr. Robert Curtis, Mayor of Stamford. He was grandfather of the Rev. Michael Tyson, and the compiler of the History of Stamford ascribed to Howgrave. The date of his death is defaced.

Under the north side of the church, as previously mentioned, is the place of sepultre of the Cecil family, in which are deposited upwards of thirty coffins, the greater part of them bearing inscriptions. One of stone is inscribed with the name of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, who died, Aug. 4, 1599. Here are also those of his mother, and David, the third Earl of Exeter, but without inscriptions.

Archbishop Laud was sometime curate of this church. This extraordinary man, the son of a clothier at Reading, was born in 1573. He was educated at Saint John's college, Oxford, of which place he was elected president in 1611, but resigned his office in 1621, on being nominated

to the bishopric of Saint David's. He was promoted to the see of London in 1628. In 1633, he was sworn a privy counsellor for Scotland, and the same year succeeded Archbishop Abbot in the see of Canterbury. In 1640, he was impeached of high treason and other crimes at the bar of the House of Lords, and committed to the Tower; and, after an imprisonment of three years, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, January the 10th, 1645, in the seventy-second year of his age.

By the munificence of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, the vicarage of St. Martin's is endowed with the rectorial tithes; and the valuation both of the rectory and vicarage is rated in Stamford deanery, in the county of Lincoln. After the suppression of the convent of St. Michael, they were given in the 32nd year of Henry VIII. to Richard Cecil, and now belong to the Marquis of Exeter.

The last returned value was £98.: value in the King's Books, £7. 13. 9., discharged from payment of first fruits. The Rev. Richard Atlay was presented to the vicarage in 1786; the Rev. Charles Porter in 1833; and the Rev. Ellis Bowden Were, the present incumbent, in 1842. An organ was erected in this church in December, 1833. Mr. Speechley, now of Peterborough cathedral, was organist here for some time, and was succeeded by Mr. Layton (who, with the assistance of Mr. Thaddeus Wells, also holds the office of organist at Saint Mary's and Saint Michael's churches). The church was elegantly re-pewed with oak, richly carved, in 1844, under the superintendence of Messrs. Browning, architects; and it may now be reckoned the second church in the diocese of Peterborough for beauty and neatness. There is a burial yard attached to this church, and a new burial ground, walled round, was made just outside the town, near the Barnack-road, in July, 1796, and this small plot may be said to contain two of the heaviest men in England, viz., Daniel Lambert, 52st. 11lbs., and Mr. Noon, farm bailiff to the Marquis of Exeter, near 30st.

Saint Martin's (Donations to).—There are several donations that belong to this parish.

Jane Sallet, spinster, of Huntingdon, gave a rent charge of 11s. 8d. for ever, to be issued out of her late dwelling; to be paid to the churchwardens of this parish, upon Monday in Easter week, viz., 6s. 8d. (part thereof) for a sermon to be preached on the said Monday in this parish church; and 5s. to be distributed to 15 poor persons of this parish, 4d. each.

Catherine Gregory, of Easton, in the county of Northampton, spinster, by her last will, gave three pounds, the interest of which to be laid out in bread, to be distributed among the poor every Good Friday.

Thomas Kettleborough, of this parish, gent., settled three acres of arable land, lying in the high fields of Stamford Baron; the rents of which to be laid out in bread for the poor, and distributed every St. Thomas's day.

Margaret, relict of John Johnson, gave twenty shillings, the interest to provide six twopenny loaves, to be given to six poor widows of the said parish, upon New Year's Day, yearly and for ever: it being the day of the donor's birth.

Jeremiah Lawford gave forty shillings, the interest of which to be yearly distributed among the poor.

The Right Honourable Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, by her will gave sixty pounds, the interest of which to be yearly distributed among the poor of this parish.

The following account of further donations is copied from a table formerly placed against the south wall of the church:—

Margaret Featherstone, of this parish, gave twenty shillings, the interest whereof to purchase six twopenny loaves, to be given to six poor widows on New Year's Day.

The Honourable Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, in the year 1723, did give £70. to the use of the poor of this parish, which have purchased four acres of land in Bainton meadow, the rent whereof to be distributed yearly amongst the poor.

John Cummins gave by his last will to the minister and churchwardens of Saint Martin's, £4., to them and their successors for ever, upon special trust that they lay out 4s. in bread, viz., two dozen of penny, and four dozen of halfpenny loaves, and give the same to the poor of Saint Martin's aforesaid, yearly, upon the same day that he should be buried, which was the first day of May.

Mrs. Mary Lawford gave to the minister and churchwardens of Saint Martin's £2., to be by them and their successors put out to interest, and the interest thereof, yearly, upon Ascension-day, to buy twelve twopenny loaves, and to be given by them to twelve poor widows of the said parish.

William Woodward gave to the minister and churchwardens £5., the interest to be laid out in 30 twopenny loaves, to be given to 30 poor widows on the 22nd of February, or the next Sunday after, yearly, for ever.

Saint Martin's Fields.—This parish, including the hamlet of Wothorpe, contains 2170 acres: only 40A. 0R. 13P. being within the Borough. The fields were inclosed by Act of Parliament in 1795.

Saint Martin's Gates.—Mr. Peck speaks of two streets, High-street and Water-street, and five gates; they were situated as follows:—a gate in Water-street, (formerly called Est by the Water,) opposite to the house occupied by Joseph Phillips, Esq.; a second in Burghley-lane; a third between Saint Giles' Hospital and the south end of the principal street, and called High-gate; a fourth in Church-lane; and the fifth at the south end of the bridge, over which was Saint Thomas' chapel.—See *Castles.*

Saint Martin's Parish was called in William the Conqueror's Survey 'the sixth ward' (see page 166). It also adds—'The same William holds two hides* and half a virgate,† more or less, in Stamford, and Abbot Benedict purchased of him. The land, in all, is five carucates. There are here seventeen villanes (souls), with a presbyter, and four bordarii‡ who have four carucates. There are eight acres of meadow, formerly let for twenty shillings; now for forty. Leuric held them free in King Edward's time.'

In the reign of Henry I., the Abbey of Peterborough had forty-two tenants here, with land not measured, adjoining to

* A hide of land was as much as was sufficient for the cultivation of one plough, and therefore varied in different places, it sometimes being 64 acres, and sometimes reaching 100.

† A virgate also varied from 15 to 40 acres.

‡ The Bordarii were occupiers of houses larger than cottages, with a little land annexed, for which they supplied the lords with poultry, eggs, &c.

their houses; and seventeen tenants who had houses without land. There were at that time also fifteen *undersetes* (servants or undertenants,) who performed service only for those masters of families on whose land they were settled. The moneyers paid at Easter twenty shillings for the privilege of exchange at Oundle and Peterborough markets, and twenty shillings for coinage.

About 1170, William de Waterville, elected Abbot of Peterborough in 1155, bought all the village on the south side the bridge of Stamford, and redeemed, for a sum of money, fourteen houses with the ground belonging to them, which stood beyond the bridge, and were claimed by a certain knight as his inheritance. The succeeding Abbot, Benedict, in 1189, had granted him, by Richard I., all Saint Martin's, with the adjacent lands and mills, the churches of Saint Martin's and All Saints', in the said parish, the monastery of Saint Michael, the hospital of Saint Thomas and Saint Giles, and the house of the Holy Sepulchre.

The whole of Saint Martin's being part of Rockingham Forest, Robert Lindsey, Abbot of Peterborough, with several knights and freemen, about 1214, gave King John twelve hundred marks to have the same, with some other places, disforested.

Henry III. confirmed this grant in 1224, and added 14 mansions in Stamford. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor of Saint Martin's was given by Henry VIII., in 1542, to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. It afterwards became the property of the Cecil family.

Saint Martin's Parish Statistics.—Population of this parish in 1785, 800; 1801, 865; 1811, 937; 1821, 1190; 1831, 1225; 1841, males 632, females 743, total 1375; under 20 years, males 278, females 317; 20 years and upwards, males 354, females 426; 704 born in Northamptonshire, —the rest elsewhere. The entire population of this parish, including the hamlet of Wothorpe, and 94 in the union, is 1443. Houses inhabited 244, uninhabited 8. Annual value of houses within the borough in 1837 was £3083. 10.

Houses at and under £5., 91; from £5. to £10., 40; from £10. to £20., 28; from £20. to £30., 19; from £30. to £40., 8; from £40. to £50., 7; from £50. to £60., 5; from £60. to £70., 1; £70. and upwards, 3. In 1845 there were 10 licensed victuallers, and 2 beer houses.—See *Wothorpe.*

Saint Martin's Schools.—Dorothy Cecil, wife of Thomas, first Earl of Exeter, purchased and settled 74 acres of arable land, lea and pasture, in Miningsby, Hareby, Enderby, Kirkby, and Claxby, in the county of Lincoln; with a house built upon the said ground; also one close of pasture, called Sheffield's Close, containing 14 acres, lying in Sutton Marshes, in the county aforesaid; the rents and profits of which to be employed to the following uses, viz., for placing poor boys and girls apprentices; for providing two proper persons to teach poor children to read English and knit; and for such other allowances to the poor of the said parish as the trustees shall think fit; which trustees to be always nominated by the Earls of Exeter.

A part of these funds, agreeably to the intentions of the beneficent donor, are appropriated by the Vicar and Churchwardens, in providing a master and mistress to instruct ten children of each sex, who also receive a suit of blue clothes each annually. They are admitted at nine years of age, and continue at their respective schools till they are fourteen. The master receives a salary of ten guineas per annum, and the mistress £5.

A Sunday School was established in this parish about 1785, by means of a charity sermon preached for that purpose by the Rev. R. Atlay, from Proverbs, c. xxii., v. 6, 'Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' The sum of £18. was then collected, and the funds for its further support and continuance are supplied by subscriptions occasionally obtained by a recurrence to the same means. There are usually about 104 boys, and half that number of girls, who have a dinner provided for them every Christmas.

Saint Mary's Benniwerk.—This church, which was valued in the taxation of Pope Nicholas at £2. 6. 8, stood on the north side of St. Peter's-street, on the site of the present tithe-yard, just within St. Peter's-gate. The Prior and Chapter of Durham had a pension of £1. out of it, which was a rectory, and in their presentation. The church is said to have been destroyed by the northern men under Sir Andrew Trollope; after which it was united to Saint Peter's.

Saint Mary's Church stands on the top of the hill leading to the bridge; it is not exactly known when it was erected, but is supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century. Mr Rickman thus remarks,—"It is one of the finest churches in the town, though not very large; the steeple, a tower and spire, is a very fine specimen of early English composition. There are early English parts about the church, but a large portion of it is perpendicular, with some rich chapels, and a fine monument, with the effigies of a knight and his lady on a canopied altar tomb; the font is octagon and perpendicular."

The church comprises a nave, chancel, chapel, and north and south aisles. The interior of the church measures 40 feet by 48, and is 45 feet in height, exclusive of the chancels, which, united, are 34 feet by 42, and each 36 feet in height: the extreme height of the spire to the top of the vane is 163 feet.

The steeple, which is highly deserving the attention of the antiquary, was repaired with several iron bandages in 1788, under the direction of Mr. John Hames, of Stamford, at an expense of £300.; and in the year following, the bells (then six in number) were new hung and repaired by Mr. Edward Arnold, of Leicester, at a cost of £45.

In 1802, two new bells were added by the same founder, making a peal of eight, the tenor of which weighs 19cwt. 3qrs.: the expense of this addition was £84. 6. 6. A few years afterwards, a new set of chimes was also

erected here by the Corporation, assisted by the subscriptions of the inhabitants generally of the town.

The Corporation gave £5. towards casting the old fifth bell in 1624, which was inscribed, '*Campana Burgensibus de Stanford inserviens:* this is the town bell, and was cast in the first of Charles I.:' and hence probably the reason why a bell is invariably tolled at this church at the sessions, and on other public occasions. The *sanctum* bell is inscribed with the name of the saint to whom the church is dedicated.

In the Cotton Library is the following account of some expenses towards this church in 1427:—

	£.	s.	d.
Expended in mending the bells	0	6	0
Paid for ..... and iron	0	1	2
Wax bought to make two torches	0	15	4
A chain	0	0	7
Paid Thos. Harpmaker for making the schafte	0	3	4
And for making two torches	0	1	10
Glue	0	0	11
Read lead	0	0	2
In charges for bringing the schafte	0	0	8
A bell rope	0	0	8
Pro Nerfis for the schafte	0	0	1
A little rope	0	0	2
For ..... plo.....[plomber perhaps]..	0	3	4
Cloth for the schafte	0	0	11
Writing	0	0	2
Given the players	0	0	6
For hanging the towel	0	0	4
Mending the books	0	0	10
For hanging the napary and towel	0	0	5
Leather for the bell ropes	0	0	2
Thred for the canopy	0	0	1
Victuals for Richard [the] carver and brother Rowsby	0	0	5
Given to a certain carpenter, a carver, to inspect the rood-loft	0	0	6
[*Solut. vigario*] of John Whitside	0	0	9
Paid Thomas [the] glazier for mending the church windows	0	5	0
Paid John [the] roper for a bell rope	0	0	11
Paid him for another rope	0	0	10

	£.	s.	d.
Thred bought for the vestments	0	0	1
Paid Agnes Yonge and others	0	0	10
Paid Thomas Basse for a Bawdryck	0	0	6
Paid Richard [the] carver	1	10	0
For a little bow for a bell	0	0	4
Wax for the common light	0	4	0
	£3	12	10

There is an error of 9s. either in the total or in some particular item of this account, as the collected sums now make £4. 1. 10. The article is copied from Peck; but whether the error rests with him or the original document, we cannot say.

In 1819, the north side of this church was repaired, and the memoranda now observable (placed in the wall by order of the Archdeacon,) specify the exact portion of ground that belongs to the church, and which was then thrown into the highway. This was previously a rude terrace, about three feet high. The interior of the building also was much repaired and improved, at a cost of £200.

In 1725, says Harrod, Mrs. Wills, of Exton, in the county of Rutland, gave £200. to this church to procure the like sum (as augmentation to it,) from the bounty of Queen Anne. Besides this, there are few other benefactions that deserve notice. A library, now composed of a closet and a few shelves, was erected in the south choir by Richard Banister, gent., who gave to it some books and left ten pounds; the interest of which was to be expended in the purchase of others which the minister for the time being should approve. It was afterwards repaired by Joshua Blackwell, mayor, and supported by the subscriptions of a society of gentlemen; amongst whom was Brownlow, the eighth Earl of Exeter, who contributed fifteen guineas on the 7th of July, 1726; but the library has long since ceased.

The gilded choir was ornamented at the sole expense of William Hickham, alderman of Stamford in 1467. The roof is a black arched ceiling, with painted and gilt lattice work, having on the point of each intersection carvings of gro-

tesque heads, animals, trees, and other devices, all gilt. A star in the centre, and a leaf at each of the corners of the diamonds formed by the cross wood-work, are also gilt; but several of these ornaments have fallen away, and the gilding is now much decayed. At the bottom of the ceiling, on the sides, is the following inscription:—

Orate pro aiabs: Willi: Hickham et Alicie uxoris ejus qru: aiabs: p'picietur Deus. Amen.

Near the altar is an ancient monument of curious workmanship, but now in a very dilapidated state. A knight lies in armour cap-a-pie on a tomb, with a lion couchant at his feet, having his lady by his side, apparently with a lamb couchant at her feet. This monument, we learn, on the authority of Leland, was erected to the memory of Sir David Phillips and his wife; the former of whom, according to Peck, founded a chantry in the church.

Opposite the above, under the north-east window of the same choir, and behind the seat, may still be observed another ancient monument of a knight in armour cap-a-pie. Some have supposed it to have been built for a person of the name of Browne, but of what family is unknown: it appears to be about the age of Edward I. or II.

In the window, at the upper end of the same choir, were formerly the arms of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, viz., gules, a fesse between six crosslets or; also of Ogle, of Pinchbeck, viz., argent, a fesse between three crescents gules; and a third, viz., azure, a cross fitched between two eagles' wings or. But these, and also the arms of Shelton, of Norfolk, in the middle south window, viz., azure, a cross or, have long since been demolished. All the stained glass that now remains is in the east window, and consists of the heads of an old and young man, and a few other panes variously ornamented.

Near to this window there lately hung a table of arms, dedicated to the memory of Frances, the wife of Robert Slow, of this parish, gent.: she was the second daughter of Sir John Burrel, of Dowsby, in this county, and died July

Saint Michael's Church (New).—The old church having been in ruins for about two years, the Clergy and Inhabitants of Stamford made an effort to re-build it. Subscriptions were set on foot, and succeeded so well that, in October, 1834, the Committee felt themselves authorised in adopting the plans of the new church, which were made by Mr. John Brown, Architect, of Norwich; and on the 12th of May, 1835, the foundation-stone was laid by Lady Exeter, assisted by Lord Burghley, on which occasion a grand procession, consisting of the Clergy, Corporation, Workmen, and Schools attended; and the Committee and several of the Clergy and Gentry dined at the Red Lion Inn. On the 19th of October, 1836, the church was consecrated and opened by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, who also preached on the occasion, when £171. 4. 1. was collected. The day was kept as a general holiday; and a procession, including the Corporation and Gentry, met the Rt. Rev Prelate and 70 of the Clergy at the north door. After service, 120 ladies and gentlemen partook of dinner at Standwell's hotel, the Bishop presiding.

The church cost little more than £3800., though it is admitted that the contractors, Mr. Robert Woolston, and Mr. Charles Collins, lost a considerable sum by the job. The church is very neat and plain, something in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, having a vestry on the south, and a staircase to the gallery on the north; there is also at the west end, a neat tower containing the six bells which were in the former church, a clock, and a staircase to the gallery which surrounds the north, south, and west sides of the church. The east window is composed of ornamental and coloured glass, with the representation of the descent of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove. There were also catacombs erected underneath the church. The Society for Building and Enlarging of Churches gave £400. towards the funds, on condition that 400 sittings were declared free. On the death of the Rev. C. Swann, in April, 1838, the parishioners memorialized the

Marquis of Exeter to present the Rev. John Newton Peill, the curate, to the Rectory, but without success; and the Rev. Woolley Spencer having been appointed incumbent, Mr. Peill left the town, taking with him a beautiful silver tea-pot, bearing the following inscription :—

"Presented to the Rev. John Newton Peill, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, by the Parishioners of Saint Michael's, Stamford, as a token of their regard for the faithful and zealous discharge of his ministerial duties. 1838."

The Rev. W. Spencer having come into the parish, greatly against the wish of its inhabitants, (added to the fact that Mr. Peill was a much more eloquent preacher,) a great disunion was caused, and which was greatly increased in 1841, by Mr. Spencer's dispute with Mr. Alderman Charles Lowe and the Churchwardens, respecting a claim of £10. 10., made by the Rev. gentleman for opening a catacomb. The Churchwarden (Mr. H. Tebbutt) claimed the money towards the fund for the repairs of the church, and an action was commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Tebbutt, but Mr. T. gave in without a trial. At the Easter vestry, 1842, the Rector having appointed Mr. Grant as his Warden for the ensuing year, Mr. Jas. Atter and Mr. James Althorp were separately nominated on the part of the parish. It being understood that Mr. Althorp was friendly to the claim of the Rector, a fierce contest took place between the friends of the two gentlemen, in which no less than 27 hand-bills were circulated during the poll, which lasted two days; at the close of which, the numbers were—for Mr. Althorp, 127; for Mr. Atter, 109. This contest stirred up party feeling, and added much to the cause of dissent.

The Rev. Woolley Spencer was, in 1845, removed to the Confratership of Browne's hospital, and was succeeded by the Rev. Jos. Betton, a very eloquent Evangelical preacher, who, in a few weeks, restored the congregation and filled the church to overflowing; nor was this all: the collections (which had been so scanty before,) increased, and a present

of £50. was made by the parishioners to the Rev. gentleman at Easter, 1846, and this was immediately followed by another subscription to beautify and ventilate the church.

Saint Michael's Church-yard.—Several houses in Maiden-lane were pulled down to enlarge the burial-ground. This piece was consecrated in July, 1822. The church-yard is now much too small.

Saint Michael's Cornstal.—This church stood in the street now called Saint Leonard's, but formerly Cornstal-street, and on the site of the gardens and barn now belonging to Richard Newcomb, Esq. It was demolished by the Northern soldiers, and the parish was afterwards united to that of Saint George. In 1230, a deed mentions that one Clement, the Rector, sold the Vicar of Makesey (Maxey) a house in Cornstal parish, which stood between one of Ernald de Castreton's, and one of Gilbert de Clive's.

Saint Michael's Fields.—These fields were stated in Mr. Dunn's Survey, in 1836, to be as follows :—

OCCUPIED LANDS.	A.	R.	P.
Open Grass	2	0	4
New Close	7	2	24
Enclosed Grass	2	1	14
	12	0	2

Saint Michael's Parish Statistics.—Quantity of land is 12A. 0R. 2P. Population of this parish was, in 1785, 708; 1811, 1157; 1821, 1111; 1831, 1184; 1841, males 621, females 638, total 1259; under 20 years, males 259, females 262; 20 years and upwards, males 362, females 376; 779 were born in Lincolnshire,—the rest elsewhere. Houses inhabited 236, uninhabited 10. In the six years, 1837 to 1842 inclusive, there were 235 births, 151 deaths, and 39 marriages. Annual value of the land in 1837, was £17. 6. 2., houses £4705. 5., total £4726. 11. 2. Houses at and under £5., 97; from £5. to £10., 42; from £10. to £20., 29; from £20. to £30., 21; from £30. to £40., 20; from £40. to £50., 12.; from £50. to £60., 4; from £60. to

£70., 10; £70. and upwards, 7. Persons rated, 291. In September, 1845, there were 19 licensed victuallers.

Saint Michael's Sunday School.—This school was first opened on the 2nd of March, 1834. Soon after the opening of the new church, the Rev. Mr. Swann, on account of ill health, appointed the Rev. J. N. Peill as curate. This gentleman lost no time in promoting the cause of education; and, in a short time, the number of pupils at the Sunday-school was increased to 50; and was continued by his successor, the Rev. W. Spencer. Early in 1846, the Rev. Jos. Betton commenced a day school on the National plan.

Saint Paul's Church stood at a little distance within St. Paul's Gate: the remains of it were converted into a Free School. On the verge of an arch, in the north wall, was the following inscription:—'*Hic jacet Eustachius Malherbe, Burgincis Stamford.*'

In the south wall of the court-yard of the house in which the masters of this school reside, over the doorway, was a square stone, with this inscription:—'*Donum M: Tho: Bellot Stamfordiæ Gymnasi Archis. An'o D'ni:* 1609;' namely, the gift of Mr. Thomas Bellot, master of the school at Stamford in the year of our lord 1609. This stone is supposed to have been fixed in the front of the house before it was re-built, and that Mr. Bellot gave the house itself to the school. Another room was added to the north side of the building in 1832.—See *Radcliffe's School* in *Charities.*

Saint Peter's Church was a rectory, standing on a green spot on the south side of Peter-hill; and, as it appears from Domesday Book, belonged to Hemeldune (Hambleton). In this book it is said that the king had a carucate of land in Saint Peter's parish, and half a carucate in that of All Saints. The parsonage house (now in the occupation of Geo. Chambers, Esq.) where the vicars formerly resided, is opposite the site of Saint Peter's church.

The church was valued in Pope Nicholas' taxation at £9. 13. 4., besides a yearly pension of £1. to the mother-

church at Lincoln. When the church was taken down is not known; but the Rev. Thomas Hickham was minister of the church of Saint Peter in 1495.

Saint Stephen's and Trinity Churches stood without the walls, at the east end of the town, on the site of a close called by the juveniles "hollow-boys'-hollow," and were destroyed by the Northern soldiers: the parishes were first united to each other, and afterwards both, with Saint Andrew's, were joined to Great Saint Michael's.

Saint Thomas' Church.—The situation of this church, there is reason to believe, was in or near to Rock-close, Scotgate. In June, 1816, there were dug up by some workmen in this close, the bones of eight human bodies, which were lying about three feet below the surface of the earth, and ranging in a line, and the bodies were deposited with their heads to the west, after the manner of christian burial. The church was destroyed by the Northern soldiers.

The "Rock Cottage," which stood here, formerly belonged to Geo. Denshire, Esq.; it was afterwards sold to John Drakard, Esq.; and, in 1838, it was purchased by Richard Newcomb, Esq., who pulled down the old house and erected an elegant mansion in its room.

Schools.—Mr. Peck's opinion that Henry de Hanna, Warden of the Carmelite Friary was the first person who instituted schools at Stamford, cannot be borne out by facts; but finding that a Carmelite school did exist on the site of the houses now occupied by Mr. Newzam and Mrs. Redifer, in Saint George's-square, and without a founder, there is something presumptive in favor of that opinion. Mrs. Jane Cecil, the Lord Treasurer's mother, lived in the house in the reign of Elizabeth. The house was pulled down in 1720.

Seaton Thomas.—The Rev. Thomas Seaton was a native of Stamford, and probably the son of John Seaton, who filled the office of Chief Magistrate of that borough in the years 1704, 1718, and 1727. Thomas Seaton died about 1750, and left by his will an estate at Kilingbury, in Northampton-

shire, (which in 1810 produced clear £40. per annum,) to the University of Cambridge, for ever, the rents to be disposed of yearly to the Master of Arts whose poem on a given subject shall be best approved by the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare-hall, and the Greek Professor, or any two of them. The subject to be one or other of the perfections or attributes of the Supreme Being—death, judgment, heaven, hell, purity of heart, or whatever else may be judged to be most conducive to the honour of God and the recommendation of virtue. The subject to be delivered out in March, and the poem to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 10th of October following. The poem to be always in English, and to be printed; the expense of which is to be deducted out of the product of the estate, and the remainder given to the composer.

Sempringham Hall, or the Gilbertine School, stood on the site of the house now occupied by Mr. George Reesby, baker, on the south side of All Saints'-street. The arched door-way of stone, forming the entrance to Mr. Reesby's house, is very ancient, and much like the entrance to a college or hall. It is not known when it was founded, but, in 1303, John D'Alderby, Bishop of Lincoln, granted a licence for the performance of divine service by a chaplain, in the chapel of Saint Mary, within the manor of Mr. Robert Luterel, (Rector of Irnham,) in the parish of Saint Peter, Stamford. This manor Luterel had given to the prior and convent of Sempringham, of the Gilbertine order, expressly for the reception of scholars to be instructed in divine learning and philosophy.

The priory and monastery of Sempringham, by their deed, own themselves oblig'd to Robert Luterel, aforesaid, in consideration of the lands he gave them at Keten, Cotismore, and Castreton, in the county of Rutland, and at Stamford, in the co. of Lincoln, to maintain three chaplains to say mass for his soul, one in the parish church of Saint Andrew, at Irnham, one in the church of Saint Mary, in the manor of Stanford, and one in the conventical church of Sempringham, as also to encrease the number of scholars, studying divinity and philosophy at Stanford, in proportion to the number of their monastery!—*Dugdale's Monasticon.*

Soldiers.—In 1584, Stamford was ordered to have 30 men trained for war. The South Lincolnshire Militia Staff was kept here until 1832, when Lord Brownlow, the Lord-Lieutenant, removed it to Sleaford.

Spa.—This mineral spring was discovered in the summer of 1819. It rises in the beautiful meadows a short distance east of the 'Wash,' and about a mile west of Stamford.

The following statement was published as the result of its analyzation :—

'The temperature of the water at the origin of the spring is 52 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, and its specific gravity very nearly 1,0015. One quart of the water, when evaporated to dryness, gives 10,68 grains of solid matter, consisting of

Oxid iron.....	,08		
Carb. lime	4,8	For the Gaseous Product.	
Mur. soda	1,		*Cub. in.*
Sulph. lime.....	4,4	Carb. acid.....	2,9
Silex.....	,4	Atmospher. air	1,8
	10,68		4,7

Stallage, taken by Earl Warren, Lord of Stamford, 1288. —See *Corporation.*

Stamford (Etymology of).—Stamford is supposed to have derived its name from the ford near the Nunnery of Saint Michael, and was compounded of the Anglo-Saxon words *stean* and *ford.* Camden thought it was called Steanford from its being built *with freestone.* It was written *Staunford* by the Monks; *Stamford* by Butcher; and *Stanford* by Peck.

Stamford (Histories of).—The English Historical Library by W. Nicholson, Archdeacon of Carlisle, in 1696, says, "Lincolnshire wants an historian of skill and courage answerable to the vast store of materials (of all kinds) which are there to be had. Its fenns and marshes are indeed largely treated on by *Sir William Dugdale*, in his History of Imbanking; and in the year 1671, there was published

a short relation of great damages done by a tempest and overflowing of the tides in this county and Norfolk. But its main body lies yet undescribed, to the reproach of all those persons of learning and ingenuity that are its natives. —*R. Butcher's Survey of Stamford* is often quoted by Thomas Fuller (in his *Worthies*) when he comes to speak of *Lincolnshire;* as it is likewise, very frequently, by *F. Wright*, in his Antiquities of Rutland. It was printed in the year 1646."

"Butcher's Survey and Antiquities of the Towns of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, and Tottenham-High-Cross, in Middlesex." It is dated 1646, but not printed until 1717. It has 158 pages, and its size is crown 8vo.

"Essay of the Ancient and Present State of Stamford," by Francis Howgrave, published by William Thompson, Stamford, 1726. Its size is foolscap quarto, and contains 108 pages.

"Annals of Stamford," by Francis Peck, 1727. This book contains much matter for the Antiquarian, but is of little use to the general reader, as it has no index, and the several articles relating to one subject are scattered all over the book, thereby requiring about two days in looking through; another disadvantage is that the history is not carried down later than 1461.

Its size is foolscap folio, and contains about 650 pages, and many engravings. Mr. Peck's "*Desiderata Curiosa*" also contains much that relates to Stamford and Burghley.—See *Peck*.

Mr. Harrod published a neat work in two volumes, foolscap octavo; they number 560 pages, and have several plates. It is dated 1785.

The last, and decidedly the best for the general reader, was published by Mr. John Drakard, proprietor of the *Stamford News*, in 1822. It is demy 8vo., and numbers 640 pages, and has several good plates. The published price, in boards, was £1. 1.

There are also several Topographical works which relate to Stamford, but they are chiefly copied from the previous.

Steeple Races.—On the 23rd March, 1836, a steeple race came off near Belmisthorpe-bridge, and was won by Mr. Green's b. h. *Cannon-Ball.* On the 8th of March, 1837, a similar race came off near Stamford, and was won by Mr. Fendall's m. *Columbine.*

Stephen and Ranulph, Earl of Chester, met at Stamford in 1140, to conclude a peace. Stephen came here again in 1149, and held the town and castle until 1153, when it surrendered to Henry II.

Stukeley, William, a celebrated antiquary, was Rector of All Saints Church. He was a native of Holbeach, in this county; and, having taken the degrees of M.B. at Cambridge, in 1709, commenced practice as a physician at Boston; but in 1717 he removed to London, where he was in the same year elected F.R.S. He became one of the re-founders of the Society of Antiquaries in 1718; and the year following, having taken the degree of M.D. at Cambridge, he was made a Fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1726, he removed to Grantham, where he resided till 1729, on July the 20th of which year he was ordained by Archbishop Wake; and in the October following was presented by Lord Chancellor King to the rectory of All Saints' with Saint Peter's, in Stamford.

During his residence in this place, he founded a Literary Institution called the Brazen-nose Society, in memory of the university here bearing that name. This society was founded in 1745, on the decline of one that was established in about 1721, after the plan of that of Spalding, by John, Earl of Exeter, Recorder; Maurice Johnson, his deputy; Cecil and Bertie, the Representatives in Parliament; Dr. Attwood, his lordship's chaplain; J. Blackwell, Esq.; Dixon Colby, M.D.; J. Hepburn, surgeon; and Mr. Richards who wrote for them. The Brazen-nose Society met in the building erected on the site of the university weekly on Saturdays, and quarterly on the Saturday of or

preceding the full moon; and adjourned in summer, for the convenience of members, to Deeping. Dr. Stukeley's associates were the above members of the old society, together with William Ash, Esq.; Rev. E. Bertie, Rector of Uffington; George Boulton, M.D.; Beaupré Bell, M.A.; Samuel Buck; John Catlin; R. Taylor; Henry, Lord Colrane; George Denshire, Clerk of the Peace; Joseph Eyre, of Kettering; John Grundy, Engineer; Samuel and Roger Gale; William Johnson, Esq.; Edward Laurence, Surveyor; George Lynn; Tycho Wing and Edmund Weaver, Astronomers; John Macklin, Mathematician, R.S., Secretary; Rev. John Lynn; Noah Neale, Esq.; M. Terry; B. Ray; Rev. Henry Owen; Jonathan Sisson; Robert Stephenson; Dr. William Lynn; Dean Richard Pocock, LL.D.; Dr. A. Wagstaffe; Rev. W. Warburton, &c.

The object of the Members of this Society, like that of its predecessors, was to extend their enquiries into the history and antiquities of this kingdom by mutual correspondence. They did not, however, confine themselves solely to these subjects, but made discoveries in Natural History, and improvements in Arts and Sciences in general, their object, excluding nothing from their conversation but politics. And Maurice Johnson, Esq., the founder and able supporter of the Spalding Society, caused the Registrar there to insert, by way of extract, among their minutes, the whole of the first volume of those of Stamford, Societas Æneanasensis, up to 1736, Dr. Stukeley being the then secretary. The Spalding society, it may be observed, commenced about 1709-10, and subsisted, says Dr. Stukeley, in his history of Carausius, above forty years with the greatest reputation: he was one of its members during nearly the whole of that period. The one at Stamford did not continue to flourish long: for, in a letter to Mr. Neve, dated 1753, Mr. Johnson says, he has lived to see both it, and another established at Peterborough, sink into mere taverns and clubs.

Dr. Stukeley being greatly afflicted with the gout, accus-

tomed himself a good deal to travelling; the principal fruit of which was the publication of his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, in two volumes, with numerous plates. He also published the History of Carausius, 2 vols.; an Account of Stonehenge and Abury; Arthur's Oon, in Scotland; Graham's Dyke; Monuments of Antiquity relating to Sacred History; Lady Roisia's Sepulchral Cell, at Royston; and various other antiquarian subjects, besides some few on medicine and divinity. In 1747, he was presented by the Duke of Montagu with the rectory of Saint George, Queen-square, London, where he appears chiefly to have resided till the close of his life. He died in his 78th year, in 1765; and by his own particular directions was buried in the church-yard of Ham, in Essex, without any monument to denote where his ashes repose.

Subscription Charities.—The National School for Girls was established in 1815, out of the surplus funds of the Lying-in-Institution, assisted by voluntary contributors; amongst whom were the Marquis of Exeter and the Right Honourable Lady Willoughby, for £50. each; the Right Honourable Lord Gwydir £40.; the Earl of Lindsey, George Finch Hatton, Esq., and Lady Charlotte Finch Hatton, each £10. There were several other subscribers, chiefly of £5. per annum. The National School is held in Wharf-road.

The above school is united with the Lying-in-Institution, which was established in 1814, and held at the house of Mr. Harris, in All Saints'-place; they are both under the management of a Committee of twelve ladies, assisted by the Clergy of the six parishes: the Rev. D. E. Jones is Secretary. In the year 1845, the income was £164. 4. 7., of which £32. 14. 4. was the dividend of a sum invested in the funds, and the rest was raised by voluntary subscription: the expenditure was £161. 2. 10. The number of children in the school is 127, of whom 20 are clothed.

The Dorcas Charity was established in October, 1816,

under the above title, for the purpose of selling clothing to poor persons at half-price. The Marchioness of Exeter subscribed £50., and Lady Sophia Cecil £10. towards the accomplishment of this benevolent object: several ladies in Stamford also contributed. It is now supported by subscriptions and an annual ball. This charity is also governed by a Committee of ladies; and the Rev. D. E. Jones is Secretary.

Clothing Clubs have for some few years been established in the parishes of All Saints', Saint George, and Saint John. The poor, who pay 2d. or 3d. per week during the year, receive, at Christmas, a ticket for nearly double the amount paid, the addition being raised by subscriptions from the more wealthy parishioners. These clubs are under the management of ladies, assisted by the clergy.—See *Infirmary*.

Theatre.—This building is situated on the south side of Saint Mary's-street. It was erected in the year 1768, at an expense of £806., by Mr. Alderman Clark and Mr. James Whitley, comedian. It is built somewhat after the manner of the London theatres; and, considering its size, which is 92 feet by 37, is a compact and appropriate building. The *corps dramatique* usually attend twice in the year, namely, a fortnight during the Midlent Mart, and a month or five weeks commencing with the race week. The theatre was for many years under the management of Mr. Manly; afterwards of Mr. Boddie; and now of Mr. Robertson.

Tilts and Tournaments.—By a charter of Richard I., in 1194, tilts and tournaments were revived in five places in England, one of which was Stamford. The reason given for this revival was, that they would make the English subjects (then so greatly excelled by the French) more expert in arms. The chief cause, however, was to advance the King's revenue, for he exacted from every earl who tourneyed twenty marks; every baron ten marks; every knight who possessed lands four marks; and every knight without lands two marks. About 1292, a tournament was held here:

one of the combatants was Maurice, son of Thomas, the second Lord Berkley.

Tiptaft, William, and *Philpot, Joseph Charles.*—The Rev. William Tiptaft, Vicar of Sutton Courtney, Berkshire, (the returned value of which living was £148. per annum,) turned Calvinist and resigned his ecclesiastical preferments in 1831: the Rev. J. C. Philpot, Curate of Stadhampton, Oxfordshire, taking a similar view, also seceded from the established church. Mr. Tiptaft having made occasional visits to Stamford, and preached in the Assembly-rooms, George de Merveilleux, Esq., a surgeon of Stamford, built a chapel at a cost of nearly £1000., in North-street: the building is plain and neat; and, with the gallery which was afterwards erected, will accommodate 600 hearers. It was opened by Mr. Tiptaft in July, 1834. Mr. Philpot first preached here on the 17th of July, 1836; and in October, 1838, he was appointed the first resident minister: the 'church' was not formed until August, 1839, when Mr. John Warburton, of Trowbridge, officiated at the baptism of five adults. Mr. de Merveilleux died October the 16th, 1833, and was buried in the chapel. A sermon is preached here every winter for the benefit of the poor attending the chapel; the collections average about £23. Since the death of Mr. de Merveilleux, a rent of £25. per an. has been paid to Mrs. de Merveilleux.

Tithe of Stamford Mills, granted to the Prior of Huntingdon, by Pope Eugenius the III., August 17, 1147.—See *Parishes.*

Town-hall.—The present Town-hall stands on Saint Mary's-hill, near the church, and was erected in 1777.—It is an insulated building, the two fronts of which are of Stamford stone. The sessions-room, or hall, measures 52 feet long, 25 wide, and 19 high. The other rooms are in good proportion. In 1837, a fire-proof room was erected for the better security of the documents.

Above the bench is a portrait of James II., presented by the ninth Earl of Exeter; and on the south end is a portrait of the Lord Treasurer Burghley. The three brass

chandeliers were presented to the Corporation in 1778, by Sir George Howard and Henry Cecil, Esq., the Members for the Borough.

Town-hall on the Bridge, was built over the Bridge-gate in 1558, and taken down to widen the road in 1776: the Commissioners of the Turnpike paying the cost of a new one.

Trade and Manufactures.—The town may be considered the centre of a circle, having a radius of ten miles, and from which centre the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of the little circle are supplied with provisions and necessaries. The principal manufactures are malt, beer, soap, candles, and flour.

Some years since, Mr. Gouger carried on a Silk-Throwsting business in High-street, where he had the first steam-engine in Stamford; and about 300 women and children were employed. This manufactory, however, was closed prior to 1830.

In 1836, Mrs. Knight built a factory for the manufacturing of Drabbett, Sheeting, Diaper, &c.: upwards of 70 hands were employed, but this also did not last many years. Within the last two or three years, Mr. J. C. Grant, ironmonger, erected a foundry for casting iron and brass, on a small scale, in High-street; and in 1846, a large and beautiful new foundry was built near the Gas-works, by the Marquis of Exeter, for Mr. Grant's use; but casting has not yet been commenced there. A foundry has also been erected near Rutland-terrace, and is worked by Messrs. Smith and Company.

Traffic.—This town is of infinitely more importance than most towns in the neighbourhood, of which coals, stone, lime, and wool are important items. The free-stone annually sent from Lord Northwick's quarries at Ketton, alone (of the first quality only) amounts to 4750 tons, besides an immense quantity of Ketton bats (stone of a smaller size, used for meaner buildings). It is also estimated that from £5000. to £10,000. worth of stone is sent from Stamford to Spalding, to be converted into lime for building and agri-

cultural purposes, (coals being cheaper at Spalding) in addition to the celebrated Easton lime, which is sent from the Stamford wharf. The free-stone from the quarries of Messrs. F. Simpson and Sons, and Mr. C. Bland, at Little Casterton, also adds largely to the amount. The coals consumed in Stamford is estimated at 7380 tons annually.

Trollope (Sir John, Bart.), son of the sixth Baronet, born 1800; a deputy-lieutenant of the county; first returned for the Parts of Kesteven and Holland in 1841.—Residence, Casewick, Stamford.

Turnor, Christopher, son of Edmund Turnor, Esq., born 1810; married in 1837, daughter of tenth Earl of Winchelsea; first returned to Parliament for the Parts of Kesteven and Holland in 1841.—Residence, Stoke Rochford, and Panton-house, Wragby.

Twopeny, Richard, was born at Rochester, August the 11th, 1757; he was brought up to the church of England, and was a bright ornament to it. He married October the 19th, 1786, Margaret youngest daughter of Cradock Nowell, Esq., of Newton Nottage, Glamorganshire, with whom he lived happily for 51 years, and by her had three sons and seven daughters; she died March the 15th, 1838, aged 79. The Rev. Richard Twopeny was presented to the Rectory of Casterton Parva with Tolethorpe, near Stamford, by the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, in 1783; he died at Casterton, November 23, 1843, at the patriarchal age of 87, leaving two sons and five daughters. He was a scholar, and published several works. As a christian, he was temperate in all things, and never weary of doing good: 'a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the poor, always abounding in charity;' and the reader may from his heart exclaim, 'may my last end be like his.' A neat tombstone was erected for Mr. and Mrs. Twopeny, in the church-yard of Casterton Parva, by Mr. Robert Tinkler, builder, of Stamford.

Tyson, Michael, of Saint John's College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1732, and M.A. in 1736. He first married the sister of Noah Curtis, Esq., of Wilsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, and se-

condly, Mrs. Lucas, in 1766. He was a most worthy and charitable man, and died in Saint Martin's, Stamford Baron, February the 22nd, 1794, aged 84. He was at that time Dean of Stamford, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Rector of Greatford, in the county of Lincoln, and of Wittering, in the county of Northampton. He was an athletic, tall, well-looking man, a great sportsman, and much in the acquaintance and family of Brownlow, eighth Earl of Exeter, Peregrine, third Duke of Ancaster, and his father-in-law, Thomas Panton, Esq., of Newmarket.

Union (Poor-law).—The Stamford Union comprises the following 37 parishes, viz.:—

All Saints	Casterton Parva	Stibbington
Saint George	Clipsham	Tallington
Saint John	Duddington	Thornhaugh
Saint Michael	Easton	Tinwell
Saint Mary	Essendine	Tixover
Saint Martin	Greatford	Uffington
Ashton	Ketton	Ufford
Barholm	Pilsgate	West Deeping
Braceborough	Pickworth	Wilsthorpe
Bainton	Ryhall	Wansford
Barnack	Stow	Wittering
Collyweston	Southorpe	Wothorpe
Casterton Magna		

The first Meeting of the Guardians under the Poor-law Act took place November 19th, 1835. The Guardians are elected by the different parishes in March annually. All Saints' parish returns 3; Saint George 3; Saint John 2; Saint Michael 2; Saint Mary 2; Saint Martin 2; Wothorpe 1. The New Union-house is situated on the Barnack-road, near to the Syston and Peterborough Railway; it was built by Messrs. Pilkinton and Richardson, in 1836, at a cost of £3645. The Stamford Union is well managed, and Assistant Poor-law Commissioners have frequently spoken of this as a pattern to Guardians of other Unions. The officers are—Clerk, Mr. Jeremiah Clapton; Master, Mr. John Hart; Matron, Miss Jane Freeman; Schoolmaster,

Mr. Rowson; Schoolmistress, Mrs. Rowson; Relieving Officers, Messrs. Henry Whittome, of Stamford, and Joseph Wade, of Barnack. The average number of inmates is about 140.

University—Commenced previous to 1303, and Stamford became a town of so great repute that, in 1333, a quarrel having arisen at Oxford, between the Northern and Southern scholars, a great number of the students resorted to Stamford. The Members of the University of Oxford being jealous of this secession, prevailed upon Edward III. to prohibit all persons from studying at Stamford, and several persons were imprisoned, and their goods confiscated, for resisting the king's demands. Notwithstanding this, the schools continued to flourish until the town was stormed and ravaged by the Northern soldiers during the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

Vaudey Hall is mentioned by Peck, but its site is evidently unknown. Mr. Foster says, "in Saint Maries Street there is an inne called the Old Swan, which common fame will have to have been a college." The house occupied by Mr. Barber, in Saint Mary's-street, has a large arch in the passage, but whether either of these buildings were Vaudey Hall, or indeed a school at all, cannot be ascertained from such traditionary evidence. "Indeed," says Mr. Blore, "if we are to believe with Mr. Peck, that all the houses in the town of Stamford which bear marks of antiquity are remnants of colleges and halls for education, the whole town must have been full of them."

Victoria (Queen).—On the 3rd of September, 1835, Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Alexandrina, (now the Queen) accompanied by Her Royal Mother, the Duchess of Kent, passed through Stamford, on their way to visit the Archbishop of York at Bishopthorpe Palace. On the previous night the royal party dined and slept at the Haycock at Wansford; and a short time afterwards, the Duchess of Kent sent Mrs. Percival, the landlady, a por-

trait of the Princess elegantly framed, as a token of the satisfactory manner in which Mrs. P. had attended to their comforts.

On the 21st of September, their Royal Highnesses again passed through Stamford, when the Mayor, Aldermen, Capital Burgesses, and Inhabitants, met them, and escorted them through the borough in procession: the Mayor afterwards went to Burghley and presented addresses, which were graciously received.

On the 28th June, 1837, William IV. (of happy memory) having died, Her Royal Highness was, with a grand procession at Stamford, proclaimed Queen Victoria.

On the 28th June, 1838, Her Majesty's coronation was kept at Stamford with great joy. A grand procession of the Corporation, Clergy, Military, principal Inhabitants, Lodges, Clubs, and Schools, paraded the town; 1000 children dined in the shambles, and 400 persons above 60 years of age received 1s. each, and 1000 other poor persons 6d. each.

On the 12th of November, 1844, the Queen and her Royal Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, (to whom she was united on the 10th February, 1840,) left Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Marquis of Exeter at Burghley. They proceeded in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, for the Euston-square terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway.

Lady Portman, the Honourable Georgiana Liddell, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde, followed in a second carriage and four; and the Lord Chamberlain and Mr. George Edward Anson followed in a third carriage and four.

All along the road from Northampton, the inhabitants of the different villages presented themselves to the view of their Sovereign, and cheered her passage with every mark of respect and joy.

From Duddington to Stamford, a distance of about five miles, the road presented a continuous scene of excitement and enthusiasm. The wayside was filled with people and

vehicles of every kind, from the carriage of the gentry down to the humblest cart.

At Easton, a small village close to Stamford, there was a triumphal arch; and at Wothorpe there was another splendid triumphal arch erected at the expense of the Marquis of Exeter. There were spires to the turrets, which formed the sides of the arch, and in the centre the Royal arms.

At the entrance to the borough an evergreen arch, surmounted by two flags, was erected, and by the side of the road, near to Dr. Arnold's, an enormous pavilion, capable of affording accommodation for 1000 persons, was built. —It was decorated with upwards of 100 small flags, and a large Union Jack at each end. The pavilion was occupied by only about 700 to 800 persons—owing to the late hour at which her Majesty arrived.

At the top of Saint Martin's, a magnificent wooden arch, coloured to represent stone, was erected. From one of the turrets a splendid Royal Standard was hoisted. On the front of the arch, facing Saint Martin's, there was placed a gas illumination of "God save the Queen;" and on the south side, facing the London-road, V. A. and a crown in gas, which was lighted every evening of her Majesty's stay at Burghley, and had a most beautiful effect. The arches and pavilion were erected by private subscriptions of the inhabitants, collected by a committee of 6 or 7 gentlemen. There was also a large Royal Standard fixed on Saint Martin's church, the parish her Majesty was then residing in. The whole of the flags were procured by the Committee from Messrs. Edgington, of London, at great expense.

As the procession approached Stamford, the crowd became very great, and it was with difficulty the Lancers were able to open a lane through the people. The Mayor and Corporation were in readiness at the entrance of the borough on the Wothorpe-road, but it was appointed that the addresses to the Queen and to Prince Albert should be presented on another day, at Burghley. The cheering was immense when the royal carriage stopped under the arch formed of laurels:

it was a chariot, and contained only her Majesty and the Prince. The Mayor (Chas. Haycock, Esq.) advanced to the door of the carriage, and addressed the Queen in the following words:—"May it please your Majesty: the Mayor, Magistrates, Council, and Inhabitants at large of your ancient town of Stamford, hail your arrival amongst them with the warmest feelings of loyalty and affection." The Queen leant forward from the window of the carriage in a courteous way, and with a countenance and manner expressive of the most benevolent feelings, replied, "Mr. Mayor, I receive the greetings of my loyal subjects in Stamford with heartfelt satisfaction and the highest pleasure." The cavalcade proceeded without further delay to the entrance to Burghley Park, passing under a triumphal arch erected at the end of Saint Martin's. The lodges were splendidly illuminated; and at that point her Majesty quitted the immense throng. When about 700 horsemen (chiefly the tenants of the Marquis of Exeter) who followed the Royal carriage, had entered also, and it was possible for pedestrians to move, the Mayor and Council, with the several benefit societies of the town and their bands, and an immense phalanx of the inhabitants walking four abreast, returned to the Town-hall, where the cheers for the Queen were enthusiastically renewed, and three also being given for the Mayor, the assembly dispersed. Notwithstanding a Committee had recommended that there should not be an illumination of the town, many houses were splendidly lighted up with devices in gas and coloured lamps, and the streets were crowded till midnight, although rain descended incessantly. The exhibition of flags and devices, with the ringing of the church bells, continued throughout Wednesday and Thursday, and the illuminations at night were numerous. Dinner parties took place at the inns; and all was joy and hilarity.

Addresses from the Corporation of Stamford to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were presented by the Mayor; who, with the Mayor of Northampton, afterwards dined with the royal party.

There was a brilliant display of fireworks on Wednesday evening, followed by a ball, for which Adams' band from London was engaged: quadrilles, waltzes, and the polka were principally indulged in, and in the former her Majesty and Prince Albert joined. Thursday proved a fine and bright day; and the amiable Queen of England availed herself of such weather to gratify the inhabitants of Stamford by riding in an open carriage through the principal streets of the town. This occurred between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. Her Majesty proceeded at a moderate pace, and acknowledged the cheering of her subjects with smiles, and all the indications of a happy and gratified disposition. The shops in the different parts of the town were closed at one o'clock, agreeably to notice given by the Mayor. Her Majesty took the route of Saint Martin's, Saint Mary's, and Saint John's streets, up High-street, to the western entrance of the Infirmary; then moved round by Saint Leonard's Priory, and returned in front of the Infirmary, through Saint Paul's-street and Ironmonger-street, Broad-street and Red Lion-square, back to Burghley. In the carriage with the Queen were Prince Albert, the Lady Portman, and the Marquis of Exeter, and in other carriages Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marchioness of Exeter, &c. In the early part of the morning Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting, and the Queen and Prince each planted a tree at Burghley.

A house was fitted up on Barn-hill by the Noble Marquis for the reception of several of his guests. Among others located there were Sir George Clerk and the Marquis of Granby (Members for the Borough), Lord Lovaine, and the Hon. Mr. Pierrepont.

The happiest circumstance of the time was in the raising of £370. by subscription for regaling the poor of the town in celebration of the royal visit. One shilling was given to every man, woman, and child who applied for it and was of good character. The recipients amounted to 4500: persons having several children, received a liberal sum.

Waits.—The waits, originally, were attached to the King's court; they were minstrels who sounded the watch every night, and paraded the streets to prevent depredations. Stamford had four musicians dressed in scarlet cloaks trimmed with gold lace and cocked hats: their duties were to play before the Mayor on public occasions, and round the town three nights each week from Saint Simon and Saint Jude's fair to Christmas; the salary was £2. 10. each: in addition to this they received Christmas boxes of the inhabitants. On the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835, this office was abolished, but the musicians still play during winter as before, for which services they receive the contributions of those inhabitants who do not like to see all our good old customs die away.—See *Bellman.*

Water.—In 1645, Stamford was supplied with water by two conduits and four wheel-wells until 1697, when Mr. William Yarnold, of Saint Alban's, supplied the town with water from the river, and a reservoir was made at the Market-cross for that purpose. After Mr. Yarnold's death, the reversion was purchased by Mr. William Feast, who found the engines so expensive that he proposed to bring the water in wooden pipes from Wothorpe, and he obtained leave of John Earl of Exeter for that purpose.

In 1786, the wooden pipes were re-placed by iron ones of three inches bore, at the expense, and under the control of the Earl of Exeter, who then began to receive the water-rents. In 1837, the Marquis of Exeter obtained an Act of Parliament for supplying the town with water, and by which Act he is compelled to fix fire-plugs, and keep duplicate keys of the same at the Fire-engine house. This act is undoubtedly a benefit to the borough, but it is to be much regretted that the pipes are not extended to the east end of the town.—See *Conduits.*

Weather.—In April, 1641, a very heavy rain, accompanied by a high west wind, caused a flood which covered the bridge. On Saturday, November 1, 1736, a very high wind blew down a windmill on the west side of the town,

and did much damage. On the 4th of May, 1800, a most dreadful storm passed over Stamford: the thunder and lightning were terrific, and the hailstones destroyed nearly all the windows facing the south-west. On Friday, the 31st August, 1821, a shower, which did not last an hour, inundated the town. In Protection-place, Scotgate, the water was six feet high, and potatoes, apples, plums, onions, &c. were conveyed by the stream from the market, down Maiden-lane and the Hotel-yard: the electric fluid struck the house occupied by Mr. Samuel Watson, tanner, in Blackfriar's-street, and partly uncovered the roof: this storm extended only a mile round Stamford. On the 10th of June, 1822, there was a severe tempest of thunder and lightning, which did much damage in the neighbourhood; and on the 28th of the following month a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and hail took place.

In 1823, on the 27th January, the streets were so covered with ice, that many persons skated from Scotgate to the top of High-street. On the 14th of January, 1827, Emlyn's-close tree was split in two by a violent hurricane, and 50 feet of the main stem was brought to the ground.

1830. On account of the exceeding wetness of the summer months this year, there were greater and more frequent floods in the River Welland than had occurred for many years previous; and the meadows becoming inundated, caused a greater loss in sheep, by the rot, than had ever before been experienced.

1833. August 31, there occurred a tremendously high wind from the N.W., which was supposed to have been the greatest wind since November 10th, 1810. The roofs of buildings were much damaged by the removal of many slates and tiles; but happily further than this no material injury was done.

1835. In the night between the 23rd and 24th of October, there occurred one of the most remarkable phenomena of whirlwind that we have on record. Although in the immediate vicinity of Stamford, it was not severely

felt, but a little to the west its destructive effects could be traced over a very considerable space. It seems to have moved from S.W. to N.E., and about 50 yards in breadth. The severest amount of damage done by the storm was in the neighbourhood of a thicket called "Empingham New Wood," where a spiny, consisting of fir and ash trees of rather large dimensions, (about a foot in diameter,) the whole of which, with the exception of two or three, were broken off in the middle, several feet from the ground; it then passed across the "heath," twisting off trees of a smaller size, and scattering the branches of others several yards. A similar phenomenon was experienced in Rutland, in September, 1749.

On the 17th of January, 1839, a very high wind arose, by which the gasometer was upset, and many corn stacks blown down.

1842. June 14th, between 1 and 2 o'clock, p.m., a tremendous thunder storm occurred, accompanied with much rain and large hail; during which the electric fluid struck Saint Mary's church, and damaged several feet of the spire.

1843. On the 31st July, another terrific tempest occurred. A house occupied by Mr. E. Beall, in North-street, was made a complete wreck by the lightning, at a time when seven persons were in it; and they all miraculously escaped. Another dreadful tempest occurred on the 9th of August, and was remarkable on account of its duration, beginning before 7, a.m., and continuing throughout the day, until after the midnight following. At this place no material damage was done, but the rain falling in torrents, inundated the cellars and low rooms, causing much annoyance to the inhabitants. This probably was the longest tempest since the 11th June, 1748, when, according to a journal kept at that time at Empingham in Rutland, it thundered for 36 hours in succession.

On the 1st of August, 1846, a most terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and hail passed over Stamford, and the damage to the windows and greenhouses at Burghley,

Uffington, and Casewick was very great; the destruction of property at Uffington-house alone was estimated at £2500. Fortunately Stamford escaped with little damage.

White-friary.—This house and church stood on the site occupied by the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary; and from the extent of its walls must have been very large. According to tradition, it was very magnificent, and much admired for its beautiful church and elegant spire, which Mr. Peck describes as being similar to All Saints. The western gateway, which is still standing, is a piece of great antiquity. Over the arch are three niches, and over each of which there were formerly coats of arms, though the two side ones are now defaced.

Speed states this house to have been founded by King Edward III., but there is indisputable evidence of its existence in the 13th of Edward I., and the friars had an ample confirmation of privileges in the 11th of Edward II. They had also grants from King Edward III., in the 7th and 10th years of his reign; and the arms of that monarch, France (semée of fleurs-des-lis) and England, quarterly, are those still remaining over the gateway.

It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and from its agreeable situation Bale and Pits frequently call it a most delighful monastery. Several of our monarchs were entertained here in their journies to and from the north; amongst whom was Edward III., who held a council in it whilst at Stamford.

This friary appears further to have been of great note in England, from several of the Provincials choosing to reside in it. The most learned men of the age were members of this fraternity at Stamford, and held academical exercises and read lectures in the school. Henry de Hanna, its warden, was the second Provincial of the whole order throughout England: he was buried in this monastery Nov. 28th, 1299.

William Lullendune, warden of this house, was buried here. After his death, in 1319, a general chapter of all the Carmelites in England was held at this convent, to choose another Provincial. Walter Heston, was chosen Prior.

Ralph Spalding was likewise educated here, and flourished about 1390: he was chosen professor of divinity in Cambridge, and favoured Wickliffe's doctrine: he died and was buried here. John Repingale was a public professor here several years with great applause, having a numerous auditory. Nicholas Kenton was a Provincial, and also of this monastery; and about 1432 was presented with degrees at Cambridge. He was a very eloquent man, and was distinguished by his writings against Thomas Rhedon, of Mantua, who was afterwards burnt by Pope Eugenius IV. During his Provincialism, which lasted twelve years, he had under his government 1500 Carmes in different parts of the nation; he resigned his office, and died here in 1460.

This convent was surrendered October the 8th, 1539, by its Prior. The site of it soon came into the possession of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, and remained in that family until the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary was built there. See *Heston, Lullendune,* and *Infirmary.*

Wolph, Richard, a descendant of Ulphus, the fourth son of Harold, the last Saxon King of England, lived on Barnhill, where he received Charles I., in 1646. He was chief Magistrate of Stamford in 1630 and 1638. He was buried in All Saints' Church, as was also his grandson, in 1744.—See *Charles I.*

Wothorpe (Great).—Wothorpe, Wridthorp, or Wyrthorp, is a heap of ruins belonging to the Marquis of Exeter, which is situated about a mile south-west of Saint Martin's, Stamford Baron, to which parish it belongs. This seat, which had a small walled park adjoining to it, is reported by Camden to have been built by Thomas Cecil, the first Earl of Exeter, "who," continues the same writer "pleasantly said, he built it only to retire out of the dust, while his great house at Burghley was sweeping." After the restoration, the Duke of Buckingham, with his family, resided in it many years. There are only four turrets, (with cupolas similar to those at Burghley,) and the fragments of three inner walls, now standing, the greater part of the

house having been pulled down in 1758-9, and the materials employed in building the stables at Burghley.

At the general survey by the Conqueror, Saint Guthlac, Abbot of Croyland, held one hide and a half in Wridthorp. The arable land was two carucates; the one was in demesne; and twelve villanes, with two cottagers, had two carucates. There were six acres of meadow land, and a mill, rented yearly at 5s. The whole was valued at 40s. The land and mill in Wothorpe, possessed by the convent of Crowland, were given and confirmed to it by King Edred, in 948. To this manor, Joffrid (who in 1109 was constituted Abbot of Croyland by Henry I., on the decease of Ingulphus) sent Elsin, Prior of the house, and a person of excellent learning, with Fregist and Harold, two other monks, and assigned it to them for their support. These religious men, by their effectual preaching, confirmed the inhabitants of Stamford against Judaism, and collected alms and benefactions towards building a monastery at Wothorpe.

After the suppression of the monasteries, the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage of Wothorpe, part of the possessions of Stamford priory, and the manor of Wothorpe, with all other lands and messuages there, formerly belonging to Croyland monastery, were granted in the 32nd of Henry VIII. to Richard Cecil. In the 19th of Charles I., his descendant, David, died seized of the premises, and transmitted them to his posterity.

Wothorpe (Little).—The Manor of Little Wothorpe, or Wirthorpe, was anciently held by the Abbot of Peterborough, and, according to Mr. Stephens, is thus described in Domesday Book.—In Wirtorp, Aluvin holds of the abbey three virgates of land, which belong to Witeringham: there are three socmen, with one carrucate and a half, and four acres of meadow; worth eight shillings.—See *Nunneries.*

Wytham-on-the-Hill is situated about 6 miles east of Stamford. This parish includes Bowthorpe Park, which contains the celebrated oak tree: it is hollow, and 15 persons can dine in it, the girth being 15 yards. Wytham Hall is the seat of Lieutenant-General Johnson, M.P. for Oldham, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Bourn. He was returned for Boston in 1821, and Oldham in 1837. He is a considerable patron to the trade of Stamford, and an active Commissioner of the Stamford Turnpike Trusts.

ERRATA.

Page 77, line 2, *instead of* we have no account as to what became of this ground, *read* it was afterwards the site of the Grey-friary
,, 94, ,, 31, *after* their design *read* to assassinate Lord Burghley, he was, &c.
,, 178, ,, 29, *for* was *read* were
,, 197, ,, 4, *for* 1740 *read* 1736
,, 299, ,, 20, *for* 1833 *read* 1843.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF CECIL.

Thomas Sitsilt, of Alterennes, in the parish of Walterstone in Herefordshire.=Margaret, daughter and heir of Gilbert de Winston.

1 2

Philip Sitsilt, son and heir.=Margaret, daughter of John Phelips, Esq. David.

1 2

Richard Sitsilt, Lord of Alterennes, son and heir—ob. 1508.=Margaret, daughter and heir of Phil. Vychan. John. Margaret.

1 2 3

Philip Sitsilt, of Alterennes, Esq.,=Matilda, daughter of ap Howel.
son and heir.

John Sycill, of Walterstone, county Hereford,=Elizabeth Wynston.
owner of Allrygis (Alterennes)—will dated 21 June, and proved 4 July, 1551.

ux. 1. Alice, daughter and heir of John Dick-=David Cissell or Cecil, of the parish of St.=ux. 2. Johanna or Joane, widow of Edward Villiers, of Flore, county of North-
ons, of Stanford, county of Lincoln, thrice Alderman or Chief Magistrate (1470, 1483, and 1493), by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John Semarke.

George in Stanford, county of Lincoln, Esq. —will dated on the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, 1535—proved 16 March, 1541

ampton, Esq., and daughter and heir of Thos. Roos alias Ros, of Dowsby, county of Lincoln, Esq., living 1535.

1 2

William Sycill or Cecil, of Alterennes,=Olivia, daugh-
Esq., Sheriff of Herefordshire twenty-first Elizabeth.

ter of Stephen Parry.

Thomas.
Philip.
Anne.
Alice.

Richard Cyssell or Cecil, Esq., of Burghley, in the parish of=Jane, daughter and coheir of William Heckington, of Bourne in Lincolnshire, Esq.—ob. 10 March, 1587-8; buried at Saint Martin's 27 March, 1588.

David
Johanna or Joane married Edmund Browne.

Matthew Cecil, Esq., son and heir.

ux. 1. Mary, daughter of Pe-=Sir William Cecil, born at Bourne, co.
ter Cheeke, of Pirgo in Essex, Esq., and sister of Sir John Cheeke, Knt, married 8 May, 1541—died 22 February 1543

Lincoln, 13 September, 1520—created Baron of Burghley, county of Northampton, 25 Feb. 13 Elizabeth, (1570-1) —K.G.—ob. 4 August, 1598—buried at Saint Martin's (Stanford), co. North.

ux. 2. Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Geddyhall in Essex, Knt., married 21 December, 1545—ob. 4 April, 1589, æt. 63—buried in Saint Nicholas's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

Agnes, married Thos. White, of Tuxford, county of Nottingham, Esq., from which mar. is descended Sir Thos. Woolaston White, created a Bart. 20 December, 1802.

Elizabeth, married first Robert Wingfield, of Upton, county of Northam. Esq., and afterwards H. Allington, Esq.

Margaret, married first Roger Cave, of Stanford upon Avon, county of Northampton, Esq. (from whom descended Sir Tho. Cave, created a Baronet 30 June, 1641), and afterwards Ambrose Smith, of Bosworth, Esq.

ux. 2. Frances, widow of Sir Tho.=Sir Thomas Cecil, 2d Baron of Burghley, born 5
Smith, of Parson's Green, county of Middlesex, Knt., and daughter of William Brydges, Baron Chandos.

May, 1542, created Earl of Exeter 4 May, 1605—K.G.—ob. 7 February, 1621-2; buried in the Chapel of Saint John Baptist, Westminster Abbey.

ux. 1. Dorothy, dau. and coheir of John Neville Baron Latimer, died in London 22 May, 1608.

Frances, William, William, all died young.

Anne, married Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, and had issue.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, &c.

Elizabeth, married William Wentworth, eldest son and heir apparent of Thomas Baron Wentworth, of Nettlestead, and ob. s. p.

1 2 3 4 5

Georgi-Anna born 13 and baptized at Wimbledon 30 July, 1610 —ob. 1621.

ux. 1. Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Edward Manners Baron Ros, 3rd Earl of Rutland—ob. 11 Maij, 1591—buried in Westminster Abbey 19 May, 1591.

William Earl of Exeter and 3rd Baron of Burghley, born 1566; buried 8 July, 1640, in Westminster Abbey —K.G.

ux. 2. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Drury, and sister and coheir of Sir Robert Drury, of Halstede, county of Suffolk, Knt.—ob. 20 February, 1653-4, æt 80; buried in the church of Saint James, Clerkenwell.

Sir Richard Cecil of Wakerley coun. of Northampton, Knt., born 1570;—buried there 4 Sept., 1633.

=Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell in Oxfordshire, Knt. and Bart.

Edward.

Christopher, baptized 17 May, 1576.* ob. s. p.

Thomas Cecil, Kt, baptized 1st Jan., 1578-9; buried 3 December, 1662*

=Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Lee, of London, Knt.

Eight daughters.

William Cecil, Baron Ros, by inheritance from his mother, died without issue 27 June, 1618.

=Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Lake, of Canons, county of Middlesex, Knt., married 12 February, 1616—married 2ndly George Rodney, Esq., and died 1630, æt 30; buried at Stoke in Somersetshire.

Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Earl of Exeter, married Thomas Howard, 1st Earl of Berkshire, and had issue.

Diana, daughter and coheir of William Earl of Exeter, 1st married Henry de Vere, 18th Earl of Oxford, who died 1625—2ndly Thomas Bruce, Baron of Kinlosse and Earl of Elgin in Scotland, and Baron Bruce of Whorlton in England, and died without issue.

Anne, daughter and coheir of William Earl of Exeter, married Henry Grey, Baron Grey, of Groby, and Earl of Stamford, and had issue.

Frances, Frances, Ralph died infants.

Benjamin. Charles. Dorothy. Anne.

David Cecil, 3rd Earl of Exeter, and 4th Baron of Burghley—ob. 18 April, 1643.=Elizabeth, daughter of John Egerton Earl of Bridgewater, buried in London; buried at Saint Martin's. at Saint Martin's 24 March, 1687-8.

Elizabeth, married John Havers, of Stockerston, county of Leicester, Esq., and ob. 15 February, 1633, æt 25.

ux. 1. Frances, daughter of John=John Cecil, 4th=ux. 2. Mary widow of Francis
Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland, married 8 December 1646, at St. Anne's, Black-Friars, London—ob. 2 December, 1606; buried* 14 December, 1009.

Earl of Exeter and 5th Baron of Burghley—ob. 1 February, 1677-8; buried* 7 Feb. 1677-8.

Palues, of Ashwell in Rutland, Esq. and daughter of Mildmay Fane, Earl of Westmorland, married at Ashwell 24 Jan. 1600-70; buried* 22 October, 1681.

William, buried 28 August, 1637.+

Bavid, buried 10 March 1638.+

Edward, buried 4 Oct. 1639.+

Edward, bap. 10 June, 1637, & bur. 24 Feb. 1638.+

Thomas, baptized 1639; + bur. at Tinwell 23 May, 1641.

Elizabeth, bap. 24 June, 1638; + bur. at Tinwell 16 Nov. 1638.

Anne, died young

Frances, baptized at St. George's, Stanford, 14 June, 1630; married 23 April, 1650, at St. Anne's Black-Friars, London, to Antb. Ashley-Cooper Earl of Shaftesbury, and had issue.

1. 2

John Cecil, 5th Earl of Exeter and 6th Baron of Burghley—ob. 26 August, 1700; buried 20 October, 1700.*

=Anne, widow of Charles Rich, Lord Rich, son and heir apparent of Charles Earl of Warwick, and daughter of William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire—ob. 18 June, 1703; bur. 30 June, 1703.*

David, died young.

Frances, married Sir John Scudamore, Bart. Lord Viscount Scudamore, of Sligo in Ireland.—She was buried the 22 June, 1694, and he the 2 June, 1697, at Hume Lacy, Herefordshire.—Frances Duchess of Norfolk, wife of Charles Duke of Norfolk, is the heir of this marriage.

1. 2 3 4 5

ux. 1. Annabella, daughter of John Bennet, Baron Ossulston, married Feb. 1666-7; buried* 6 August, 1698.

=John Cecil, 6th Earl of Exeter and 7th Baron of Burghley—ob. 24 Dec. 1721; buried* 22 April, 1732.

ux. 2. Elizabeth, eldest dau. and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, county of Lincoln, Bart., married September, 1690; buried* 15 December, 1723.

William Cecil, of Snape in Yorkshire, M.P. for Stanford, 1698, 1700, 1701, & 1702; died unmarried.

Chas. Cecil, M.P. for Stanford, 1705, 7, 8, 10, 13, and 14; died unmarried.

Edward, died at the siege of Barcelona 1706 unmarried.

Christiana, Anne, and Frances, died young.

Elizabeth, married* 29 March, 1706 to Charles Boyle Earl of Orrery in Ireland, and Baron Boyle of Marston in England.—She died 12 June, 1708, æt. 21, and he 28 August, 1731.=

1 2 3 4 5

John Cecil, 7th Earl of Exeter & 8th Baron of Burghley, born 1700; died unmarried 9 April and buried* 22 April, 1722.

Brownlow Cecil, 8th Earl of Exeter and 9th Baron of Burghley, baptized* 4 August, 1701 —ob. 3 November, 1754, æt. 53; buried* 11 November, 1754.

=Hannah-Sophia, dau. and coheir of Thomas Chambers, of Derby & London, Esq., married July, 1724—ob. 30 April, 1765, æt. 65; buried* 8 May, 1765.

William Cecil, bap tized* 4 August, 1702—ob. 10 July 1727; buried* 30 July, 1727, s. p.

Francis, bap. 24 July, 1703, & bur. 20 May, 1720.*

Charles, bap.* 12 April, 1705—ob. 15 March, 1720-1 —æt. 16; buried* 10 March, 1720-1

Elizabeth, baptized 4 December, 1700, and married 21 May, 1724* to William Aislabie, of Studley in Yorkshire, Esq.=

John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, &c. had an eldest son and heir apparent, Charles Viscount Dungarvon (whose daughter and heir Henrietta was mother of Charles-Henry-Saint John O'Neil, Earl O'Neil in Ireland), and several younger sons, from one of whom the Earl of Cork and Orrery is descended.

1 2 3

Brownlow-Cecil, 9th Earl of Exeter and 10th Baron of Burghley, born 21 and baptized* 25 September, 1725—ob. s. p. 26 December, 1793; buried* 14 January, 1794.

=Letitia, daughter and heir of the Honorable Horatio Townshend, 3rd son of Horatio Lord Viscount Townshend, married 27 July, 1748—ob. 17 April, 1750, æt. 30; buried 26* April, 1750.

Thomas-Chambers Cecil, born 25 June and baptized* 30 July, 1728; died at Paris in January, 1778.

=Charlotte Cornier, married, 1753, and died at Paris in January, 1803.

David baptized 18 & buried 19 Jan. 1735-6.*

Margaret-Sophia, baptized 24 January, 1720-7, & buried 0 March, 1738-9.*

Elizabeth, born 22 July, 1720; baptized* 6 August, 1720; married 10 May, 1757, to John Chaplin, of Blankney, county of Lincoln, Esq., and has issue.

Anne, baptized* 22nd Mar. 1733-4 —ob. 8 Ap. 1785; bur.* 18 Ap. 1785

Elizabeth, married Charles Allanson, of Brambam Biggin in Yorkshire, Esq., and died without issue.

ux. 1. Emma, only daughter and heir of Thomas=Henry Cecil, 10th Earl of Exeter and 11th Baron of Burghley,=ux. 2. Sarah Hoggins, married=ux. 3. Elizabeth, relict of Douglas Duke of Hamil-
Vernon, of Hanbury in Worcestershire, Esq., married 23 May, 1775, and divorced in 1701.

born 14 March, 1754—created Marquis of Exeter 1800—ob. 1 Maij, 1804; buried* 12 May, 1804.

30 December, 1780—ob. 18 January 1797, æt. 24; bur.* 28 Jan. 1797

ton and Brandon, and daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq., married 10 August, 1800.

Henry Vernon Cecil, s. p.

Sophia, born 4th February, 1702, and baptized at Dolas in Shropshire; christened at Burghley 26 June, 1795; married May 12, 1818, the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont; died Nov. 2, 1823.

Henry, born first January, 1703, and died in June following.

Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquis and 11th Earl of Exeter and 13th Baron of Burghley, born and baptized 2nd July, 1705, at Burghley.

=May 12, 1824, Isabella, daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray House, Sussex; born February 9, 1803.

Thomas Cecil, born=August 8, 1838, Lady Sophia Georgiana Lennox, 7th daughter of
and baptized January 1st, 1797, at Burghley. Charles 4th Duke of Richmond.

1 2 3 4 5 9 7 8 9 10 11

William Alleyne Lord Burghley, born April 30th, 1825. Lieut. Col. in the Royal Northamptonsh. Militia, 1845.

A daughter still born, January 1, 1826.

Brownlow Thos. Montague, born Febr. 27, 1827. Lieut. Scots Fusileer Guards.

Isabella Mary, born July 14th, died September 3, 1830.

Mary Frances, born January 0, 1832.

Edward Dr 25, 1834

Henry, cember

Dorothy Anne, born April 10th, died May 5, 1837

Henry Poyntz, born October 10, 1838.

A son born and died December 23, 1839.

Adelbert Percy, born July 18th, 1841; baptizedat Burghley—Sponsor, the Queen Dowag. Adelaide.

Victoria, born 9th November, 1843; bap. at Burghley —Sponsor, Queen Victoria.

* At St. Martin's.

+ At Wakerley.

CHARITIES.

"The Lord will enter into judgment with the Ancients of his People, and the Princes thereof; for ye have eaten up the Vineyard —the spoil of the Poor is in your Houses."—*Isaiah* iii. 14.

As regards the Charities of this town, the author deems it proper to draw the more immediate attention of the benevolent reader to this part of the work.

The value of the property *(said to be)* devoted to charitable purposes in the town, being not less than the enormous sum of FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY POUNDS PER ANNUM, independent of the Infirmary and other subscription charities.

With such a startling fact before our eyes, is it not the bounden *duty* of all well-wishers of the poor and to the borough, (for, as the more the poor get from charities, the less will the borough have to pay in rates,) to look into the management of these charities, and, if possible, to cause a reform in those institutions which may be found to need it?

With this view, (and at greater cost than anticipated,) he here presents his readers with as lengthy and authentic a statement as possible, and his end will be answered if only a *little good* be the result.

Stamford, June 30, 1846.

Stamford Borough is divided into the parishes of St. George, St. Michael, All Saints, St. Mary, and St. John. Such Charities as are general to the whole five parishes will first be considered, and then the remainder will be distributed under the heads of the parishes to which they are respectively confined.

All the general Charities, with the exception of Brown's and Williamson's Hospitals (which, for that reason, are placed last), were formerly under the management of the corporation, but were about the time of the Inquiry by J. M. Fellows and A. Buller, Esqs., vested by the Court of Chancery, under the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, in the following Trustees:—William Landen Hopkinson, John Roden, Richard Newcomb, James Henry Fysh, Edward Hatfield, Henry Tebbutt, Thomas Woodhouse Ashby, George Baker, Richard Knight, John Lumby, the Rev. Dennis Edward Jones, the Rev. Charles Porter, (who has left the town,) and Clement Rubbins (since dead).

Charities general to all Five Parishes of Stamford, and under the management of the above-named Trustees.

Radcliffe's School.—William Radcliffe, who died in or about the year 1530 or 1531, by Will (the date of which is not given,) directed his feoffees, who were then seised of all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Stamford, to stand seised thereof, in trust, to find an honest and able person, being learned, to teach scholars within the town of Stamford freely, and without taking any reward of them or their parents for the same, and to pay to such schoolmaster the yearly profits of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments; and he further directed his said feoffees or executors, within 21 years after his death, to obtain the royal licence for the admortisement of the said lands, &c. to the use aforesaid; with a proviso that, if such licence should not be obtained, his executors should sell the said lands, &c., and employ the produce in such deeds of charity as they should think fit.

By an Act of the 2d Edward VI. (1548), reciting the said Will, and that the said William Radcliffe had been dead 17 or 18 years, during all which time there had been an able and learned schoolmaster, who had taught within the said town greatly to the benefit thereof and of the other towns thereunto adjoining, but that no licence had been obtained for the admortisement of the said lands, from which delay it was feared that the feoffees or executors never intended to obtain the said licence, but were minded to take the benefit of the sale of the said lands after the expiration of the said 21 years, it was enacted that, from thenceforth, the Alderman of the town of Stamford for the time being and his successors should hold and enjoy the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the intent therewith yearly to find *an honest, able, and sufficient learned*

man to teach freely, within the same town of Stamford, all such POOR *young children and infants as should from time to time resort to the school-house;* to which schoolmaster the Alderman for the time being should pay, on the four usual feast-days, by even portions, the rents and profits of the said lands "towards his necessaries finding."

And it was further enacted, that the Alderman of Stamford aforesaid for the time being, with the advice and consent of the master of the College of St. John the Evangelist, in Cambridge, for the time being, shall name and appoint from time to time, as often as need shall require, such an able learned person to be schoolmaster there, as shall be apt and meet for the same, and also *shall have power to remove and put out any such schoolmaster there for lack of due attendance or other reasonable cause,* and shall appoint any other such learned man in his room, and that also the trade, form, and manner of instructing and teaching to be used within the said school be approved and allowed by the said master of the above-named college for the time being.

It was found impossible to obtain any early description of the property devised by the Will, no documents whatsoever having been produced which threw the least light upon this part of the Inquiry.

In Butcher's History, it is stated that the land, let at the best improved rent, then yielded to the head master and usher £30 per annum or thereabouts; and that William Cecil (first Lord Burleigh) gave, or pretended to give, in augmentation of the stipend, £4 per annum, issuing out of a depopulated town near Stamford, called Pickworth; but that, in consequence of an unfair demand of tithes, made by a chaplain presented by the heirs of Lord Burleigh, the tenants of the manor of Pickworth had ever since refused to pay the £4 to the use of the school.

In Howgrave's History, it is stated that the land was then let on lease, and produced about £60. a year, of which the clear yearly allowance to the master was £40., and to the usher £20.; and that the master had a house to dwell in, magnificent as well as convenient, built by subscriptions from neighbouring gentlemen and the *corporation stock.*

In Harrod's History it is stated that, in 1783, the schoolmaster received quarterly £43. 4. 1½., or £172. 16. 6. per annum.

The increased income, at the different periods just mentioned, may probably be considered as attributable to the increased value of the property, and not to any additions made to it by purchase or otherwise. Indeed, an inference may perhaps be drawn that, from 1646, the estate, as far as quantity is concerned, could not have undergone any material alteration.

By deed of feoffment, dated January 13th, 1608, between Nicholas Lambe of the one part, and Thomas Bellote and eight others of the

other part, it was witnessed that the said Nicholas Lambe, in consideration of £50. paid by the parties of the second part, enfeoffed them and their heirs of a house, garden, and orchard, with the appurtenances, in Saint Paul's parish of Stamford; and the parties of the second part covenanted and declared that such purchase was made by them for the dwelling-house of the then late and future schoolmaster of the free school of Stamford. The deed contained a proviso that such respective schoolmasters should give security to the Alderman of Stamford for the time being to repair and uphold the said house, so often as the feoffees, or the major part of them, should think fit, and a provision that, on the death of any four of the feoffees, the survivors should appoint four others, to whose and the surviving feoffees' use the premises were to be conveyed, at the expense of the Alderman and schoolmaster for the time being.

It should here be observed that, *by a charter of Charles II, all powers and authorities concerning pious or charitable uses which were vested in the Alderman of Stamford were transferred to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses.*

It appears that prior to the year 1734, to meet the expenses of keeping the school premises in repair, the corporation were in the habit of letting the estates for long terms upon the payment of fines.

The charity subsequently became the subject of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, an information having been filed, at the relation of the Rev. Farringdon Reid, the then schoolmaster, against the corporation and John Blackwell and others, lessees of the estates. The object of the suit appears to have been principally to obtain the directions of the Court with regard to the letting and proper management of the property.

By an order made in the cause, and dated 3d August, 1756, it was directed that for the future, a year before the expiration of any lease of the charity estates, a particular thereof should be settled, and a time appointed for letting the premises comprised in such lease, before the Mayor at the public hall of the town of Stamford, to sufficient tenants, for the best rents that could be gotten for the same, free from all taxes, deductions, and abatements whatsoever; that an advertisement should be published in the *Stamford Mercury* a year before the expiration of the lease, and that notice should be given, leases were to be granted, at the expense of the lessee, who was also to put and keep the tenements in sufficient repair, with other usual covenants.

It was further ordered, that the Mayor of Stamford for the time being should get in the reserved rents from the tenants who should hold over after their leases had expired, or from any who should be in arrear; and that the clear net produce of the rents and profits of the charity estate, after deducting the annual sum of £3. for the

repairs of the school and schoolmaster's house, should be paid to the schoolmaster for the time being. Directions were also given for insuring the school and the master's house for the period of 21 years (such insurance to be paid out of the estate), and for the application of £122. 8. 8., or so much thereof as should be necessary in putting the school-house in sufficient repair.

The term for which the leases were to be granted is not specified in the decree, although fixed at 21 years by the Master's report, dated 27th April, 1756, on which the decree is founded.

On July 12th, 1828, a petition was presented to the Court, in the matter of the said school, by the Mayor and one of the Aldermen and Capital Burgesses, praying a reference to the Master to consider and approve a proper scheme for the extension and future management of the said school, and for the application of the rents and profits of the charity estates, and also for the application of a part of the funds of the said charity to the teaching of *English reading, writing, and arithmetic*, and that it might be declared that the Mayor for the time being was the sole trustee of the said charity estates; also to consider a proper plan or scheme for letting the said estates, and providing for repairs, and for collecting the rents and profits thereof; and that in case, under the circumstances, it should be considered as just that an extension of the term in the petition mentioned should be granted to Francis Jelley (one of the lessees, on the ground of his having expended money on the premises), that an additional term should be granted to him accordingly; that an inquiry should be instituted concerning certain contracts with other tenants of part of the charity estate which were not performed; and lastly, that new trustees should be appointed of part of the property.

The petition was dismissed, with costs, upon all points, the Court expressing its opinion that the school was a grammar-school, and that the proper conduct thereof rested solely with the master of St. John's, who was to prescribe the course of instruction to be adopted.

The school-house, or residence of the master, has been conveyed from time to time to new trustees, and, by indenture of feoffment, dated 1st October, 1833, became vested in Sir John Trollope, bart., Brownlow Marquis of Exeter, George Finch, John Roden, Thomas Tryon, John Muxloe Wingfield, Michael Pierrepoint, John Jackson Serecold, and Charles Arnold, upon the trusts of the deed of 1608.

The present extent, condition, and income of the property will appear from the subjoined rental:—

Description of Property.	Tenant.	Rent. £. s. d.	Term.
A house in St. Michael's parish, and land in New Close Field, Stamford, containing six acres	Thomas Pilkinton	35 0 0	21 years from April 5, 1820
Barn and cottage, with a yard and garden in Scotgate.	Boughton Hodges	13 0 0	..
Warehouses, and other buildings and premises, in St. Michael's parish.	William Hunt	26 0 0	..
House in St. Michael's parish.	Samuel Gilbert	20 0 0	..
A house, now divided into two tenements, in the parish of St. George.	Marquis of Exeter	9 10 0	..
A house, with a yard and buildings, in St. Michael's parish.	Francis Jelley	35 0 0	..
A messuage, with yard, buildings, and appurtenances, in the parish of St. Michael.	Marquis of Exeter	40 0 0	..
Ditto, with appurtenances	William Spencer	34 0 0	..
Messuage in St. George's parish, with the appurtenances.	Marquis of Exeter	19 0 0	..
Ditto	O. B. Saile	22 5 0	21 years from July 5, 1822
A large yard opposite the Half Moon Inn, in the parish of St. George, with stables and outhouses.	Marquis of Exeter	27 0 0	21 years from April 5, 1830
House in St. Michael's parish.	William Spencer	25 0 0	..
Eight small houses in St. Michael's parish.	William Ringham	27 0 0	..
Excellent house and premises in St. Michael, with a printing-office and yard.	Samuel Wilson	70 0 0	..

Description of Property.	Tenant.	Rent. £. s. d.	Term.
Another house and premises in St. Michael's parish.	Rich. Newcomb	31 0 0	..
Ditto	James Torkington	31 0 0	..
House in St. Michael's parish.	Thomas Raymond	25 0 0	..
A house and premises in St. Michael's parish.	Marquis of Exeter	22 0 0	21 years from April 5, 1830
Land in the fields of Stamford, nine acres.	Joseph Phillips	13 15 0	..
A house in High-street.	Matthew Rooe	15 0 0	Yearly tenant
A messuage in St. Michael's parish.	William Spencer	8 8 0	Under agreement from August 17, 1833 to April 5, 1851.
		£578 18 0	

The school, from its foundation to the present period, has always been held in the old church of Saint Paul's, Stamford. The application of the church to this purpose most probably took its rise from an Act passed in the first year of Edward VI., by which various parishes in Stamford were united, and a power was given to the Alderman and two Justices of the Peace for the county to pull down any churches which they might deem superfluous.

The school-buildings now consist of two commodious-sized rooms under the same roof, and opening into each other. A walled-in play-ground is attached. One of these rooms formed the old school; the other was newly erected in the year 1833-4, the expense, amounting to £522. 2. 2., having been defrayed in the following manner:—

Upon the death of the late master, in the end of the year 1832, a difference arose upon the construction of the last clause in the statute of Edward VI., (which is fully set out in the third paragraph of this Report), between the Mayor (John Roden, Esq.) and the Master of Saint John's (Dr. Wood), as to the right of patronage in nominating a successor. To meet the expenses of this contest, a private subscription was raised, and the residue of the money so collected, amounting to £148. 19. 6., was, at the suggestion of the Mayor, applied to the purpose above-mentioned. The difference was entirely defrayed at the private expense of Mr. Gretton, who succeeded to the office of head master.

The premises conveyed to the use of the schoolmaster, by the deed of 1608, are now used as his residence. They consist of a good house in Saint Paul's-street, with a small garden attached. The present master has made extensive alterations and additions to the building, the cost of which, altogether, amounted to £1,520. 15. 1½. On entering into his office, he received £118 dilapidation-money from his predecessor under an award; but the whole amount just mentioned was discharged at his own private expense.

The ground intermediate between the master's premises and those attached to the school-rooms is the property of Lord Exeter, and is rented by the Master at £35. per annum, of which £15. is paid in consideration of some stables and other conveniences having been erected. The situation of this ground, in cutting off the communication between the house and the school-room, renders it almost indispensably necessary to the master.

Rules have been made from time to time, for the government of the school, by the successive masters of Saint John's. Those now in force were made in 1833, by Dr. Wood, the present master of that college. They are in effect as follows:—

That no boy be admitted under 8, nor above 12 years of age, unless for special reasons to be allowed by the schoolmaster; that before admission, he be able to read well, to write a legible hand, to repeat perfectly by heart the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments, according to the Rubric, and be, in the master's judgment, in all respects qualified to enter upon the Latin Grammar; also to understand the four first single rules of Arithmetic.

That, after proof of such qualification, he be admitted on the ensuing quarter-day, or the re-opening of the school after the Midsummer or Christmas holidays, as the case may require.

That a register-book be kept by the master, in which the name, age, and date of admission, of each boy shall be entered, as well as certain other particulars mentioned in the second rule, and also such general observations upon each boy's conduct in the school as may appear to him to be proper, and all serious delinquencies and punishments; and lastly, these and all subsequent rules and orders; and that every register-book shall go to, and be kept in, the custody of the schoolmaster for the time being, and shall be open at all seasonable times to the perusal of the mayor.

That no boy shall remain as a free scholar after he is 15, except the six head boys for the time being, who may remain to be fully prepared for matriculation in the university of Oxford or Cambridge.

That each scholar shall furnish for himself all such grammars and other school-books as the master may from time to time direct.

That the master may receive into his dwelling-house any number of boarders to be educated in the school, and that no distinction

whatever shall be made between any of the scholars in regard to education or discipline.

That the course of instruction shall be similar to that pursued in the best grammar-schools in England; and that, besides the usual classical instruction, the master shall take care that the scholars be exercised in writing, and instructed in the principles of common arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the elements of algebra and geometry, as preparatory to admission in either of the universities.

That a general examination by the master shall take place at the commencement of each half-year, when the master shall class and place each boy where he is to remain until the succeeding examination.

That the master shall have the power to maintain the discipline of the school by admonition, punishment, and expulsion; and that he be responsible for the conduct of all under-masters and assistants, who are entirely under his direction.

These rules recommend also strongly, though they do not absolutely ordain, that application for admission into the school shall in the first instance be made to the mayor; who, after satisfying himself that the boy on whose behalf the application is made is eligible, shall certify the same to the schoolmaster, subject to his examination and admission.

Also that each candidate attending the master to be examined for admission shall produce and leave with the master, to be entered in the register-book, the names and condition of his parents, certificates of their marriage and of the candidate's baptism, and a specification, in writing, of the tuition under which he had previously been.

The present master, the Rev. Frederick Gretton, was appointed in September, 1833, with the joint concurrence of the mayor and the master of St. John's. Besides the use of the house above mentioned, he receives as his salary the whole income derived from the property, amounting to £578. 18. per annum. Out of this the following payments are made by him:—

	£.	s.	d.
Salary to second master	100	0	0
Board of ditto, estimated at	68	0	0
Salary to writing master	60	0	0
Rates and taxes	32	17	3
Repairs for school-room	5	0	0
Ditto for his own residence	15	0	0
Collecting rents	10	0	0
	£290	17	3

Thus reducing his net receipts to £288. 0. 9.

The *only* other emolument derived by his connexion with the charity arises from receiving a certain number of boys as private boarders.

The second master is nominated by the head master. He receives the salary above specified, and boards in the master's house.

The writing master, in respect of the salary of £60., instructs the free boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. He receives in addition two guineas per head from each boarder.

All boys, whose parents inhabit the town of Stamford, and other towns adjoining within a circle of two miles, are eligible for admission into the school, if qualified as required by the orders.

The number at the time of the Inquiry was 75. Of these 35 were free scholars, the remaining 40 being boarders. The former provide themselves with books, which is the sole expense incurred by them. Objections were made that this expense was often unnecessarily great.

Complaints were also advanced that a difference was made between the free scholars and boarders unfavourable to the former.

The following are the names of the Masters of the above School, and the dates of their appointment:—Wm. Haines, 1723; John Clendon, 1730; Farringdon Reid, 1731; Henry Knapp, 1771; Rd. Atlay, 1781; Fred. E. Gretton, 1833.

In 1838, there were 24 free scholars; in 1842 only 25.

Snowden's Hospital.—Richard Snowden, by Will, dated 20th May, 1604, and proved at Lincoln, devised all his lands, messuages, and tenements to seven poor widows, of 60 years of age, to be taken out of Stamford by the Alderman of the time being, and to have each 7d. a-week.

By indenture, dated 28th October, 1612, and made between Margaret Humfrey and six others, being seven poor widows of Stamford, and every of them of the age of three score years and upwards, of the one part, and the Alderman and Burgesses of the same town, of the other part, reciting the said Will, and that the Alderman had appointed the said widows to receive and take the lands, messuages, and premises thereby devised, according to the true intent thereof, it was witnessed that the said seven widows demised to the said Alderman and Burgesses a messuage, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. John's; a tenement, with the appurtenances, in the said parish; a tenement, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Saint Clement's; 11 acres of arable lands in Ketton Dale, Stamford; and a close of pasture, called Pottar's Close, in Stamford; all which were the premises of the said Richard Snowden at the time of his death, and devised to the said widows, to hold for 21 years from 23d October then last past, paying during the said term to the said seven widows and their successors 7d. weekly at the Mansion House.

This property still consists of four houses and half an acre of garden (called Pottar's Close in the above deed), and 11 acres of land in the open fields of Stamford, the present rental of which is given below.

The charity has subsequently been augmented by the following donations :—

Mary Torkington, by Will, dated 10th January, 1763, gave to the Mayor and Corporation of Stamford and their successors £10., on trust to apply the interest thereof for the benefit of the poor inmates of this hospital.

The Corporation have always paid in respect of the above, which is still in their hands, an interest of 10s.

Rebecca Chamberlain, by Will, dated 1796, gave to the Mayor and Aldermen of Stamford £200., upon trust to bestow a fourth of the yearly interest thereof upon the inmates of this hospital.

In respect of the above, £400. Three per Cent. Consols is standing in the name of the Mayor of Stamford, who annually distributes among the inmates their share of £3.

John Warrington, by Will, dated 23d May, 1806, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gave to his trustees therein named £1800. Three per Cent. Consols, upon trust, among other payments, to give £16. yearly out of the interest thereof to the trustees of Snowden's Hospital; with a proviso that a tablet, commemorative of the various trusts of the said stock, should be provided out of the earliest dividends, and placed in All Saints' church, Stamford; and that when either of the said trustees should die or decline to act, the survivors should transfer the said stock to one or more new trustees, and that whenever the number of trustees should be reduced to two, the survivors should, in like manner, transfer the stock to one or more others.

The tablet was put up in All Saints' church as directed in the Will, and in 1827 a claim was made by Government for the legacy duty; after paying which, and considerable law expenses incurred in contesting the claim, the charity stock was reduced to £1612. 14., which is now standing in the names of Thomas Mills, Matthew Rooe, and Francis Jelley. Owing to this reduction of the principal stock, the dividends apportioned to the three undermentioned hospitals have been reduced as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
To Snowden's Hospital, from £16. to	13	6	8
To All Saints' Calais ditto, from £24. to....	20	0	0
To Williamson's ditto, from £14. to.....	11	13	4
Making in all	£45	0	0

And leaving a balance of £3. 7. 6., which is retained every year to meet the expenses of any transfers that may occur.

Henry Fryer, by Will, dated 20th January, 1822, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gave to the incumbents of the several parishes in Stamford £6400. for charitable purposes, of which they and their successors were to be the trustees, and which they were to invest in some public stocks, and pay the interest of £1000. thereof to the trustees of Snowden's Hospital.

The gross sum was laid out in the purchase of £6086 5. 2. Three and a-half per Cents. Reduced; and £33. 2. 1., the dividends arising from £946. 3. 9., the share of stock apportioned to this hospital, is distributed by weekly payments among its inmates.

The stock is now standing in the names of the Revs. Thomas Roberts, Charles Swan, Dennis Jones, Charles Atlay, and Charles Porter.

The charity has also £50. in the Stamford Savings' Bank, which arose from accumulations at different times, and produces an interest of £1. 14. 4¼.

The hospital is situate in Scotgate, adjoining Truesdale's Hospital hereafter reported. In 1822-3 it was completely rebuilt at a cost of about £450., which sum was borrowed at the time, and repaid by instalments, the whole of the rents of the houses and land having been devoted annually to that purpose. In 1830 the charity was completely clear of the debt.

The building consists of eight rooms, each of which is occupied by a widow, qualified as required in the Will, and hitherto nominated by the Mayor. Each inmate has also a small garden. They receive 5s. each weekly out of the rents of the charity estates, together with Fryer's money; Warrington's £13. 6. 8., and Rebecca Chamberlain's £3. are divided half-yearly between them as the dividends become due, and Mary Torkington's 10s. on Saint Thomas's-day.

The income and expenditure of the year ending 1836 were as follows:—

INCOME.

Premises.	*Tenant.*	*Term.*	*Rent.* £. *s.* *d.*
A house in St. Mary's-street, Stamford	William Dawson..	14 years from Mich. 1830.	34 0 0
Stamford Arms public-house	John Dickinson	Ditto	34 0 0
House in St. John's-st.	James Young		21 0 0
House in Castle-street	Lord Exeter....	Ditto	12 0 0
11 acres of ground in the open fields of Stamford	Ditto	Ditto	9 0 0
Half an acre of garden ground in Stamford..	Executors of —— White ..	21 years from Mich. 1817....	4 0 0

	£.	s.	d.
Yearly interest of Mary Torkington's Gift....	0	10	0
Ditto Rebecca Chamberlain's Gift	3	0	0
Ditto John Warrington's Gift....13	6	8	
Ditto Henry Fryer's Gift 33	2	1	
Interest on £50. accumulations	1	14	4½
	£165	13	1½

EXPENDITURE,

	£.	s.	d.
Eight widows, at 5s. each weekly	104	0	0
Half-yearly distributions among ditto..	16	6	8
On Saint Thomas's-day	0	10	0
Collecting rents	2	2	0
Insurance, land-tax, and stamps	1	16	11
New furniture	2	8	0
Repairs	9	8	0
	£136	11	7
Balance in favour of the charity ..	29	1	6½

All Saints' Callis Hospital.—The origin of this hospital is altogether unknown, but the following are recorded as its later benefactors:—

John Wyldbore, in 1674, gave £10. to the Corporation of Stamford, in trust, to pay the interest thereof to the poor of All Saints' Callis. —William Chamberlain, by Will, dated ——— 1702, gave £20. to the Corporation for the same purpose.—John Palmer, by Will, dated ——— 1707, gave £30.—Mary Torkington, by Will, dated 10th January, 1763, £20.—All these sums are in the hands of the Corporation, who pay interest at the rate of £5. per cent. on each.—John Warrington (see Snowden's Hospital) directed his trustees to pay £24. annually to the poor of this hospital.—This sum is now, for the reasons mentioned in the above quoted Report, reduced to £20.—Henry Fryer (see Snowden's Hospital) gave £1000. for the same purpose, which was laid out in the purchase of £946. 3. 9. Three and a-half per Cents. Reduced, and produces in dividends £33. 2. 1.

The income of this charity accordingly is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Interest on Wyldbore's Gift	0	10	0
.... W. Chamberlain's ditto	1	0	0
.... John Palmer's ditto	1	10	0
.... Mary Torkington's ditto	1	0	0
.... Rebecca Chamberlain's ditto	3	0	0
.... Warrington's ditto.....	20	0	0
.... Fryer's ditto	33	2	1
	£60	2	1

The hospital is a decayed old building at the corner of the Sheep Market, and in wretched repair. It contains seven rooms, which are occupied by a like number of poor women, the youngest of whom is upwards of 70.—They receive 1s. 9d. each weekly in respect of Fryer's legacy.—Wyldbore's 10s. is divided between them at Midsummer; Palmer's £1. 10s., Chamberlain's £1., and Torkington's £1., on Saint Thomas's-day, and Rebecca Chamberlain's £3., and Warrington's £20., half-yearly, when the dividends become due.

Many of the inmates are in receipt of parish relief. They are all widows, and have been hitherto appointed by the Mayor. Such repairs as are absolutely necessary they are obliged to make out of their allowances, but the building is in such a dilapidated state that it is scarcely fit for habitation.

Saint Peter's Hill, or Hopkins's Hospital.—This hospital was founded by subscription in 1770, during the mayoralty of John Hopkins, from whom it takes its name.

The Corporation gave the site, and, in 1772, Catherine Gibson added £200., which was at first invested in the Three per Cents., but is now secured on the taxes levied under the authority of the 10th George III for draining the fen lands between Boston, Haven, and Bourn, the shares having been assigned to the Mayor and his successors, on the 13th June 1813, in trust for the establishment of the said hospital.—The charity was further augmented in 1796, by £50., left by Rebecca Chamberlain (see Snowden's Hospital), which was laid out in the purchase of £100. Three per Cent. Consols.—And by £1,000., left by Henry Fryer in 1822, now £946. 3. 9. Three and a-half per Cents. (See Snowden's Hospital.)

The members for the borough have long been in the habit of adding a yearly subscription of £5. 5. each, making the income of the charity as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Interest of Catherine Gibson's £200.	9	0	0
Ditto of Rebecca Chamberlain's stock....	3	0	0
Ditto of Henry Fryer's.....	33	2	1
Members' subscriptions	10	10	0
	£55	12	1

The hospital is situated on the site of Saint Peter's-gate on the Uppingham road. It is a stone building of two stories, and contains eight rooms, which are kept in repair by the almspeople themselves.

The Mayor has hitherto had the management of the charity, and has appointed the objects, who have always been poor married couples belonging to Stamford. Upon the death of either of them the same allowance is continued to the survivor for his or her life. At the time of the Inquiry there were four widowers, three widows, and one married couple.

Each of the inmates (considering the married couple as one) receive 2s. 6½d. weekly, and Rebecca Chamberlain's £3. is half-yearly divided between the eight.

These constitute the whole expenditure of the charity, with the exception of 4s. annually for insurance.

The inmates are frequently in the receipt of parish relief.

George Trigge's Charity.—George Trigge, by Will, dated 24th November, 1586, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gave to the Aldermen and Burgesses of Stamford £400., on trust, to supply therewith the wants of the poorest sort of mercers, drapers, haberdashers, joiners, shoemakers, glovers, and other handicraft men in Stamford, by lending it unto 20 or 40 of them by equal portions, *i. e.*, "to every of the same 20 or 40 the sum of £5. or £10., some more and some less, so that no man have above £20.," for such time as the said Aldermen and Corporation should think fit, and to take sufficient sureties of the persons to whom such loan should be made for its repayment, without interest, at such times as they should appoint.

This money has been for many years lent, and is still lent out, in sums of £20., £15., and £10., which are repaid by annual instalments of £2., a fine of 2d. in the pound being enforced against all defaulters. The yearly average of this twopenny money, as it is called, during the last seven years, has been £2. 8. 7., of which £1. 1. has always gone to the Town-serjeant, who is collector, and the remainder to the Town-clerk.

The Corporation paid off, by degrees, out of the interest arising from part of Truesdale's exhibition money (hereafter mentioned), the losses which this charity from time to time sustained from the insolvency of the parties borrowing, and of their sureties.

At the last audit, £382. was out on securities, leaving a balance of £18. in the hands of the Town-serjeant, who, in consideration of keeping the accounts and other trouble connected with this and the following charity, has for many years been allowed to hold the balances of both, without any payment of interest.

The expenses attending the loan are 9s.

Apprenticing Charities.—Earl of Exeter's Charity.—Thomas Earl of Exeter, by deed, dated 14th February, 1609, granted to the then Alderman and Burgesses of Stamford an annuity of £41. 1. 8d., issuing out of the manors of East and West Deeping, in trust, to employ the same for the help, education, and bringing up of the poorest children born in Stamford, by providing that they should be nursed, brought up, and put out apprentices to some good occupation; with a proviso that not more than £5. should be given with any one child.

The remainder of this annuity, after deductions of £6. for land-

tax, 7s. 6d. for steward's fees, and 9s. for stamps, is regularly received from the lessees of the Crown, the King being lord of the manors thus charged.

Keisly's Gift.—Jane Keisly, by Will, dated 4th September, 1604, and proved at Lincoln, gave £8.

Rastall's Gift.—Henry Rastall, by Will, dated 1651, gave £20. to the Corporation of Stamford, on trust, to distribute the interest thereof among the poor at their discretion.

The two last-mentioned gifts of £8. and £20. are in the hands of the Corporation, who pay interest on them at the rate of £5. per cent., amounting annually to £1. 8., which sum is added to Lord Exeter's rent-charge above-mentioned, and applied towards apprenticing poor boys of Stamford.

Expenditure for 1846, being the year preceding the Inquiry.—

	£.	s.	d.
A year and a-half's land-tax, payable out of Lord Exeter's annuity	9	0	0
Steward's fees for a year and a-half.....	0	7	6
Stamps.....	0	9	0
Eight apprentices, at £5. each.....	40	0	0
	£49	16	6

There is in hand a balance of £55. 1. 6., which has accumulated from former years.

Coal Charities.—Charities of Manners, Curtis, and King.—The Parliamentary Returns state that Roger Manners, who died in 1627, gave, by Will, to the poor of Stamford £20., the interest thereof to be laid out yearly in coals amongst such poor persons as the Alderman, from time to time, should think fit.

Edward Curtis, by Will, dated 1693, gave £20.

Sarah King, in her lifetime, gave £10. for a like purpose.

These principal sums are in the hands of the Corporation, who pay interest on them at the rate of £5. per cent.

The Mayors have invariably selected widows as the objects of these charities, to each of whom they give orders upon a coal merchant for a strike of coals.

Bread Charities.—Acham's and others' Charities.—£5. is annually received by the Mayor, for distribution in bread among the poor of Stamford, from the agent of Sigismond Trafford Southwell, Esq., of Wrexham Hall, Norfolk, the owner of the manor of Asterby, near Horncastle, and lands in Asterby, Goulceby, Ranby, and Stanycott, in this county, charged for that purpose, under the Will of Antony Acham, dated 27th June, 1638.

The Parliamentary Returns states that William Bevil, by Will, dated 1638, gave to the use of the poor of Stamford £80., the interest thereof to be given among them at the discretion of the Alderman.

Richard Warwick gave, by Will, £30. to the Corporation, on trust, to distribute the interest in bread among the poor.

The two last-mentioned sums of £80. and £30. are in the hands of the Corporation, who pay interest upon them at the rate of five per cent.; and Mr. Davis, a baker, receives annually, in respect of the above three charities, £10. 8., which he distributes in twopenny loaves every week to 24 poor widows, selected by the Mayor.

David Earl of Exeter's Charity.—The five parishes of Stamford are entitled to share with the parish of Saint Martin's, Stamford Baron, in the proceeds of this charity, which amount to £5.

The proportions in which this sum is to be divided are left to the discretion of the heirs of the donor. The invariable custom, however, has been for the Corporation, who hold the principal, to divide the interest in equal sums of 16s. 8d. to each of the six parishes, and remit the same to their respective churchwardens, by whom they are distributed monthly among the poor in bread.

Thomas Truesdale's Gift.—Thomas Truesdale, by Will, dated 20th October, 1700, (amongst other bequests,) bequeathed £100. to be distributed amongst the poor of Stamford at his funeral.

His executors having refused to pay this legacy, the Corporation filed a bill in Chancery against them; upon which they distributed £30. amongst the poor, and subsequently paid to the Corporation the remaining £70., out of which the law and other expenses, amounting to £20., were deducted.

The £50. remained in the hands of the Corporation, who paid five per cent. interest on it, part of which they applied at different periods towards the maintenance, at the University of Cambridge, of some freeman's son, who had been educated at the Stamford Free School; and several persons who had been so educated received, during their collegiate course, portions of such interest, in sums varying at the pleasure of the Corporation.

The last of such payments was one of £20. made to Thomas Stevenson in August, 1824.

The whole sum which still remained in the hands of the Corporation was stated to be £150., although it did not appear how so large an amount was realised.

The Corporation applied the sum of £30. belonging to this gift in making up losses sustained by Geo. Trigg's and Weaver's Charities.

Since 1832 the Corporation has ceased to pay interest on the £90.

The propriety of an immediate investment of both principal and the accumulations in the public funds was suggested; as also a distribution of the dividends for the future in coal, bread, or other necessaries.

Francis Trigg's Gift.—Francis Trigg, by deed, dated 10th September, 37 Elizabeth, covenanted with Peter Routh and two others, and their heirs, to levy a fine and suffer a recovery of 6 messuages, 4 tofts, 10 gardens, and 30 acres in Stamford, and 1 messuage, 2 gardens, and 80 acres in Maxey and Nauton, in the county of Nor-

thampton, to the use of himself in tail, with remainder in fee to the several persons therein named, charged, nevertheless, with the yearly purchase of £4. worth of "good, sweet, and clean-dressed barley," to be purchased with the consent of the Alderman of Stamford and the Warden of Browne's Almshouse for the time being, in the Stamford market, between the 25th of December and 1st of November; which barley was to be kept in a room in a house "over against the market cross," reserved for that purpose in a lease thereof made by the said Francis Trigg, and distributed yearly "on the Tuesday in the first week in Lent, and the Tuesday in the week next before the feast of Easter," with the "privity and oversight" of the said Alderman and Warden, among such and so many of the poorest and neediest householders and widows in Stamford, "having charge of children," or otherwise, as by the said Alderman and Warden should be thought most needful, so that at each distribution no one, "without charge," should have more than one peck, and with charge two pecks.

By indenture, dated 16th September, 1654, between Richard Burnby and William Burnby of the one part, and Richard Goodman of the other part, reciting the said deed of the 37th Elizabeth, and that the said Richard and William Burnby had, by deed of feoffment, dated 5th September then instant, enfeoffed the said Richard Goodman, and his heirs, of a messuage, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Saint Michael's, in Stamford, called the Nag's Head, a barn and barn-yard, with the appurtenances, in the same parish, and 10½ acres of arable land; and that the said Richard Goodman, by a "statute" or recognizance, dated the 6th September instant, before the then Alderman of the borough and Clerk of the statute, stood bound unto the said Richard and William Burnby in the sum of £200., payable on the feast day of St. Matthew then next ensuing; it was witnessed that the said Richard Burnby and William Burnby did thereby, for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant and agree with the said Richard Goodman, his heirs, executors, and administrators, that if he, his heirs and assigns, should yearly, between the feast of All Saints and the birth of our Saviour, lay out the sum of £4. in the purchase of sweet and clean-dressed barley, at the then current price of barley in Stamford market, and lay and preserve the same in the chamber or room appointed for that purpose, and permit the said Richard and William Burnby to enter into the said chamber and distribute the said barley yearly, at the times and in the manner appointed by the said Francis Trigg, that then the said statute should be void.

The premises specified in the last deed (with the exception of the 10 acres, of which all trace is lost) are now the property of Mr. Charles Lowe, by whom they were purchased in 1819 for £3000.

The barley has long ceased to be bought; and at this distance of

time it is impossible to ascertain the house in the chamber of which it was directed to be kept.

The £4. is regularly received by the Mayor, and distributed by him, without the co-operation of the Warden of Browne's Hospital, in bread at Christmas among the poor of Stamford generally.

This charity will in future be distributed by the new trustees.

Weaver's Charity.—John Weaver, of North Luffenham, Esq., one of the Representatives in Parliament of Stamford borough in the years 1654, 1656, and 1659, gave in the year 1655, *one hundred pounds*, to be lent without interest, to *twenty poor tradesmen, artificers, and freemen* of the Corporation of Stamford, viz., to ten £6. 13. 4. each, and to other ten £3. 6. 8. each.

The Corporation found it desirable to raise the amount of the loans, and latterly the sum granted has been almost invariably £10.

The Trustees audit the accounts every Easter Monday.

Thomas Cecil's Charity.—In the 10th of King James, Thomas Cecil Earl of Exeter, made an agreement with Robert Scott, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Clare-hall, in the University of Cambridge, touching the choice and election of three Fellows and six Scholars there, to be called the Earl of Exeter's Fellows and Scholars, and two other Scholars there, to be called the Lady Dorothy Countess of Exeter's Scholars, all of the said Earl's foundation; in the choice of which Scholars, preference to be always had of such youths, *cæteris paribus*, of the said University, as have been educated in the Free School at Stamford, in consideration of an annuity of £108. This has not been claimed for many years.

Mr. Truesdale also gave a donation of £50. for free-born Scholars belonging to the Free School, going directly from thence to the University.—(See Truesdale's Gift.)

General Charities not under the Management of the New Trustees.

Browne's Hospital.—The earliest document relating to this charity is letters patent of Richard III., empowering William Browne and his executors to establish as an almshouse a chapel and other buildings which he had erected in Stamford, and to endow the same as an almshouse with estates not exceeding the annual value of 50 marks. It appears, however, that he died before this was effected, as did also his wife, whom he had appointed his sole executrix. Accordingly her brother, Thomas Stoke, although he had renounced his executorship under her Will, obtained fresh letters patent from Henry VII., dated 28th November, 1493, for the establishment of the charity; and, in pursuance thereof, as is

evidenced by a memorandum endorsed on the last-mentioned patent, and dated the 5th of February in the same year, granted to the then Warden and Confrater the manors of Swayfield and North Witham, with the appurtenances, and other lands and tenements, to the value of £30. per annum.

It is unnecessary to make any further reference to either of these patents, inasmuch as the first was superseded by the second, and the second (in consequence of frequent doubts being raised as to its validity) by the following one of James I., dated 4th May, 1610, by which the charity was entirely re-founded. By the one last named the King granted that the above-mentioned chapel and buildings, then called the Almshouse of Stamford, should continue for ever an hospital of poor persons in Stamford, to consist of one Warden, one Confrater, ten poor Men, and two Women, and be called thenceforth "the Hospital of William Browne, of Stamford, of the foundation of James, King of England;" and that the said Warden, Confrater, and poor persons, and their successors, should be thenceforth, for ever, one body corporate and politic, to have perpetual succession, and to be able at all future times to acquire and hold lands and other hereditaments, as well of the said King and his successors, as of any other persons whatsoever, for the support of the said hospital, and of the said Warden, Confrater, and Poor Persons, and with the other usual powers; and that they should have a common seal, which they should have power to break, alter, or make anew whenever they should think fit: and the said King further granted that, in case of a vacancy by the death, resignation, or removal of any Warden, Confrater, Poor Man, or Woman in the said hospital, then a successor should be appointed within 14 days by the Dean of Stamford and the Vicar of All Saints', in Stamford, for the time being; or if they should fail to make such appointment within that time, then by the heir of the said William Browne, the donor; or if the said heir should make similar default, then by the Alderman of Stamford for the time being; or if the Alderman should make similar default, then by the Bishop of Lincoln for the time being; or if the Bishop should make similar default, then successively by the Dean of Stamford and Vicar of All Saints', and by the others in rotation as before: and the said King further granted that all the laws and ordinances theretofore made by the said Thomas Stoke should remain in full force, and he thereby confirmed and ratified them: and that the *Bishop of Lincoln for the time being, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, should, from time to time, revise the laws and ordinances of the said hospital, and make such alterations or such new ones in writing as he should think fit, as well concerning the Divine service to be celebrated in the said hospital as concerning the government of the said Warden, Confrater, and Poor:* and the said King granted to the

Warden, Confrater, and Poor of the said hospital, whom he thereby nominated and appointed, and their successors, all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments at any time theretofore pertaining to, or enjoyed by, the said almshouse, and all rights and privileges theretofore exercised in respect of it.

The conveyance from Thomas Stoke, referred to in the endorsement on the patent of Henry VII., is not amongst the muniments of the hospital, nor do they contain any ancient terriers or leases which throw any light on the description of the estates at any period prior to 1711, since which no alterations have occurred, except such as have been caused by the inclosures of the respective parishes in which those estates were situated.

The property in the town of Stamford has, of course, been subject to continual variations, according as new buildings have been erected, or old ones, from time to time, enlarged or pulled down. The following exchanges have also been made under the authority of the 32d statute, hereafter noticed, the first with Cornwall Tatham, by indentures of lease and release, dated 7th and 8th February, 1771, whereby the charity acquired nine acres of land in Sewstern, county of Leicester, in lieu of a messuage and appurtenances in the parish of All Saints'; and the second by indentures of lease and release, dated 1st and 2d October, 1809, with George Robinson, whereby the charity received 5A. 2R. 18P. in the parish of Barnack, county of Northampton, in exchange for a newly-built messuage, with the appurtenances, on Saint Peter's-hill.

In 1737, as appears by indentures of lease and release, dated the 25th and 26th March in that year, the charity laid out £21. in the purchase, from Elizabeth Walburze, of a cellar in the parish of Saint Mary, supposed to form part of the Angel Inn: and by deed, dated 12th May, 1790, James Bowker and six others, trustees for executing an Act of the 16 Geo. III., entitled "An Act for enlarging the term and powers of two Acts of the 22 and 29 Geo. II. for repairing the road from Wansford Bridge, county of Northampton, to Stamford, and from Stamford to Bourn," after reciting that the Warden, Confrater, and 12 Poor had sold to the Commissioners appointed under that Act, two dilapidated houses, and the ground on which they stood, for £200., assigned to the said Warden, Confrater, and 12 Poor, so much of the tolls arising from the said road as the sum of £200. bore in proportion to the whole sum of money then charged thereon, with a proviso for making the said deed void on payment of the £200., with interest at five per cent., on the 9th of September then next.

The rental of the charity in 1836 was as follows:—

Description of Property.	*Quantity.* A. R. P.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s.	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
A cottage and land in Northfield	7 1 0	William Barnes.....	2 10	21 years from 25th March, 1830. Fine £10.	There is a general covenant in all the hospital leases, not to assign without the consent of the warden and the confrater; and also one on the part of the tenant to take upon himself all repairs and taxes.
Land in Mound's Close and Eastfield	39 3 22	Stephen Charlesworth	9 0	Ditto 1833. Fine £25.	Lease assigned 20th Aug., 1836, to William Parker.
Two messuages and land (of which 1A. 1R. 3P. is in Lobthorpe).....	119 2 29	Ditto	23 0	Ditto 1830. Fine £90.	Assigned 20th Aug., 1836 to William Parker.
A messuage, with stables and granaries, and land	37 0 18	Rev. F. Goforth.....	8 0	Ditto 1831. Fine £60.	
Messuage and land	87 3 21	Ditto.....	15 6	From 24th December, 1835. 99 years, determinable on the lives of F. Goforth, aged 58 years; Mary Ormond, aged 33 years; and Arabella Beadon, aged 14 years.	Fine £105.
A messuage, and cottage, and land.....	97 0 3	William Hopkinson..	24 0	21 years from 25th March, 1831. Fine £70.	Assigned May 15, 1834, to William Parker.
A messuage and land....	71 1 21	John Hardy	16 0	29th September, 1831. 99 years determinable on lives of Christopher Turner, aged 23 years; John Hardy, aged 23 years; and George Wood, aged 8 years.	Fine £105. Assigned 7th September, 1836, to William Parker.

Description of Property.	*Quantity.*	*Tenant.*	*Rent.*	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
Cottage and land.....	4 2 8	William Moysey	1 5	24th June, 1802. 99 years, determinable on lives of William Simpson, aged 31; John Treadwill Simpson, aged 30; and Thomas Ormond, aged 6.	Fine £7. 5. Assigned by administrator of Moysey, 18th March, 1815, to Isaac Wyer, for securing £70. and interest.
Messuage and land.....	4 1 5	William Parker.....	3 5	13th June, 1803. 99 years, or three lives.	Assigned by John Parker, executor of Wm. in 1828, to Thomas Nixon, for securing £260. and interest.
Messuage and land	92 0 18	Samuel Sharpe	20 0	21 years from 25th March, 1835. Fine £55.	
Cottage and land.....	2 2 21	—— Clarke.....	2 8	From year to year.	
Messuage and land.....	60 2 1	Matthew Whattoff ..	11 15	21 years from 25th March, 1830. Fine £38.	
Messuage and land	31 2 25	Ditto	7 15	Ditto. Fine £30.	
In Lobthorpe parish	51 0 0	Stephen Charlesworth	30 0	28th February, 1807. 99 years, determinable on lives of Robert Harvey, aged 26; Stephen John Charlesworth, aged 25; and Sarah Charlesworth, aged 20. Fine £150.	
Manor house, with appurtenances, and land in North Witham.....	125 0 6	Stephen Charlesworth			
Messuage and land.....	37 0 4	John Hardy	8 10	1st October, 1811. 99 years, determinable on lives of John Wright, aged 45; William Pepper, aged 32; and John Hardy, jun., aged 2.	Fine £63.

Description of Property.	*Quantity.* A. R. P.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s.	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
A cottage, North Witham	....	John Reeve.....	6 0	25th March, 1789. 99 years, determinable on lives of John Reeve, William Reeve, and Elizabeth Hamilton.	Fine £8. 8. Assigned 1st October, 1804, by William Reeve, legatee under lessee's Will, to James Webster.
Five ditto in do., to which, and to one in lease to Stephen Charlesworth, and the last-mentioned one in lease to John Reeve, are attached in lieu of rights of common	15 0 7	Five tenants: 3 at £5. per annum 1 at £5. 4. ditto 1 at £12. ditto	32 4	All from year to year.	
Ten other cottages with gardens in ditto	....	Ten tenants: 7 at £2. 10. ditto 2 at £2. 15. ditto 1 at £3. 1. ditto	26 1	Ditto.	
A cottage in ditto	....	—— Bayley.....	2 0	Ditto.	
House and land in Carlby	67 0 12	General Reynardson..	18 0	21 years from 25th March, 1834. Fine £90.	
Messuage and land in Woolsthorpe.....	38 0 7	Henry Thompson	2 10	28th July, 1829. 29 years, determinable on lives of Richard Taylor, aged 36; Robert Thompson, aged 32; and Henry Thompson, jun., aged 21.	Fine £40. Assigned 5th February, 1830, to Susannah & Jane Knight, for securing £120. and interest.
Cottage & land in Woolsthorpe.....	6 1 2	John Treadgold.....	2 0	21 years from 25th March, 1833. Fine £10.	Assigned 17th September, 1834, to John Treadgold (nephew of lessee).

Description of Property.	*Quantity.* A. R. P.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s.	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
A messuage in Woolsthorpe	....	Henry Doubleday....	2 5	29th September, 1815. 99 years, determinable on lives of John Doubleday, aged 28; William Doubleday, aged 10; and Henry Doubleday, aged 17.	Fine £36.
A cottage and land in Twyford	4 0 0	—— Abbot	2 5	21 years from 25th March, 1835. Fine £12.	
Land in Sewstern	6 0 0	Sarah Doubleday	1 18	Ditto. 1834. Fine £8. 8.	
Ditto	3 0 0	William Musson and Thomas Carter	1 10	Ditto. Fine £4. 15.	
Land in Castle Bytham..	5 1 34	Thomas Cole	1 5	29th September, 1807. 99 years, determinable on lives of John Dawson Burnet, aged 21; John Heycock, aged 15; and John Marriot, aged 15.	Fine 5s., in consideration of tenant paying expenses of inclosure.
A messuage and land in Bytham	30 1 4	James Derry	10 0	29th September, 1830. 99 years, determinable on lives of H. S. Partridge, aged 47; W.R.Deverall, aged 29; and Charles Ormond, aged 12.	Fine £30.
Messuage and lands in North Luffenham	113 1 11	Rev. Richard Lucas..	21 0	21 years from 25th March, 1835. Fine £105.	
Land in Strettou	19 1 8	Sir Gilbert Heathcote	8 0	Ditto 1832. Fine £38.	
Two messuages and lands, &c., in Stretton	102 0 21	Ditto	24 0	21 years from 29th September, 1830. Fine £700.	
Land in South Witham ..	30 3 9	Lawrence Coverley ..	6 0	Ditto 1835. Fine £40.	
Messuage and land in Wilsthorpe	34 0 5			Ditto 1836. Fine £50.	
In Thurlby	5 0 0	William Ullett	8 10		

Description of Property.	*Quantity.* A. R. P.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s.	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
Messuage and land in Pilsgate and Newburgh Fen	125 2 8	Marquis of Exeter ..	33 0	21 years from 29th September, 1836. Fine £135.	
Messuage and land in Barnack	73 2 2	John Lumby	6 0	Ditto 1831. Fine £100.	
Messuage and land in Barnack and in Newburgh Fen	57 0 27	Ditto	12 0	Ditto 1835. Fine £75.	
Land in Barnack and Newburgh Fen	5 3 18	John Basley	2 2	21 years from 25th March, 1830. Fine £11.	
Messuage and land in Warmington	15 3 24	Trustees of the Will of Samuel Rudge	6 6	6th November, 1835. 99 years, determinable on lives of Benjamin S. Rudge, aged 39; Edward Rudge, aged 33; and Ann Hayward, aged 35.	Fine £32.
Three cottages and land in Easton	1 3 35	Ann Pridmore	2 0	21 years from 29th September, 1833. Fine £12.	
Messuage and land in Easton	14 0 30	Henry Whitehead....	4 0	21 years from 29th September, 1834.	Fine £30.
Ditto in Easton	55 1 23	Thomas Porter	6 5	31st December, 1800. 99 years, determinable on lives of Thomas Porter, aged 15; John Richards, aged 12; and Robert Goodman, aged 15.	Fine £100.
Cottage and land in Easton	6 1 16	Thomas Whitehead ..	1 5	10th December, 1799. 99 years, determinable on lives of Charles Whitehead, aged 15; Mary Whitehead, aged 13; and Elizabeth Whitehead, aged 11.	Fine £10. 10.

Description of Property.	*Quantity.* A. R. P.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s.	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
Cottage and land in Easton	1 3 27	Charles Blake.....	2 2	21 years from 25th March, 1836. Fine £12. 10.	Assigned 16th May, 1836, to Henry Whitehead.
House and land in Barholme.....	19 0 0				
In Deeping Fen	6 0 3	Hannah Wass	30 0	Year to year.	
Small paddock in Tallington parish.....	....	Rev. W. Belgrave....	0 10	Ditto.	
Two cottages and toftsteads in Wothorpe....	....	Trustees of Marquis of Exeter £1. 11. 6.		1st November, 1804. 99 years, determinable on lives of Lady Sophia Cecil, aged 12, since dead; Richard Lucas, aged 15; and Brownlow, Marquis of Exeter, aged 9.	Fine £8. 8.
A house in Stamford, in All Saints' parish	....	Nathaniel Bacon	2 0	21 years from 25th March, 1835.	Fine £3.
Ditto in ditto	....	Ditto	2 0	Ditto 1835.	Ditto.
Five small houses near Church lane, in Saint Martin's parish	....	Martha Bell	1 12	Ditto 1837.	Fine £12. 12.
A house in All Saints' ..	....	Jonathan Pilkington..	1 12	Ditto 1833.	Fine £6.
House and premises in Barnhill.....	....	John Boyfield.....	9 0	Ditto 1833.	Fine £35.
Eight houses and a warehouse in Water-street..	....	Jeremiah Clapton....	2 16	Ditto 1837.	Fine £14.
Land in Stamford Fields..	11 1 0 2 2 0	William Redyer and Charles Cole	4 10	Ditto 1830.	Fine £22. Assigned 5th August, 1832, to the Marquis of Exeter.
Three houses at lower end of Corn-market	....	T. Clapton	4 10	Ditto 1835.	£6. 6.

Description of Property.	*Quantity.* A. R. P.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s.	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
Two houses in Saint Martin's.....	....	Charles and Harriet Cole	3 0	18th November, 1825. 99 years, on lives of John Gresley, aged 10; Thomas Taylor, aged 3; and William Baker, aged 14.	£120. Assigned 16th May, 1834, to John Johnston and T. Stanton, for securing £150. and interest.
Four houses in St. Peter's Hill, and land in Stamford Fields.....	3 2 0	Lucy Cole	5 0	21 years from 25th March, 1835.	£12. 12.
Three messuages in Peters Hill.....	....	Marquis of Exeter ..	2 12	21 years from 29th September, 1829.	£5. 5.
A house on Barnhill, and garden	....	Ditto	5 0	21 years from 10th October, 1830.	£28.
Six houses in All Saints'..	....	Ditto	7 0	21 years from 25th March, 1835.	£23.
Land in Stamford Fields	16 2 0 1 0 0	Executors of Thomas Pilkington	4 10	Ditto 1830.	Fine £30. Assigned 26th October, 1830, to the Marquis of Exeter.
House in Scotgate, with appurtenances, and land in Stamford Fields	15 0 0	William Pilkington ..	11 0	Ditto 1830.	Fine £55.
Land in Stamford Fields..	24 0 0	Thomas Pilkington ..	4 4	28th May, 1810. 99 years, on lives of Charles Rogers, aged 40; Thomas Pilkington, aged 17; and Thomas Pilkington, jun., aged 10.	£40. Lease assigned by lessee's executors on 26th October, 1830, to the Marquis of Exeter.
A messuage and appurtenances	....	Mary Holman	3 0	21 years from 29th September, 1834.	£15.
A house in Saint Peter's Hill.....	....	Robert Hunt	7 7	21 years from 25th March, 1835.	£14. 14.

Description of Property.	*Quantity.* A. R. P.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s.	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
House in High-street....	....	James Newland.....	7 0	21 years from 29th September, 1835.	£36.
The Ram Inn and three houses adjoining.....	....	Joseph Phillips	9 0	Ditto 1834.	£160.
House in All Saints', and five houses in Manorly-lane, and two others, and a stable	....	Phillis White.....	12 0	21 years from 25th March, 1833.	Fine £30. Lease assigned 30th January, 1835, to John Chamberlain White.
Two houses in All Saints'	....	John Selby	3 4	Ditto 1835.	£4. 5.
George and Angel Inn and garden	....	William Simpson	14 0	21 years from 29th September, 1830.	£75. Assigned 7th May, 1832, to William Horner, and by him, on the 29th June, 1833, to Richard Newcomb, for securing £1000. and interest.
A house in All Saints' ..	....	William Parker.....	1 12	21 years from 25th March, 1835.	£2. 10.
Three houses in Manorly-lane, and land containing	1 2 0	Messrs. Thoyle, Parsons & Stapleford ..	4 0	Ditto 1835.	£15. Assigned on 3d December, 1833, to Sir G. Noel and Thomas Standwell.
A Close in Stamford Fields	1 0 0				
Three houses and bake-house and premises....	....	Robert Johnson.....	8 0	21 years from 29th September, 1831.	Fine £30.
A house called the Horns, in the Beast Market ..	....	William Tomlinson & others..	8 8	21 years from 25th March, 1833.	£20.

The Tenements and Land, unless otherwise expressed, are in the Parish of Swayfield.

The charity is also possessed of about 42 acres of woodland, 22 acres of which are in Swayfield, and 20 acres in Twyford. They are cut every year, the produce of the sale on the average of the last seven years being £116. odd.

It will appear from the above rental that the system of letting adopted is by leases for 21 years, renewable every seven, or by leases for 99 years, determinable on three lives. Upon the renewal of every lease, or addition of a life, the premises are inspected by a surveyor employed by the warden, who is paid in proportion to his trouble. It will also be perceived, by a reference to the 29th statute, that the rent reserved in each lease is to be fixed at one-fourth of the full yearly value of the estate. Now the whole reserved rents of the charity amount, on the average of the last seven years, to £587. 10. 8., and the yearly average of fines, during the same period, to £394. 12. 1½., making the present rental of the charity £982. 2. 9½., whereas it is estimated that the full yearly value of the lands would be £2,350. 2. 8.; and though all the various outgoings are to be deducted from this latter sum, yet the residue would be sufficiently disproportionate to the actual receipts, to prove the very disadvantageous nature of the present system of letting. The expenses of a renewal to the tenant are £7. 13. 10., of which £2. 16. 6. goes in payment of stamp duties and fees to the hospital, and £4. 17. 4. to the steward for drawing and registering the lease. The expenses of a licence to assign £4. 13. 8., £2. 15. going in stamps and fees, and £1. 18. 8. to the steward. The whole expense incurred by tenants during the last seven years, in respect of renewals, has been £616. 18. 4., and in respect of licences £115. 2. 8.

The charity has also £4,900. Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of the Warden, Confrater, and 12 poor, and producing, in yearly dividends, £147.

Hurst's Augmentation.—£50. of this stock arose from a gift of Thomas Hurst, the then Warden, in 1787, the interest of which he directed to be annually divided among the 12 poor. The remainder was derived from occasional accumulations which were from time to time invested. The charity also receives £10. annually from the Trustees of the Wansford tolls as interest on the £200., secured to them by the before-mentioned deed of 1790, and £1. 12. from —— Taylor as interest of £32., lent by a former Warden in 1806.

Rules and Statutes.—It will be unnecessary to give the statutes for the government of this charity, as originally made by Thomas Stokke, or amended by successive Bishops of Lincoln, inasmuch as they have all been repealed or re-enacted, and the charity is now solely governed by those ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln, and confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 19th March 1828, the substance of which is as follows:—

16th.—That the common seal and all documents relating to the

charity, shall be kept in a common chest, to be placed in a safe place in the almshouse, and to have three keys of different shapes, answering to the three different locks upon it, one to be kept by the Vicar of All Saints or his deputy, another by the Warden, and the third by one of the discreetest of the Poor men, who shall be approved of by the vicar aforesaid, or his deputy; but that no one of the aforementioned parties shall have more than one key at a time in his possession, and that nothing shall be sealed with the aforesaid common seal without the concurrence of the respective keepers of the three keys.

28th.—That no lease, assignment, or other conveyance, shall be made of any of the charity premises, without a previous survey of the same by the Dean and Vicar aforesaid, or by one of them, and by the Warden or Confrater, who shall call to their assistance, if necessary, some persons of experience in such matters, and shall inform themselves of the clear yearly value of the same, so that no lease shall be made without a knowledge of the quantity and quality of the premises, nor without a competent fine.

29th.—That the yearly rent reserved shall amount to a full fourth part of the value of the estates, and shall be paid half-yearly at Michaelmas and Lady-day.

32nd—That the hospital premises shall never be alienated, except by way of exchange, and that no exchange shall be made except such as is manifestly to the advantage of the charity, and is sanctioned by the Bishop, Dean, and Vicar aforesaid; any Warden or Confrater violating this statute to be expelled.

14th.—That the sacrament shall be administered in the chapel three times every year, and a sermon preached on the 22nd of September by the Warden or Confrater, in commemoration of the founder.

33rd.—That at or about the same time the statutes shall be read by either Warden or Confrater, in presence of the other and the 12 Poor, and any of the parties absenting themselves, without sufficient cause, to forfeit a fortnight's pay.

13th.—That every day in summer at eight, and in winter at nine, either Warden or Confrater shall read in the chapel the prayers, the liturgy, the psalms, and the first and second lessons as appointed in the Prayer-book, and that all the Poor shall be present unless hindered by sickness.

26th.—That from 1st April to 1st October, the outer gates of the almshouse shall be shut every night at 10 o'clock, and from the 1st October to 1st April at eight; the Warden to have custody every night of one of the keys of the said gates, and the Confrater of the other.

17th.—That under the limitations in different statutes expressed, the Warden shall have the government of the house, and of the Con-

frater, and of the Poor, and the administration of the rents and property of the said house: each Warden, on his admission, to make an exact inventory of all the goods in the said house at the time, such inventory to be made in the presence of the Vicar of All Saints or his deputy, and of two of the discreetest of the poor men; and that any goods purchased by the Warden for the use of the house and paid for out of its income, shall be entered in the inventory at the ensuing audit, in the presence of the Vicar or his deputy.

18th.—That the Warden shall every year, within one month after Michaelmas, make an account of the receipt and expenditure of the charity before the said Vicar or his deputy and the Confrater, and two of the most discreet of the Poor men, the said Vicar or deputy to be chief Auditor, and to be paid for his trouble by the Warden each year that he should attend five guineas, or as much less as should remain of the funds of this charity after the necessary charges thereof; and that the Warden shall, after the close of such audit, in the presence of the Vicar or his deputy, and of the Poor man who has the charge of one of the keys, put into the common chest a writing of his accounts for that year; and that he shall retain in hand all the money arising from fines or other property belonging to the charity over and above the charges for the repairs of the almshouse or other necessaries, giving such bond or other security for the amount of the balance, which shall from time to time remain in his hands, as the Bishop of Lincoln shall deem sufficient; and that if the Warden shall neglect to pass such accounts within the time appointed, except through some cause allowed by the Dean of Stamford or Vicar aforesaid, he shall forfeit a half-year's salary, or so much as the Bishop of Lincoln shall determine.

19th.—That neither Warden nor Confrater shall obtain in exchange for their offices, nor hold together with them, any benefice, ecclesiastical office, or farm, or any other promotion whatsoever, whereupon (in the judgment of the Bishop of Lincoln) they may live commodiously.

9th.—That none shall be admitted as almspeople but such as are humble and decent, and not having else whereupon to live, and who can say the Lord's prayer, the creed, and the commandments.

20th.—That if any, after their appointment, shall come into any property of the yearly value of £10., they shall be immediately removed, and if of the value of £8. and below £10., they shall every year put half of such sum into the public chest, (retaining the other half in addition to their pension) or else be removed.

24th.—That each poor person shall be paid 5s. at the end of every week by the Warden or Confrater, and 1s. in addition if in the course of the week he shall have purchased 3lbs. of meat; and that each man shall receive yearly a suit of clothes, a hat, three shirts, three pair of stockings, and two pair of shoes, and each of the women

clothes in the same proportion; and that after the payment of these allowances and of the costs of repairs and other necessary charges, a sum of £300. shall be set apart by the Warden to meet contingent expenses, and that then whatever surplus shall remain at the annual audit, shall be divided between the Warden and Confrater in the proportion of £24. to £20.

The hospital is in Broad-street. The interior is in the form of a quadrangular court, one side of which is occupied by the chapel, the 10 men's rooms, and the audit hall; another by the Warden's house, a third by the Confrater's, and the fourth by the kitchens, the two women's apartments and a sitting-room common to the whole 12.

Each man has a separate bed-room, and the women one between them. There is also an infirmary for such as are ill.

The Chaplain or Confrater reads prayers daily in the chapel at the appointed times.

The 12 poor regularly receive the clothing specified in the statutes, 5s. every six weeks for their common washing, and as much coal as is necessary for their common fire. They also receive 5s. weekly and an extra 1s. if they have purchased in the course of the week 3lbs. of meat; and 2s. 6d. yearly in respect of Hurst's gift, and 1s. by way of a Christmas box, besides a perquisite of 1s. from the tenant on every renewal of a lease.

The two women perform the ordinary duties of housekeepers and nurses to the men.

The qualifications of both, as specified in the statutes, are strictly attended to, as also are the modes of appointing, punishing, and removing them. The Warden has the ordinary superintendence, but the Dean and Vicar are called in, in certain cases, where punishment is required. None, however, can be actually expelled without the authority of the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Warden and Confrater also divide in the same proportions the £10. received from the trustees of the Wansford tolls.

The Dean of Stamford and the Vicar of All Saints, either themselves, or by deputies approved by the Bishop of Lincoln, exercise the various privileges assigned to them. The latter, as chief auditor, receives a regular salary of £5. 5s., and they are allowed £1. 1s. apiece on every renewal of a lease.

There is no authority in the statutes for the last-mentioned allowance; but it appears from the account books to have been invariably made.

The Warden holds his court for the manor of Swayfield and part of that of North Witham, for attending which the Steward of the charity receives an annual allowance of £3. 3s., and the Warden and Confrater their fees, as above given. There are some slight additional expenses incidental to these courts, which last year amounted to £5. 3. 7.

The Warden keeps the accounts, which are audited every year in the audit-hall of the hospital, within a month after Michaelmas, by the Vicar or his deputy, the Confrater, and two of the most respectable of the Poor; the Warden and Vicar receiving £5. 5s. a-piece for their attendances, and each of the two Poor men £1. 1s. After satisfying all the demands on the charity, the surplus is divided between the Warden and Confrater in the proportions specified by the statutes.

The sum of £300., as directed by the statutes, is always kept in hand, for the regular observance of which direction the Warden, on his appointment, gives a bond to the Bishop of Lincoln.

The following is the account of the receipts and disbursements of the charity from October 1835, to October 1836:—

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rents	617	17	8
Fines	389	19	0
Sale of wood and bark	119	13	0
Dividends on stock	147	0	0
Interest on Taylor's note	1	12	0
	£1,276	1	8

DISBURSEMENTS.

The unvarying expenses of the charity are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Twelve poor, at 6s. a week	187	4	0			
Washing for ditto, at 5s. every six weeks	2	3	0			
Dividends on Mr. Hurst's stock	1	10	0			
Steward's court fees	3	3	0			
Warden's ditto	3	3	0			
Confrater's ditto	1	11	6			
Warden's fire money	4	4	0			
Confrater's ditto	3	3	0			
Warden's audit money	5	5	0			
Vicar's audit money	5	5	0			
Two poor mens' ditto	2	2	0			
Keeping clock in repair	0	10	0			
Allowance to poor men in lieu of Christmas boxes	0	12	0			
Insurance on hospital buildings, the cottages at North Witham, and one at Barholme	4	4	9			
				226	2	3

The expenditure under the following heads slightly varies in amount each year, but is uniform as to items:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Taxes in respect of hospital	8	2	9			
Synodals	0	10	6			
Corn rent for wood land in Twyford	5	6	3			
Ditto for wood land in Swayfield	1	13	4			
Gas	1	13	0			
117½ cwt. of pit coal	6	10	9			
Sea coal	4	18	0			
Tailor's bill	6	0	0			
Cloth	9	10	0			
Shoes	10	12	0			
Apothecary	4	14	6			
Draper	35	10	6			
Glazier	4	14	6			
Painter	15	13	6			
Cooper	1	0	6			
Courts keeping	5	3	7			
Dean and Vicar's fines	16	16	0			
				138	9	8
Extra expenses entered in the Warden's day book, and consisting principally of rates paid in respect of the hospital premises and the wood land in hand in Swayfield and Twyford, and trifling sundries				27	11	0½
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.						
Whitesmiths	4	10	0			
Tinman	3	14	10			
Mason	1	14	6			
Druggists	0	18	0			
Woodmen	3	8	9			
Quota towards re-valuation	0	9	6			
Valuer	3	3	0			
Cabinet-maker	3	11	6			
Hosiery	9	9	0			
				30	19	1
One week mens' pay, included in this account	3	12	0			
Also washing	0	1	9			
				3	13	9
•Leaving as a surplus for distribution between the Warden and Confrater—						
For the Warden	463	4	0			
Confrater	386	1	10½			
				849	5	10½
				£1,276	1	8

The average amount of Income and Expenditure for the seven years preceding the Inquiry was,—

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Interest on Stock and on Taylor's Note	149	4	7
Amount of Fines.....	394	12	1½
Wood and Bark	116	12	10½
Rents.....	587	10	8

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary Expenses	401	16	4
Extraordinary Expenses	120	15	3½
Warden's Salary	396	5	6¾
Confrater's	330	4	7¾

WARDENS OF BROWNE'S HOSPITAL.

John Cotton..... 1494
John Taylor.....1496
William Sharpe 1503
Robert Sheepey 1507
Richard Dicklin 1518
Tho. Helton.....1523
Tho. Forster 1529
John Muston 1532
John Repington 1557
Peter Routh.....1583
Robert Newton 1600
Peter Titley.....1610
Richard Barksdale.....1625
Ralfe Hodgkin 1637
John Richardson 1653
William Styles 1662
John Lawrence 1667
John Sedgwick 1700
William Forster 1703
Thomas Foster 1708
John Zeaman 1719
John Cawdron.....1731
William Ross 1744
Thomas Hurst, A.M. 1766
Edward Edwards 1785
Christopher Cookson, A.B. 1808
Henry de Foe Baker 1845
Charles Nevinson 1845

CONFRATERS OF BROWNE'S HOSPITAL.

Will. Haukin 1494
Will. Teyle 1527
Jeffery Bradmir 1538
William Osburn 1540
William Harwood 1557
James Pennington.....1562
Richard Snowden 1569
Lewis Elmes 1573
John Massey 1576
Thomas Shorthose 1585
Simon Reade 1594
Thomas Wilkinson 1599
Henry Hodgkin 1629
Lionel Lambe 1640
Reyner Herman 1660
Tho. Stackhouse.....1668
Matthew Graves.....1673
Peter Bold 1681
Will. Cawthorn 1683
Will. Forster 1692
Tho. Foster 1703
John Zeaman 1708
Robert Tipping 1719
Jacob Dodd 1727
William Ross 1738
William Gale 1744
Edward Edwards 1766
Christopher Cookson, A.B. 1785
Charles Sanders, A.M. 1808
William Gretton.....1844
Woolley Spencer.....1845

Williamson's Hospital.—By indentures of lease and release, dated 7th and 8th August, 1770, and enrolled in Chancery, the latter being made between Sarah Williamson, of the one part, and Thomas Smith and six others of the other part, reciting that *George Williamson*, husband of the said Sarah, had, in the year 1763, divided into six apartments, for the reception of six poor widows, the messuage on Saint Peter's Hill, thereinafter mentioned, and which from that time had been so used; and further reciting that the said George Williamson had for some years previous to his death annually provided a considerable quantity of sea-coal for the benefit of the poor of the several parishes of Stamford, by selling the same to them in small quantities in winter for the same price at which they had been purchased in summer—it was witnessed that the said Sarah released to the said parties of the second part, and their heirs, a messuage on Saint Peter's Hill, then in the occupation of six poor widows, a tenement, parcel of the said messuage, and all those several messuages in the White-meat Market, in the several occupations therein-mentioned, in trust to permit the said six widows during their lives to continue to inhabit the said first-mentioned premises on Saint Peter's Hill, and on a vacancy, by death or otherwise, of any of them, to elect in their place other widows out of the parishes of St. Michael, All Saints, St. John, and St. George, for ever, who should be of 48 years of age, and of the Church of England, and who should reside in the said house from the time of their appointment; with a provision that, if the trustees should not be able to find fit persons of that age and qualification, they should then elect other poor widows out of the said parishes, who should be nearest the age of 48, and that, if any of the widows elected to the said hospital should be guilty of any misbehaviour, the trustees should remove her or them, and, within 20 days after, elect another in her place, qualified, if possible, as above-mentioned; in default of which election the Mayor of Stamford should have the privilege of nomination for that turn: and in further trust to apply the rents of the remainder of the said premises (after making the necessary repairs of the said messuage inhabited by the poor widows, and paying all taxes in respect of it, and insuring it), in providing 50 chaldron of sea coals yearly for the benefit of the poor of Stamford, to be sold to them in small quantities, not exceeding two pecks at any one time to any one person, for ready money, in the winter, at the same price that sea coals are generally sold for in the summer; with a provision that, if the rents should at any time be insufficient for this purpose, the trustees should provide accordingly; and that, if they should be more than sufficient, they should apply such surplus towards the relief of the six poor widows for the time being in the house aforesaid; and with a further provision that, if at any time, by death or otherwise, the number of the trustees should be reduced to

three, the survivors should convey the above-mentioned premises to some person or persons, and his or their heirs, to the use of such survivors, and of four other persons of the town of Stamford, as should seem to be of sober and discreet demeanour.

The trustees in 1836 were Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, Matthew Rooe, Richard Newcomb, Charles Cocks Woodroffe, William Thos. Newzam, Henry Smith, and Joseph Phillips, to whom the premises were conveyed by indentures of lease and release, dated 27th and 28th of May, 1830.

The whole of the charity property (with the exception of the habitation of the widows), described as five messuages in the Whitemeat Market in Stamford, is let on a building lease to the Marquis of Exeter, for 60 years from the 25th March, 1797, at a rent of £25.; the lease containing a covenant on the part of his lordship to expend £1000. on the premises within the first seven years of the term.

Warrington's Augmentation.—This charity was augmented in 1806 by John Warrington's Annual Gift of £14., which, owing to the circumstances mentioned in the report of Snowden's Hospital, has been reduced to £11. 13. 4.

Fryer's Augmentation.—In 1822, a bequest of £1000. was made by Henry Fryer. (See Snowden's Hospital.) This latter sum, now £946. 8. 9., Three and a half per Cent., yields the charity a yearly interest of £33. 2. 1.

In 1832 the balances, which had arisen from time to time, and then amounted to £246. 7. 6., were laid out by the trustees in the purchase of £300. Three per Cent. Annuities, which stock is standing in their names.

The income of the charity accordingly is—

	£.	s.	d.
Lord Exeter's rent	25	0	0
Warrington's dividend	11	13	4
Fryer's ditto	33	2	1
Dividends on stock	9	0	0
	£78	15	5

The last year's expenditure was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Each of the six widows weekly 2s. 7½d.	40	19	0
Warrington's dividends, divided equally half-yearly	11	13	4
In Christmas-boxes, of half a guinea to each	3	3	0
At Christmas, a cwt. of coals to each	0	11	0
Insurance of the hospital	2	5	0
Repairs	8	18	11
Mr. Woodroffe, for keeping accounts	1	10	0
Passing ditto to trustees	0	10	0
	£69	10	3

The average of repairs for the last six years has been about £11.

At the close of the last year's account the treasurer had a balance of £43. 5. 5. in his hands, which had accumulated within the last seven years.

The hospital is an old irregular building, in very indifferent condition, containing 11 rooms, with a wash-house in common. Most of the widows have two apartments each assigned to them. The average expenditure under the head of repairs for the last six years has amounted to about £11. The trustees had large improvements of the building in prospect when they made the above-mentioned investment, and it will be seen that from that time to the present (a period of 4 years), there has been, on the average, a yearly surplus of £11. When Lord Exeter's lease falls in, the income of the charity will be greatly raised, his Lordship having, in fulfilment of his covenant, laid out large sums in improving the premises.

The widows are selected from the parishes specified in the deed, care being taken that they are qualified in the manner therein pointed out.

It has been found for many years very disadvantageous to the charity to comply with the trust relating to the purchase and sale of coals, the price in summer having been as high as in winter, and the expense of hiring coal-cellars very considerable.

Blue-Coat School.—The school known under this denomination appears from an "Essay on the Ancient and present State of Stamford," published by Mr. Howgrave in 1726, to have been established by the Corporation in 1704, when they appropriated a house, called Brazen-nose College, for a school-room and residence for the schoolmaster.

In support of the school, a sum of £690. was raised by a general subscription, and the Corporation gave £20. a year for the first three years after its establishment.

With a part of these sums it is presumed that the landed property of the charity was acquired, but there are no purchase-deeds or other documents from which that fact can be ascertained.

On the inclosure of the parish of Hogsthorpe, an allotment, which forms the whole landed estate of which the charity is possessed, was made to the trustees of Stamford school.

The house originally provided for the school has been since sold by the Corporation, and the master now rents one for his own residence; the repairs of which are generally allowed by the charity.

The school is under the management of trustees, elected annually by the subscribers, who receive the rents and dividends, and keep the accounts, which are audited yearly at a public meeting.

Eighty boys receive perfectly gratuitous education in writing, reading, and arithmetic, the charity finding books for them. None are admitted till seven years of age, and 40 out of the number are

clothed from the age of 10 to 14, each receiving annually a coat, waistcoat, and trowsers, a pair of shoes, two pairs of stockings, two shirts, and a cap.

The land at Hogsthorpe, on which are a house and out-buildings, is let to Joseph Eldin, as yearly tenant, at a rent of £100., from which, however, an abatement of £5. has been regularly made. It is subject to the land-tax and a quit-rent of 9s. 5¼d.

The charity is further possessed of £100. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, standing in the names of Thos. Mills and Francis Simpson, which was purchased in 1809 with £69. 10. accumulations; of £100, in the bank of Messrs. Eaton and Cayley. left by Mr. Fryer, among his various charities to this town; and of £50. Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the same names. The latter was a legacy by Robert Glen; but when left, or for what reason the dividends were suffered to remain unpaid for the period of 16 years, as shown below, it was found impossible to ascertain. The charity also receives every year voluntary subscriptions.

The receipts and expenditure of the last year were—

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Rent of Hogsthorpe land	100	0	0
Dividends on £100. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities	3	0	0
Interest on £100. in Messrs. Eaton and Cayley's bank..	2	0	7½
Arrears of dividends on £50. Three per Cent. Consols, the legacy of Robert Glen	24	9	9
Voluntary contributions	35	12	0
Balance from last year	171	8	4
	£336	10	8½

EXPENDITURE.			
Christmas dinner	2	0	10½
40 pair of shoes	12	10	0
40 boys' clothing	59	16	0
Master's salary	50	0	0
Sundries	0	8	0
Collector	1	0	0
Postages	0	4	9
Stationery	3	3	0
Gratuity of 2*d.* a-piece to boys	0	13	4
Abatement of Hogsthorpe rent	5	0	0
Drainage tax on ditto	12	1	5½
Embankment, ditto	17	6	0
Survey	5	5	0
Printing	0	5	0
	£169	13	5

Balance in the hands of the trustees £166. 17. 3½.

Walsham's Charity.—PARISH OF ALL SAINTS.—By indentures of lease and release, dated 23rd and 24th March, 1748, and made between Robert Garwood, of Stamford, Elizabeth Garwood his wife, and Catherine Garwood, of the one part, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of Stamford, of the other part, reciting an indenture of mortgage, dated 4th June then last, whereby the said parties of the first part had, in consideration of £103., granted and demised to Thomas Horn, his executors and administrators, a messuage near Peter's Hill, in the parish of All Saints, Stamford, since divided into four tenements, with the appurtenances, to hold for the term of 500 years, subject to a proviso for making void the same upon payment of the said principal and interest on a certain day therein mentioned; and further reciting that there was then due to the said Thomas Horn £107. (principal and interest) upon the said recited security, and that the said parties of the second part had contracted for the purchase of the said premises for the sum of £190., out of which it was agreed that £107. should be paid to the said Thomas Horn; it was witnessed that in consideration of £83. to the said parties of the first part, and of £107. to the said Thomas Horn, the said parties of the first part released to those of the second, and their successors, the above-mentioned premises, to hold to the use of them and their successors.

No trust is declared in this deed, nor does it contain anything to show whence the purchase-money was derived. All the old leases of the property, however, contain a recital that the purchase was made by the Mayor and Corporation with £200. left to them in the Will of Mary Walsham, on trust, to dispose of the rents and profits among the poor of the parishes of All Saints and Saint George, in Stamford.

The present income and expenditure of the charity are as follows:—

Description.	*Tenant.*	*Term.*	*Rent.* £: *s. d.*
A house on Saint Peter's Hill	Luke Barton	14 years from Lady-day, 1833.	11 5 0
Ditto	Robert Hunt	Ditto	6 15 0
Ditto	Robert Rhoades	Ditto	5 5 0
A house	Charles Clarke	Year to year	4 10 0
A house used as a station-house.	The Corporation	Ditto	6 0 0
			£33 15 0

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Distributed in small sums amongst the poor of All Saints, according to their circumstances	14	10	8
Ditto ditto among the poor of Saint George's	14	10	8
Repairs	1	16	0
Collector and distributor	2	2	0
Land-tax and quit-rents	0	15	8
	£33	15	0

The Corporation have hitherto always selected the objects, but the charity is now vested in the new trustees.

Buck's Charity.—The parish of All Saints is entitled to an annual payment of 15s. 6d. in respect of a Charity of Lady Jane Buck: this money has been paid regularly by the Corporation to the parish officers, and distributed by them in small sums among poor persons, a preference being generally given to widows. The charity is now, however, vested in the new trustees.

Fisher's Charity.—This parish is entitled to a yearly payment of £1. 6. in respect of this charity, for the particulars of which see the parish of Saint George.

The above sum is regularly paid by Mr. Hopkinson on behalf of the churchwardens of Bourn to a baker in Stamford, who supplies the sexton of this parish every week with six penny loaves for distribution among the poor.

Wells's Petty School.—Edward Wells, by his Will, undated, but proved on the 18th September, 1604, gave "to the church and parish of All Saints, in the borough of Stamford, (if his children should die,) his freehold house, with the land and appurtenances," in trust, to employ the yearly rent arising therefrom towards the maintenance of a petty school within the said parish for teaching such a number of poor and free-born children within the said town, as the rent of the said house and land "should discharge."

The property of the charity consists of a messuage, malt-house, garden, and appurtenances, on the south side of Saint Peter's-street, with three acres and one rood of land, in the open fields of Stamford, and called Ketton Dale Field, all of which are in the occupation of Robert Hunt, tenant, at a rent of £50. per annum.

The trustees are the minister and churchwardens of All Saints for the time being. In 1831-2 they laid out a large balance which they had in hand in building two school-rooms over that part of the charity premises which is used as a malt-house. They were assisted at the same time by considerable subscriptions.

The expenditure of the charity for the year 1836 is subjoined.

	£.	s.	d.
Allowance to the schoolmaster towards his house	1	0	0
His salary	20	0	0
Schoolmistress's ditto	10	0	0
Insurance	1	13	0
Sundries	1	2	2
Stamps	0	2	0
Repairs	3	2	9
Rent for master's house	3	0	0
	39	19	11
Balance due to the trustees	10	8	4½

In consideration of their respective salaries, the master teaches 25 boys gratuitously in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the mistress the same number of girls in reading and sewing; the children always finding their own books.

Fifteen more children of each sex were, at the time of the inquiry, instructed at this school at the expense of their parents.

The charity rents a house of Lord Exeter for the master at £3. per annum, and keeps it in repair for him.

Winifred Browne's Charity.—By deed of feoffment, dated the 30th of September, 24th Charles I, John Storer, in consideration of £51. 10., at the direction and appointment of Winifred Browne, enfeoffed Robert Billington and John Metcalfe, and their heirs, of a barn and close of pasture containing two acres, in the parish of All Saints and Saint Peter's, in Stamford, with their appurtenances, upon trust, to permit the churchwardens or other church officers of the said parish of All Saints, with Saint Peter's united, to receive quarterly 13s. to provide weekly 12 penny loaves of good wholesome and marketable bread, to be distributed by them every Lord's-day, after divine service, within the said parish church of All Saints, amongst 12 of the poorest and most needful widows, and others of the said parish, with a declaration that the surplus rents and profits should be distributed amongst the poor of the said parish either in bread or otherwise, as by the said feoffees should from time to time be directed and appointed; and a proviso that no person should be capable of receiving any benefit under the said gift, unless his, her, or their father or husband were or had been free of the town or borough of Stamford, and had inhabited for seven years within the said parish of All Saints and Saint Peter, or the precincts thereof; and a further provision that if the churchwardens should neglect to make the said distribution, that the feoffees for the time being, or the major part of them, might appoint other persons to receive and distribute the said rents.

By divers mesne assurances, and ultimately by indentures of lease and release enrolled in Chancery, the release dated the 2nd of

January, 1824, the property belonging to this charity became vested in George Richards Denshire, Edward Brown, Thomas Mills, John Davis, James Torkington, William Thompson, Horatio Thomas Gilchrist, and Boughton Hodges, and their heirs.

Considerable alterations have taken place in the description of this property, but at what period, and in what manner, could not be ascertained.

It now consists of the subjoined particulars:—

Description.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s. d.	*Term.*
Two houses in St. Peter's-street, All Saints	James Roberts	28 0 0	Seven years from Michaelmas, 1834.
A public house called the Chequers, in Saint Peter's-street	William Brown Edwards	27 0 0	Seven years from Lady-day, 1831.
Half an acre of land, now used for a workshop and timber yard	Thomas Pilkinton	10 0 0	Fourteen years from Lady-day, 1834.
		£65 0 0	

The rent, subject to deductions of £4. 4. as a salary to a receiver and distributor, and of £1. 1. 11. for land tax, has been applied partly in money and partly in bread. In the year 1835, seven widows received each 2s. 6d. per week, and the sum of £6. 10. was distributed in bread.

In the selection of the objects, the qualification and restrictions required by the deed are duly attended to.

The accounts are annually audited by the trustees on the first Wednesday in May.

Hurst's Charity.—The Rev. Thomas Potter Hurst, by Will, dated 1st August, 1799, gave £50. Three per Cent. Consols, the dividends to be distributed among the poor every Christmas by his successors in the living of All Saints.

The stock is standing in the name of the Rev. N. Walters. The dividends have hitherto been received septennially by the churchwardens of All Saints, and distributed in small sums among the poor of the parish.

Truesdale's Hospital.—Thomas Truesdale, by Will, dated 20th of October, 1700, devised his manor or farm, with the appurtenances in Morton, in the county of Lincoln, also his Rectory of Baston, in the same county, with all tithes and profits thereunto belonging, and his messuage and malting-office, together with six acres of land

thereunto belonging in Scotgate, in Stamford, with their appurtenances, to William Barker, and three others therein-named, their heirs and assigns, in trust, immediately after his death to convert his last-mentioned messuage in Scotgate into six convenient small rooms for the habitation of six poor persons, whom they should nominate out of the most ancient and poor men inhabiting in the parishes of All Saints' and Saint John, and place therein for their lives; such persons to attend divine service in All Saints' church every day that it should be performed there, and their healths should permit; and the said trustees were, upon any vacancy by death or otherwise in any of the said rooms, to fill up the same with other like poor men, inhabitants of the said parishes, and to have authority to remove such as should at any time misbehave; and upon further trust, to pay out of the rents and profits of the said premises 2s. 6d. weekly to each poor man, and give each yearly a cloth gown or suit of cloth, and to keep the premises in repair, and satisfy themselves yearly for their trouble, and make such other deductions and allowances as should be reasonable; and to lay out the surplus yearly in fuel, to be divided equally among the poor men, share and share alike: with a provision that the said trustees, their heirs, and assigns, should give an account yearly of and for the premises, on every Easter Monday, to the Mayor of Stamford, the Rectors of All Saints' and Saint John's, and the Warden of Browne's Hospital, and their successors, whom he thereby authorised to audit such accounts; and a further provision that if the said trustees, or their heirs, or the survivor or heir of such survivor should refuse to give such account as aforesaid, or should at any time thereafter fail in the due performance of the trusts reposed in them in that behalf, in the judgment of the 12 Aldermen of Stamford, or the greater number of them, certified under their hands and seals; then his said devise to the said trustees should be void, and the said premises should vest in the Mayor, Rector of All Saints' and Saint John's, and the Warden of Browne's Hospital for the time being, and their successors, upon the trusts aforesaid, who should in like manner account with the 12 Aldermen aforesaid; and that if the said Mayor, Rector, and Warden should fail in their duties in the judgment of the 12 Aldermen aforesaid, certified as aforesaid, then the said devise should be void, and the premises should revert to his own right heirs: with a further provision that, upon the death or removal of any of his trustees for the time being, the survivors should grant the said premises to the use of themselves, and such other honest persons as they should think fit, upon the trusts aforesaid, so as to keep up from time to time the number of three or four trustees.

By the award on the inclosure of the parish of Morton, dated the 17th of September, 1771, 95A. 3R. 16P. in Morton and Morton Fen were allotted to the trustees of this charity in respect of the manor

and farm in that parish, and by the Langtoft and Baston award, which parishes were inclosed under the 41st Geo. III, 153A. 1R. 27P. in Baston and Baston Fen, were also allotted to them in lieu of the tithes payable to them as impropriators.

By an order of the Court of Chancery, dated the 2nd April, 1829, and made on the petition of James Torkington, James Hurst, and Thomas Graham Arnold, the then and present trustees of the charity, it was ordered that it should be referred to the Master in rotation to approve of a proper scheme for re-building or repairing the almshouse, and for the extension and proper management of the charity.

The Master, by his report, dated 28th April, 1831, found that the income of the said charity estates has been, for some time, more than sufficient to make such provision for six ancient poor as by the Will of the said Thomas Truesdale was directed, and that such number had been encreased to eight, and that after all expenses of the charity had been defrayed, there remained a surplus of £1,500. Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and £970. 8. 6¼. in cash, and that, independently of such sums, the property of the charity amounted to a yearly income of £365. 3. 4½.; and he further found, by the affidavit of George Basevi, architect, sworn 18th March, 1831, that the present almshouse required to be re-built, and that the accumulations, with the accruing future surplus rents, would be more than sufficient for that purpose, and to enlarge the same sufficiently for the abode of 12 poor men; and that the said trustees had proposed that the present almshouse of the charity should be taken down, and a new almshouse erected on the site thereof sufficiently enlarged for the abode of 12 poor men, and that the same should be built according to the design of George Basevi referred to in the said affidavit, and that the benefit of the said charity should, from the time of the erection of such new almshouse, be extended to 12 of the most ancient and poor men inhabiting in the said parishes of All Saints' and St. John's, each of whom should receive 5s. weekly, and be provided yearly with a "suit of clothes and fuel;" and the Master approved of such proposal as a proper scheme for re-building the said almshouse, and for the extension and management of the charity.

This report was confirmed by an order, dated 3rd August, 1831, whereby it was directed that the said scheme should be carried into effect.

The costs of the petition, and other proceedings, amounted to £230., and the following is the building account:—

1832.—CHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.
Sale of old materials	107	4	6
Transferred from private account of hospital, March, 1832	600	0	0
Produce of sale of £500. Three per Cent. Consols	411	2	6
Ditto of £1000 ditto	837	10	0
From private account, 1833	600	0	0
From ditto, 1834	600	0	0
From ditto, 1835	137	7	7
	£3293	4	7

1832.—DISCHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.
Expenses of taking down old almshouse	66	16	4
Bill for carriage of materials, &c.	10	7	0
Re-building gable end of Mr. Clipsham's house	20	15	6
Foundations of new buildings	62	4	5½
The contractor for new almshouse	2384	13	11½
Ditto for works not included in contract	239	12	10
Stone figures for entrance	16	10	0
Model of arms	3	0	0
Iron railing	47	10	0
Iron grates	11	0	6
For setting ditto	5	8	0
Clerk of the works	197	13	6
Architect	224	17	6
Stamps and postage	2	15	0
	£3293	4	7

The sums on the charge side of the above statement, said to be transferred from the private account of the hospital, are made up of the surplus of the rents, and of the portion of the cash mentioned in the Master's Report as being then invested, and in the hands of the trustees.

The present rental of the charity is as follows:—

A.	R.	P.		£.	s.	d.
A house and 95	3	16	in Morton, let to Henry Falkner as yearly tenant, at	140	0	0
Ditto and 153	1	27	in Baston, let to John Bland, as yearly tenant, at	220	0	0
6	0	0	in Stamford-fields, let to John Smith, as yearly tenant, at	5	0	0
				£365	0	0

The premises in Morton and Baston were exonerated from the land-tax in 1799. They are also tithe-free. The land in Stamford-fields is subject to tithe, but is exempted from the land-tax.

The present trustees, to whom the premises were conveyed by indenture of lease and release, dated 23rd and 24th October, 1823, are James Torkington, James Hurst, and Thomas Graham Arnold. The accounts are audited by the Mayor, the Warden of Brown's Hospital, and the Rectors of All Saints and St. John's, on Easter Monday, when these parties dine with the trustees. The average of these dinners for the last seven years has been £10. 3. 7.

The last year's expenditure was as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Collecting rents	3	3	0	Insurance	7	8	3
Stamps	0	15	0	Sundries	1	4	0
Copying for mayor .. .	0	5	0	Coals	47	9	3
Repairing house, &c.	28	15	7	Cloth	29	17	0
Extra work	1	8	0	Surgeon	11	11	0
Lime	0	9	0	Brushes	0	13	10
Bill for dinners	11	5	6	Glazier.....	0	6	6
Gas-lamp and pipes	8	16	4	Blacksmith.....	0	14	7
Drainage-tax (T.				Gas	2	10	0
Bland)	1	18	4½	Pay of nurse & poor	165	15	0
Ditto (Falkner)	2	11	3	To ditto on Easter			
Slating	1	14	5	Monday	0	13	0
Mason	0	3	6				
Tailor.....	5	8	0		£334	15	4½

The balance at the last audit in the treasurer's hands was £212. 16. 10½.

The hospital, which fronts in Scotgate, is a highly ornamented stone building, erected in 1833. It contains 12 rooms and 10 pantries for the Almsmen, 2 rooms for the Nurse, and 1 for the Meetings of the Committee, and is in perfect repair. A large yard, and about 20 perches of garden are attached to the hospital.

The number of 12 Almsmen and a Nurse was complete at the inquiry. The former are exclusively from the parishes of St. John's and All Saints, and are always the oldest persons that can be found. The wives of such as are married are permitted to live with them, without, however, receiving any pay. The Nurse is likewise selected, if possible, from the same parishes. She takes care of the sick, and attends to those who are single, and receives the same allowance as the men, namely, 5s. every week, and 1s. on Easter Monday. The inmates are supplied with as much coal as is necessary, and each of the men receives yearly a coat and waistcoat, and once in three or four years a cloak. The average cost of coals

since the number of Almsmen has been 12, has amounted to £45., that of clothes to £35, and that of surgical attendance to £10.

The collector receives annually £3. 3. for collecting the rents, and 5s. for making a copy of the accounts for the mayor. The yearly expense of stamps is 15s. The average of the drainage-tax on the different property of the charity for the last six years has been £5. 13. 4., the insurance £7. 8. 3., and that of repairs for the three years succeeding the completion of the new hospital, £45.

Fisher's Charity.—PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.—The original deed of gift is lost, but a copy is contained in an old manuscript book in the chest of the parish church, from which it appears that William Fisher, by feoffment, dated 22nd October, 7th Charles I., enfeoffed John Balguy and six others, of Stamford, and Thomas Quinborough and three others, of Bourn, of the premises therein described, and which were then in lease for the lives of two persons, at a rent of £6. 13. 4., upon the trusts declared in the schedule annexed.

The schedule declares that the churchwardens of Bourn should receive 20s. quarterly of the then and all future rent of the premises, to be laid out by them in bread, and that the churchwardens of the parishes of All Saints and St. George should respectively receive 6s. 8d. quarterly of the then reserved rent, to be in like manner distributed by them in bread, *and that all increased rents of the premises should be divided equally between the parishes of St. George and All Saints.*

From the date of the feoffment until the year 1814, the parish of Bourn remained in possession of the premises thus conveyed, paying only £1. 6. 8. to each of the parishes of St. George and All Saints.

In the month of March in that year a petition was presented to the Court of Chancery by the parish officers of St. George and All Saints, setting forth the loss of the original feoffment, but that the copy just referred to was in existence, and praying the court to appoint new trustees, and to direct in what manner the rents should be applied.

By an order, dated 22nd December, 1814, it was referred to the Master to inquire what messuages, lands, and tenements were derived from the gift of William Fisher, what was the annual value thereof, and what charitable trusts affected the same.

The Master, by his report dated 10th December, 1818, found that the messuages, lands, and hereditaments so derived were situate in the parishes of Saint George and All Saints, were of the annual value of about £50., and subject to the charitable trusts declared in the schedule annexed to the said copy.

On the 17th January, 1819, a petition was presented by the parish officers of the parishes of All Saints and Saint George, praying that the Master's report might be confirmed; and on the 19th of the same

month a petition was presented by the churchwardens and overseers of Bourn, praying that the report might not be confirmed.

By an order, dated 8th February in the same year, it was ordered that the report should not be confirmed.

It is surprising that subsequent attempt has been made to disturb the possession of the parish of Bourn, and the £1. 6. continues alone to be received by this parish.

The rental of the charity is as follows:

			£.	s.	d.
A house in All Saints' parish,	John Hackett,	year to year	9	0	0
Stables in ditto,	John Palmer,	year to year	9	10	0
House in ditto,	Maria Ireland	year to year	3	0	0
Lime-house in ditto,	Robert Hazelby,	year to year	3	0	0
House in ditto,	Edward Kirby,	year to year	7	0	0
House and stable in ditto,	William Sapcote,	year to year	11	0	0
9 acres in Stamford Fields,	Clement Rubbins,	year to year	7	0	0
			£49	10	0

Mr. Arden collects these rents and pays them over to the churchwardens of Bourn, charging 5s. annually for expenses at Stamford. The land-tax amounts to 5s. 4d.

Mr. Hopkinson, on behalf of the churchwardens of Bourn, pays yearly the small sum of £1. 6. to a baker in Stamford, who supplies six penny loaves weekly to the sexton of the parish for distribution among the poor.

Chirme's Charity.—John Chirme, by Will, dated —— January, 10th Charles I., gave 20s. a-year, for three years, after his decease, to be distributed quarterly and equally among 10 of the poorest people of the parish, at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers, and with the consent of John Balguy, or of the person who should inhabit the house in which he then dwelt; the distribution to be made on the 1st days of November, January, May, and August; and, in case the inhabitants of the said parish should, within the three years, have "procured good assurance by land" for the continual payment of 5s. quarterly to the said poor, then the said testator gave towards the purchasing thereof £13. 6. 8.

By deed of feoffment, dated 13th March, 13th Charles I., between William Vance, of the first part, John Chirme, sole executor of the said Will, of the second part, John Balguy and 11 others of the third part, reciting the said Will, it was witnessed that the said William Vance, in consideration of £13. 6. 8. from the said John Chirme, and of £16. 13. 4. from the said parties of the third part, inhabitants of Saint George's parish, enfeoffed the said parties of the third part, and their heirs, of an orchard or garden, and two cottages in the parish of Saint Paul, "united to Saint George;" with a proviso that, when the number of feoffees should be reduced to three, four, or five,

the survivors should, within three months, convey the said premises to at least 12 inhabitants of the said parish, or persons "having freehold there," or to such other persons as the survivors should think most meet.

By a schedule annexed it was declared that the churchwardens and overseers for the time being should, out of the rents and profits of the said premises, distribute 5s., quarterly, with such consent and in such manner as was directed by the said Will, and apply the residue towards the relief of such poor of the parish as by the said feoffees, or the major part of them, should be thought fit.

There have been no subsequent conveyances to new trustees, and it is not known in whom the legal estate in the premises is now vested.

The property of the charity now consists of the Half Moon public-house, with the appurtenances, which is let to Robert Dalton, as yearly tenant, at a rent of £14.

Twelve poor widows, selected by the minister and churchwardens, receive 1s. each on the four days appointed by the Will, and the residue of the rent is distributed at Christmas in bread, meat, and coals.

Brocklesby's Charity.—Richard Brocklesby, by Will, dated 31st January, 1713, gave £50., and directed the interest of it to be distributed yearly to the poor of the parish on every Michaelmas-day.

By indentures of lease and release, dated 9th and 10th February, 1743, the release being made between Thomas Linthwaite, of the one part, and Michael Tyson, rector of the parish, Thomas Hurst, and William Redlington, of the other part, it was witnessed that the said Thomas Linthwaite, in consideration of £50., granted and released to the said parties of the second part, and their heirs, 14 acres of arable land, lying together in a field in Stamford, called Ketton Dale Field, upon the trusts of the said Will.

There has been no subsequent appointment of trustees, and the heir of the survivor of those above named could not be traced.

The charity is under the management of the churchwardens.

The premises, which by a recent survey are stated at only 10A. 3R., are let to —— Lock, as yearly tenant, at a rent of £12., which is added to, and distributed with, Chirme's Charity, in bread, meat, and coals, among the poor at Christmas.

Cust's Charity.—Sir Richard Cust, by Will, dated 26th April, 1699, charged all his lands in Barholm, Greatford, Tallington, Stowe, Burtoft, Wigtoft, and Lunnerhead, with the payment of 40s. yearly, on the 21st December, to the poor of this parish.

Lord Brownlow is the owner of the property charged, and his steward pays the 40s. to a baker in Stamford, who distributes bread to that amount amongst the poor on Saint Thomas's-day.

Walsham's Charity.—This parish is entitled to one-half of the proceeds of the charity of Mary Walsham. (See parish of All Saints.)

The year of the Inquiry the amount received was £14. 10. 8., which was distributed by the parish officers in small sums among the poor.

The Conduit Charity.—By deed of feoffment, dated 28th February, 1774, (being the earliest that could be found relating to this charity), Joseph Caldecott and three others, described as the surviving trustees, with John late Earl of Exeter and others, deceased, for continuing the charitable purposes thereinafter mentioned, enfeoffed Thomas Wright and others of two cottages in Saint Paul's-street, in the parish of Saint George, over against the leaden conduit there, and three roods in the same parish; also of three acres in New-close Field, in the Middle Furlong above the conduit head, to the use of the said parties, and their heirs, in trust to let the said premises at the best yearly value, and apply the rents towards the reparation of the conduit in Saint Paul's-street, in the said parish, in such manner as the trustees, or the major part of them, should direct; with a provision for the appointment of new trustees when any six or more should be deceased, and with power to grant leases by the majority of the trustees, for terms not exceeding 21 years in possession, and containing covenants for repairs.

By divers mesne assurances, and ultimately by indentures of lease and release, the release dated 20th November, 1834, the premises became vested in the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Thomas Cecil, Henry Atlay, James Hurst, William Stevenson, Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, Francis Simpson, Thomas Smith, the Rev. Charles Atlay, the Rev. F. Gretton, Timothy Lincoln, William Thomas Newzam, Francis Simpson, and James Simpson, and their heirs, upon the same trusts.

The whole of the property, which corresponds with the description contained in the deed of 1774, with the exception of the two cottages, which are now converted into one house, is let to John Tilson, as yearly tenant, at a fair rent of £18. In addition to this the sum of £1. 10. is annually received from the Commissioners of the Deeping Road for a small piece of land taken by them, and 5s. from —— South for a right of way across the three acres.

The charity is also possessed of £141. 18. 4. Consols, which arose from savings at different times, and which is now standing in the names of William Stevenson, Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, Francis Simpson, and Henry Atlay.

The rents are applied in repairing and maintaining the conduit which is situate in Saint Paul's-street, and is supplied with water by means of pipes from a spring, which rises at a distance of about 150 yards. A lamp lighted with gas is maintained during the winter months at the expense of the charity, for the convenience of those resorting to the conduit.

The trustees appoint what is termed a Conduit Master, whose duty is to see that the conduit is kept in repair and well supplied with water. He receives no salary, but, being by trade a bricklayer, is, in consideration of his trouble, employed to make such repairs as may be necessary.

It appears formerly to have been a practice that the parish should elect the conduit masters yearly, at the same time as the churchwardens, and that their accounts should be audited at a general vestry.

There was a balance in hand at the time of the Inquiry of £38. 10. 6., besides £20. arrear of rent, and two years' dividends unreceived.

Church Estate.—By deed of feoffment, dated 1st June, 12th Elizabeth, William Lacy enfeoffed the churchwardens of Saint George's parish and eight others, and their heirs, of a messuage and three gardens in the parish of Saint George.

In this deed no trusts are declared, but by indenture, dated 16th September, 7th James 1., William Lord Burleigh and two others, the surviving feoffees under the last deed, enfeoffed William Lord Rosse, and twelve others of the said premises, to hold to the use of the feoffors for life, and, after their decease, to the use of the feoffees, and their heirs, "for the reparation of the parish church of Saint George."

By deed of feoffment, dated 27th April, 1628, between Simon Fysher and William Diglen, of the one part, and Thomas Balguy and ten others of the other part, the said Simon Fysher and William Diglen, in consideration of £15. paid to them by the parties of the second part, enfeoffed them and their heirs of a tenement or cottage, with a yard, orchard, and garden thereto belonging, in the parish of Saint George, in Stamford, upon trust to apply the rents and profits thereof in maintaining and repairing the parish church of Saint George in Stamford, or otherwise for and towards the necessary uses and charges of the said church, in such manner as should yearly, from time to time, be agreed upon by the greatest part of the inhabitants of the said parish.

The deed contained a covenant on the part of the feoffees, that if they, or any of them, should remove out of the parish, they would not, after their departure, receive or dispose of any of the rents and profits of the premises; and a provision that, when six of the feoffees should be dead, or have removed from out of the parish, the chiefest and most substantial part of the inhabitants thereof should elect 12 other inhabitants of the parish to be feoffees of the premises, to whom the same were to be conveyed by the surviving trustees, upon the trusts aforesaid; and a further provision that two of the

feoffees should be yearly chosen, with the consent of the inhabitants of the parish, who were to be called Greeves, and be collectors of the rents of the said premises.

By deed, dated 12th April, 1658, John Balguy, the only surviving trustee, enfeoffed Thomas Norris and William Larrett of the premises comprised in the deed of 12th of Elizabeth by the description of a messuage, then divided into two; a piece of ground "theretofore used as a garden," and a tenement thereupon, lately built; a piece of ground "theretofore used as a garden," with two tenements thereon, to hold to them and their heirs to the use of the said John Balguy for life, and, after his decease, to the use of themselves and 17 others, and also to the use of the "rector or minister and churchwardens and church officers of the parish of St. George, and their successors," upon trust to let the said premises, without fine, at the best improved value, and to apply the rents in such manner as they, or the major part of them, should direct, "for and towards the reparation of the parish" church of St. George, and other charitable uses within or concerning the said church and parish; with a direction that the churchwardens, or such other persons as should be appointed by the said trustees, or the major part of them, to receive the rents and profits of the said premises, should yearly (or oftener if required) account to them, the said trustees, or the major part of them, for the same; and a provision that, when six of the trustees should be dead, the majority of the survivors, "with others of the best able inhabitants of the parish," should elect so many others in their stead to be joint trustees with the survivors.

By indenture, dated 11th September, 1659, and made between Jeffrey Hibbins, of the first part, Thomas Norris and William Larrett of the second part, and Matthew Bunworth of the third part, reciting that the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish of St. George had advanced the £15. mentioned in the above-abstracted indenture of 1638, and that the said Jeffrey Hibbins was sole surviving trustee thereunder: the premises comprised in the said deed of 1638 were conveyed to the use of the parties of the second part, and 10 other inhabitants of the parish and their heirs, and to the use of the "rector, churchwardens, and church officers" of the said parish, and their successors, upon the trusts declared in that deed, with a direction that the said premises should be let at the best rent, and for no longer term than 21 years.

No subsequent conveyances were produced, and it is not known in whom the legal estate in the premises now reside, unless any portion can be considered as vested in the rector, under the limitations in the deeds of 1658 and 1659.

The subjoined rental will show the present condition and value of the property :—

	Description of Property.	*Tenant.*	*Rent.* £. s. d.	*Term.*	*Remarks.*
In respect of the original feoffment of 12th Elizabeth	A house in Gas-lane, Stamford.	Guardians of the Stamford Union.	5 5 0	Year to year.	
	House and garden in ditto, called The Rose and Crown.	Thomas and William Hill.	13 10 0	21 years from Lady-day, 1836.	The lease contains a covenant to lay out £50. in the first three years.
	A house and garden in Saint Leonard's-street.	John Pearson	7 10 0	Year to year.	
	A house and garden in ditto.	Thomas Banks	7 10 0	Ditto	
	A house and garden in ditto.	John March	7 0 0	Ditto	
In respect of the feoffment of 1638.	House and yard in Saint George's-street.	Robert Bullimore	5 0 0	Ditto	
	Ditto	Elijah Dixon	7 0 0	21 years from Lady-day, 1836.	Covenant to lay out £60. in the first three years.
	Ditto	William Barlow	5 5 0	Year to year.	
			£58 0 0		

The property is let by public auction.

The rents are applied towards the ordinary expenses of a church rate, and supersede the necessity of any collection being made for that purpose.

Parish of St. John.—HARDY'S CHARITY.—Thomas Hardy, by Will, dated 21st November, 1744, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 16th September, 1747, gave £100. Old South Sea Annuities to the minister, churchwardens, and six of the most substantial inhabitants of the parish of St. John, in Stamford, such inhabitants to be from time to time elected by the major part of the parishioners of the said parish in vestry assembled, in trust, that they and their successors should distribute the dividends yearly on the 28th May, old style, (the testator's birth-day,) amongst eight such poor persons belonging to the said parish, not receiving alms, as the said minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants for the time being, or the major part of them, should think proper objects of charity; with a direction that in case the said stock should be paid off, the money arising from such payment should be invested on such government or real securities, as the said minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants, or the major part of them, should think proper.

By indentures of lease and release, the release dated 25th of March, 1755, and made between Simon Peter Martin, of the one part, and the rector, churchwardens, and six others of the parish of St. John, of the other part; it was witnessed that, in consideration of £100., the said Simon Peter Martin granted and released to the parties of the second part, a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances then divided into two tenements, situate in the parish of St. Mary, in Stamford, and also a stable or warehouse, situate in the same parish, to hold to the use of them, their heirs and assigns, upon such trusts as are mentioned and set forth in the Will of Thomas Hardy.

It appears by the recitals, in indentures of lease and release, of 7th and 8th May, 1763, that the trusts of the Will had not been duly observed, and accordingly the three surviving trustees, "to the intent that the said charity might not be frustrated, and that the Will might be carried into execution," conveyed the property to the then rector, churchwardens, and six inhabitants of St. John's parish, on the trusts of the Will.

In consequence of the sale of the charity property acquired by the purchase of 1755, which took place under the circumstances hereafter detailed, the churchwardens' books and other documents relating to this gift were closely examined.

The former commence in 1768, and contain entries of receipts of the income of the charity from that year to the period of the inquiry. From these it appears that the gross rent received from the property in 1779 was £6., and that it continued at the same amount for the six following years, during which time, however, by far the greater portion was absorbed in the payment of repairs, and other outgoings, including a quit-rent of 10s. 8d. to the Duke of Leeds.

In 1785, *the corporation, who were owners of some ground immediately adjoining that of the charity, entered into a treaty with the then Lord Exeter, to grant him a building lease, with a view to the improvement thereof.*

In the same year, the corporation, who had not a shadow of interest in the property of the charity, but the site of which it may be presumed was desirable in carrying out the scheme for the benefit of their own, agreed that it should also be applied for the purposes of the intended improvement.

The two houses and stable belonging to the charity were accordingly pulled down, and new buildings erected on the site, which were leased to Lord Exeter in the following year. An abstract of the lease is subjoined.

By indenture, dated 31st August, 1786, and made between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the one part, and the Right Honourable Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, of the other part; reciting that at a common-hall in the borough, held on the 19th day of January, 1784, it was ordered that a lease of a messuage or tenement in the parish of St. Mary, in the tenure of Mary Tilson, a messuage or tenement in the same parish, in the tenure of James Jennings, a messuage or tenement in the same parish in the tenure of Mary Harrison, a messuage or tenement in the tenure of Richard Johnson, and a cellar in the same parish, in the tenure of Robert Hunt, should be granted to the said Earl for 61 years, from Lady-day then next ensuing, at a yearly rent of £20., with the usual covenants, and one for laying out £1000. in re-building the said premises; and reciting that £2000. had been laid out in re-building the said premises, and converting them into three new houses, which were then let to Elizabeth Digby, spinster, Mrs. Hutchinson, widow, and Hugh Jackson, gentleman, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses for themselves, and their successors, demised to the said earl, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the said three several messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, then lately erected in the parish of St. Mary, and in the tenures aforesaid, for 61 years, from 5th April, 1784, at a yearly rent of £20., with the usual covenants, except that the corporation were to pay the land-tax.

A portion of the site of the three houses thus affected to be leased, but the demise of which, as far as the charity is concerned, appears wholly inoperative, inasmuch as the corporation had no legal title whatsoever in the property, formed the ground upon which the two houses and stable originally stood. This will appear by reference to the last recital in the deed of 1794, which will be hereafter referred to, and in which the names of two of the tenants will be found to correspond with those in the indenture of lease just abstracted.

It is wholly impossible that this gross abuse of the interests of the property could have been effected without the sanction and connivance of the then trustees, who, with the exception of the rector, appear to have been the individuals, or the survivors of them, named in the deed of 1763, *no intermediate appointment of new trustees having been made.* In 1785, the Rev. Richard Atlay succeeded as rector, and most probably assumed to act in the affairs of the charity, by virtue of that office.

The equivalent to be received for this transaction, apparently mutually agreed upon by the trustees and corporation, was an annual payment of £4. 10. This is confirmed by the churchwardens' book which contains entries of the receipt of that sum from 1784 downwards, and by the recitals in the deed next referred to, which professes absolutely to dispose of the charity property for a rent-charge of that amount secured on the newly-erected buildings.

By indentures of lease and release, the release dated 29th May, 1794, and made between the Rev. Richard Atlay, rector of St. John's, William Allatt and four others therein described, as feoffees or trustees of the piece of ground and hereditaments thereinafter mentioned, of the one part, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the other part, reciting the said Will, and purchase of the said two houses and stable, and that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, being seised in fee of some ground adjoining to the said two houses and stable, and being desirous of building thereon, had some time since made proposals to the said Richard Atlay, and the other parties of the first part, for the purchase of the said two houses and stable, in order to erect on the site thereof, and on the said ground adjoining, three new messuages or dwelling-houses; and that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses had offered for the fee-simple of the said two houses and stable a yearly rent of £4. 10., payable out of the said three new messuages or dwelling-houses; and that the said Richard Atlay and the other parties of the first part, having considered the proposal, and, "thinking it greatly for the benefit of the said charity," had agreed thereto accordingly, and that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses had lately, in consequence of such agreement, and "with the approbation of the said trustees," pulled down the said two houses and stable, and built on the site, and on their said ground adjoining, three new messuages or dwelling-houses, with suitable out-houses and offices, which were then in the several tenures of Hugh Jackson, Jane Darwin, and Elizabeth Digby, but that no conveyance had been executed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the site of the two houses and stable: it was witnessed that, in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of a clear yearly rent of £4. 10., intended to be granted by the said

Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses, out of the said three new erected messuages, by indenture intended to bear date the day next after the day of the date of the now abstracting indenture, and for the nominal consideration therein mentioned, the said Richard Atlay and the five others granted and released to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and their successors, the site, or piece, or parcel of ground in the parish of St. Mary, in the borough of Stamford, whereon lately stood the aforesaid two houses and stable belonging to the said Richard Atlay and others, as trustees of Hardy's Charity, and whereon then stood certain parts of three new messuages or dwelling-houses, with out-houses, and offices thereto belonging, lately erected and built by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses, or the Earl of Exeter their lessee, and in the several occupations aforesaid.

The only possible pretext that can be advanced in support of the recital that the transaction was for the benefit of the charity, is that the greater portion of the £6. original rent was sunk in repairs and out-goings. If, however, the trustees had let the premises for the advantages of the charity, upon the same terms that they permitted the Corporation to let them for themselves, there is every reason to suppose that the rent would have been considerably augmented, and the value of the property permanently increased.

By indenture, dated 29th May, 1794, and made between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses, of the one part, and the Rev. Richard Atlay and five others, described as trustees of Hardy's Charity, of the other part, reciting to the effect hereinbefore recited in the indentures of lease and release last abstracted, it was witnessed that, in consideration of the hereinbefore mentioned agreement, and of the conveyance to them of the said piece of ground, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses granted to the said Richard Atlay, and the others, their heirs and assigns, a clear yearly rent-charge of £4. 10., issuing out and chargeable upon those the said three new messuages or dwelling-houses, and the out-houses and offices belonging thereto, then lately erected and built by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses, or the Earl of Exeter, their lessee, situate in St. Mary's-street, in the parish of St. Mary, in Stamford. With the usual powers of distress and entry, and a declaration on the part of the trustees that they would stand seised of the said rent-charge upon the trusts of Hardy's Will.

It will be observed that the churchwardens are not parties to either of the preceding conveyances.

Neither the churchwardens' books already referred to, nor any of the other documents, describe the original situation of the pro-

perty by abuttals. In the former, however, the stable is mentioned, and it is also stated that, from 1780 to 1784, there were three distinct tenants.

With the further view of identifying the original site, which, when it is considered that it lay intermixed with the ground of the corporation, and that both have been built upon for upwards of 50 years, appeared almost impossible, the testimony of several old persons was resorted to, who were all agreed as to the particular neighbourhood where the premises were situate, but none of them could assign the precise locality.

The £4. 10., which has always been paid by Lord Exeter, in addition to the rent reserved in the lease from the corporation, is regularly received, and is distributed equally amongst eight poor widows of the parish.

Palmer's Charity.—The origin of the charity known by this name cannot be ascertained, but by the award made on the inclosure of Ufford, a close of arable land in the High-field, containing 5A. 1R., was allotted to the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish of St. John, in Stamford, in trust for the poor.

And on the inclosure of the land called Borough Fen Common, and the Four Hundred Acre Common, in the county of Northampton, 24 perches were allotted to the overseers of the poor of St. John, in lieu of their right of common.

The five acres are let to J. Martin, as yearly tenant, at a rent of £5., and the 24 perches to William Dalby, at a rent of 4s. 8d. per annum.

These sums are received by the churchwardens, and distributed between St. Thomas's-day and Christmas amongst 12 poor widows in coals and money.

Truesdale's Hospital.—This parish is entitled, equally with that of All Saints, to the benefit of this charity.—See All Saints.

Buck's Charity.—It also receives a yearly payment of 15s. 6d., in respect of a charity of Lady Jane Buck.

This money was formerly paid by the corporation, but is now handed by the new trustees to the parish-officers, and distributed in small sums among poor persons, a preference being generally given to widows.

Church Estate.—This parish is possessed of a small piece of land in New Close Field, containing one acre, let to John Smith as yearly tenant, at a rent of £1., which is carried to the church-rate.

Parish of St. Mary's.—BULLOCK'S CHARITY.—Robert Bullock, in 1655, gave £50. to Luke Blyth, in trust, to distribute the interest in bread among the poor of this parish; and the said Luke Blythe, by indenture, bearing date 22nd July, in the same year, in consideration thereof, charged his messuage on Barn Hill, in the parish of All Saints, with the annual payment of £3. 10. to the churchwardens of St. Mary's for that purpose.

The property thus charged consists at present of two houses, one belonging to William Hopkinson, who pays £2. 15., and the other to the devisees of William Redifer, who pay the remaining 15s. The churchwardens of St. Mary's annually receive both sums, which are laid out according to the direction of the donor.

This charge has been vested in the minister and churchwardens of St. Mary's, under the authority of the 6th and 7th William IV.

Unknown Donor.—There is a house in St. Mary's-street, Stamford, belonging to the parish of St. Mary's, but by whom, or for what purpose given, it is now impossible to discover.

It appears to have been vested in the churchwardens of the above parish, who have always applied the rents towards the repairs of their church.

The house is now let to William Barber for 21 years from Michaelmas, 1825, at a rent of £6.

Parish of St. Michael's.—FULWOOD'S CHARITY.—Peter Fulwood, by Will, dated 1st July, 1642, charged 11 acres, lying in the fields of Stamford, with the yearly payment of 10s. to the minister and churchwardens of St. Michael's, in trust, to distribute amongst the most needy, impotent, and deserving poor of their parish.

The land thus charged is the property of the Marquis of Exeter, whose steward annually pays the 10s. to the minister and churchwardens of St. Michael's, by whom it is expended in bread for the poor.

Charities of Curtis and Caldecot.—The Parliamentary Returns state that —— Curtis gave, by Will, in 1731, £10. for the poor of St. Michael's, and that Joseph Caldecot, by Will, dated 1751, gave £5. to the minister and churchwardens of the said parish, in trust, to expend the interest in bread for 10 poor families on the 29th of March in every year.

These two sums of £10. and £5. have always been in the hands of the churchwardens of the parish for the time being, who expend the interest (amounting to 15s. yearly) in bread for the poor, and, on quitting office, deliver over the principal to their successors.

Donor Unknown.—The churchwardens of St. Michael's have been possessed from time immemorial (from what source is unknown) of a messuage in High-street, the rent of which they have always carried to the church-rates.

It is now let to Thomas Dawson as yearly tenant, at a rent of £15.

Porter's Charity.—There is another house belonging to the churchwardens of St. Michael's, which is probably the one stated in the Parliamentary Returns to have been left by —— Porter.

It is situate in Paul's-street, and was formerly let for £4. a-year. It was afterwards inhabited by poor widows of the parish rent-free, but is now in ruins; and, from the want of funds, there is little probability of its being re-built.

Trollope's Charity.—Mrs. Mary Trollope, by Will, the date of which does not appear, gave the interest of £400. Three per Cent. Consols, for the benefit of six aged and poor persons of the parish of St. Michael's, Stamford.

The money, which remained for a long time in the name of the original trustee, has been lately transferred into those of Sir John Trollope, bart., Charles Trollope, esq., and the Rev. Charles Swann, the rector of St. Michael's. The expense of the transfer, amounting to nearly £24., has been for the last four years a serious drawback from the funds of this charity, but the amount having been at length discharged, the whole of the dividends will be in future employed according to the directions of the testatrix.

The preceding account is chiefly taken from the Report of the Charity Commissioners, and presented to Parliament, by order of the House of Commons, in 1837.

APPENDIX.

Radcliffe's School.—The following was the quarterly rental of this charity at Lady-day, 1846 :—

	£.	s.	d.
Joseph C. Grant	17	10	0
Jas. Torkington, jun...	7	15	0
Charles Walding.....	6	5	0
Richard Newcomb....	7	15	0
Miss Spencer	6	5	0
Charles Collins	4	5	0
W. French	2	2	0
J. Dickinson	8	15	0
Thomas Warren.....	5	5	0
Samuel Gilbert, sen.. ..	7	0	0
Samuel Gilbert, jun.. ..	5	0	0
Francis Jelley	16	5	0
Matthew Rooe.....	6	10	0
Joseph Phillips	3	8	9
Jeremiah Pollard	8	15	0
John H. Broughton ..	3	15	0
Mary Knight	23	0	0
William Ringham	6	15	0
Marquis of Exeter....	6	15	0
	£153	0	9

or, £612. 3. 0. per annum. The rents are paid quarterly to the Rev. F. E. Gretton, the master. The number of boys on the foundation, now educating at this school, is upwards of 30.

Snowden's Hospital.—This Hospital has been for some time in such a flourishing state, that, in 1838, the trustees commenced allowing 4 poor widows 4s. a-week each, as pensioners of the hospital; and, at Lady-day last, the balance in the hands of the Treasurer was £46. 8. 1¾.

Apprenticing Charities. In March, 1846, the balance due from the Treasurer was £16. 13. 7., and within the last year, 13 boys had £5. each awarded to them.

Truesdale's Exhibition.—April 1, 1846, the balance due from the Treasurer was £33. 7. 7.; one year's interest on £50., £2., and same on £90., £3. 12., leaving a balance of £38. 19. 7., besides the £140. invested in stock.

Loans to Tradesmen.—At the last audit, the balance due from the Treasurer for Trigge's bequest was £239., and on Weaver's, £53. 17.; of the latter, no loans have been advanced since 1838: the Trustees are, however, taking it into their consideration whether they cannot lend larger sums, so as to make both these charities more serviceable to the public.

All Saints Callis.—The income of this Charity is the same as stated by the Charity Commissioners in 1837. The funds are so scanty, and the building so decayed, that ere long this excellent institution for old women must be suspended for a time, until the money accumulates to a sufficient sum to re-build the place.

Blue-coat School.—In 1838, a new school-room was built in All Saints'-street, at a great expense—150 boys are now educated there on the British and Foreign system, and 60 boys are neatly clothed. This charity is now entirely under the management of the Charity Trustees, who receive the rents, viz., for the Hogsthorpe farm, £181., and for a house in the occupation of Mr. Robert Rhoades, £5., the rest made up by voluntary contributions, which, it is to be regretted, have of late years fallen off, although the school has undoubtedly become of more service to the public. At the last audit the balance due to the Treasurer was £4. 12. 11½.

Apprenticing Fund.—On the 25th of March, 1846, the balance in the Treasurer's hands was £16. 13. 7. In the last year 13 boys received £5. each.

Trustees of Charities.—During the year 1845, the Rev. E. Jones and Messrs. Roden, Newcomb, Fysh, Hatfield, Baker, Knight, J. Lumby, Tebbutt and Ashby, distributed £60. from the following trusts: each gentleman doling out £6. This plan is adopted annually at Christmas:—

	£.	s.	d.
Warwick, Bevil, and Acham's	10	0	0
King, Manners, and Curtis'	1	10	0
Earl and Countess of Exeter's	3	10	0
F. Trigg's	5	0	0
Lady Thorold's	10	0	0
Lady Buck's	1	0	0
Walsham's	29	0	0
	£60	0	0

On the 24th June, 1846, when the accounts were audited, the balance in hand on *all* the charities under their care, was £508. 19. 11¼., but several payments have since been made.

The clerk's salary of £10., and the expenses of the meetings are defrayed by a rate of 1½d. per cent. on all the charities.

President, Richard Newcomb, Esq.; Vice-President, James H. Fysh, Esq.; Clerk, Richard Thompson, Esq.; Treasurer, Mr. James George Desborough.

Browne's Hospital.—This immense charity is at length likely to become of great service to the public, as the Lord Bishop of Lin-

coln has, at the request of four or five inhabitants of Stamford, instituted an inquiry into the affair. The system of leasing at a low rent with fines is strongly condemned by the Right Rev. Prelate, in a correspondence with one of these persons. The Bishop has power to alter the rules respecting the leases, but as the *number* of poor men *is fixed* by Royal Charter, it will require the authority of the Court of Chancery to alter it. This authority is now about to be applied for. It will, of course, be five or six years before *any addition* can be made to the number of recipients of this charity, because the leases cannot all be altered at once; but there is little doubt that in 30 years the property will realise £3000. per annum.

Williamson's Hospital.—The income of this Hospital is now about £65. per annum, and a balance of between £50. and £60. is laid out in the stocks, and suffered to accumulate for a building-fund, the house being in a very dilapidated condition. In 1857, the Marquis of Exeter's lease of the houses in Red Lion-square will fall in, when it is expected that the income will be increased by nearly two-thirds of its present amount.

Winifred Browne's Charity.—The income during the year ending Lady-day, 1846, was £65.,—expenditure £51. 2. 6.

Truesdale's Hospital.—Since 1840, rooms for four more inmates have been erected, and 16 now receive the benefit of this charity.

Fisher's Charity.—In page 51, line 5, read, "It is surprising that *no* subsequent attempt has been made to disturb the possessions of the parish of Bourn."

Saint George's Parish.—Brocklesby's Land now produces £12. a year, and which is distributed by the Churchwardens in money, bread, and meat.

Chirme's property consists of the Half-Moon Inn, which is let for £20. a-year. Twelve widows receive 1s. a quarter, and the rest is distributed amongst the poor on Saint Thomas's day.

Church Property.—These Estates have been re-let on building and repairing leases, and next Lady-day will commence a yearly income of £71. 5. The balance of £102. 4. 10¾. was, in 1844, devoted towards the re-pewing of the church. Out of this fund the clerk receives £14. a year; the late sexton, Mrs. Bingham, a pension of 2s. 6d. a-week for life; and the present sexton, Samuel Butcher, £2. a year.

Cust's Charity produces £2. a-year, which is distributed with Brocklesby's.

Saint Paul's Conduit.—The "Conduit Money" is the property of the parish, as the following extracts from the church books will

prove; and such evidence it is thought ought to convince every honest man that the "dog-in-the-manger" system ought not to be carried on much longer by these self-styled "Feoffees."

EXTRACTS.

29*th March*, 1646.—Memorandum: that Anthony Write (Wright) is to pay for three acres of land belonging to the Conduit, while Lady-day next, after sixteen groats an acre.

Mem.: that John Steele is to have the Long Acre, belonging to the Conduit, and butting upon the Conduit-head, *with the consent of the parishioners present*, for one shilling a-year, and begins this year, 1646.

By me, H. COOKE, Min. ROBERT HALL.
THO. NORRIS. RO. + WHITE.
THO. SHERWOOD.

27*th March*, 1665.—*By the* INHABITANTS *this day met, it was put to the vote*, whether Robert Ball should hold the three acres of Conduit-land at the rate of 15s., which he hath paid ever since 1655, or make up the rent 16s. per annum, as he paid before then: and, *by the major vote*, viz, ten against eight voices, agreed that he should pay 16s. per annum, which was the old rent.

18*th June*, 1758.—At a vestry held this day, it is agreed, that the Churchwardens have liberty to erect a new Gallery for the better conveniency of the inhabitants; and that the *money due to the parish* from the Conduit-masters' accounts, be appropriated towards bearing the expenses of the same.

R. A. KNOWLES, Rect. JOHN WARRINGTON.
R. RIDLINGTON, WILL. LINDSEY.
F. HOWGRAVE. ROBT. PILKINTON.
JAS. HURST.

17*th April*, 1759.—At the *vestry of the parish* of Saint George, in Stamford, it is agreed, that Mr. Robert Ridlington and Mr. John Warrington, Conduit-masters, *or Treasurers* of the Estate belonging to the said parish, shall and do pay to the Churchwardens of the parish, the sum of fifteen pounds one shilling and six-pence, being a surplus in the hands of the said Robert Ridlington, out of the profits of the said Estates, towards the costs and charges of *a Loft or Gallery* newly-erected in the Church of the said parish; and that the receipt of the Churchwardens to the said Robert Ridlington and John Warrington shall be a discharge for the same, to be allowed in their accounts as Conduit-masters.

F. HOWGRAVE. THOS. ELKINS.
WM. JARVIS. W. WATERS.
JOHN TALLIS. ROBT. PILKINTON.
WM. CLARK. WILL. LINDSEY.

27th April, 1764.—At a vestry this day held, appeared personally, Edward Owen, Gent., *and petitioned the Parishioners, then assembled*, for leave to take in for his own proper use, the waste water running from the Conduit, commonly called the Leaden Conduit in Saint Paul's-street; which request is hereby granted, provided he, the said Edward Owen, take in the same at his own proper expence, and indemnify the parish from any detriment or charge attending the same, at present, and for any time to come. In Witness of which agreement, he hath hereunto set his hand, the day and date above written.

EDWARD OWEN.

[And then comes an artful entry in the Parish Book, dated the 31st May, 1764, by which Richard Arthur Knowles, the Rector, Farindon Reid, James Hurst, R. Ridlington, Wm. Waters, John Tallis, Wm. Clark, John Warrington, Henry Chapman, William Stevenson, Thomas Elkins, Robert Pilkinton, and William Jarvis, *by the false names* (as to all of them but the Rector) *of Feoffees* in trust, for the Estate appropriated to the repairs &c. of the Conduit, and with great dignity confirm the bargain.—*Blore*.]

The accumulated funds in the hands of the Feoffees is said to amount to nearly £400. In January, 1846, the inhabitants of Saint George's parish, and other persons interested, met at the Carpenters' Arms in Saint Leonard's-street, and came to the following resolution:—

"That it is expedient to procure a better supply of Water in Saint Leonard's-street, Stamford, and as this Meeting has been informed that the Feoffees of Saint Paul's Conduit have a surplus of both money and water, it is advisable to apply to them, and respectfully request that they will ascertain whether there is a surplus of water with which the Occupiers of Houses in Saint Leonard's-street could be accommodated, and if so, whether they have power and are willing to carry so desirable an object into effect."

At this Meeting, R. Newcomb, Esq. offered to allow pipes to be laid through his property, and to give the site for a Conduit in Saint Leonard's-street.

The following is a copy of the answer:—

March, 1846.

Sir,—I beg to furnish you with a Copy of a Resolution made at a Meeting of the Feoffees of the Conduit Estate in Stamford, held on the 5th instant, at which meeting were present—

REV. F. E. GRETTON, CHAIRMAN.
MR. ALDERMAN SIMPSON,
MR. F. SIMPSON, JUN.,
MR. J. SIMPSON,
MR. NEWZAM.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
B. BROWNING,
Conduit-Master.

(COPY.)

That the Feoffees of the Conduit Estate having, with the assistance of their legal adviser, taken into consideration the Resolutions of a Meeting held at the Carpenters' Arms Inn, Saint Leonard's-street, Stamford, on Monday the 19th January, 1846, for the purpose of considering the best manner of procuring a more abundant supply of Water in Saint Leonard's, regret that the Trust Deed under which they act, does not authorize them to expend their Surplus Fund in the way proposed at such Meeting.

Resolved,—That a Copy of this Resolution be served upon MR. JOHN BURTON, the Chairman of such Meeting.

F. E. GRETTON, CHAIRMAN.

It is truly lamentable to see thousands of gallons of surplus water from the conduit running into the common sewer in Saint Paul's-street, and the inhabitants of Saint Leonard's-street and neighbourhood having only one well. In case of fire the consequences would be most awful.

Hardy's Charity.—The former robberies of the poor connected with this bequest will be found at page 57. The Borough Treasurer continues to pay £4. 10. yearly to the Churchwardens and six parishioners of Saint John. The property foolishly bartered away for £4. 10., would now produce £50. per annum. The following are the present six parishioners, with the dates of their election by the parish in vestry :—

Wm. Bacon.....	1815	Garmston Chapman....	1836
John Lunn	1821	T. J. Dafforn.....	1837
Jas. W. Askew	1835	John Oswin.....	1841

Bullock's Charity.—The sums received by the Churchwardens of Saint's Mary's are from W. Hopkinson, Esq. for his house on Barnhill, £2. 5., and from the devisees of the late W. Redifer, Esq., 15s., making £3., (instead of £3. 10., as stated by the Commissioners). The money is distributed in bread to the poor between Michaelmas and Lady-day annually.

Porter's Charity.—The old house was, a few years ago, let on a building-lease to Mr. Moses Peal, for 99 years, at £7. per annum, and the rent is appropriated towards the general expenses of Saint Michael's church.

Unknown Donor (Saint Michael's).—This house, in the occupation of Mr. Tyler, is let on lease to Joseph Phillips, Esq., at £15. a year, and is now the White Lion Public-house. The rent is appropriated towards the repairs of the church.

Saint Michael's Bells.—Basil Ferrar, late Parish Clerk, and a celebrated ringer, left £20. to the Churchwardens, the interest of which was to be applied in keeping the bell-ropes in repair.

Marshall's Charity in connexion with Christ's Hospital.—There is an exhibition to one of the Universities for a boy born in Stamford, (amongst other places named,) and the gift is not confined to a scholar of any particular school.

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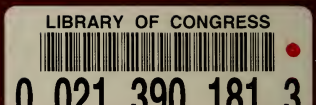
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